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THE

IRISH Compendium:

OR,

RUDIMENTS of HONOUR.

CONTAINING

The Deſcents, Marriages, Iſſue, Titles, Poſts and Seats of all the NOBILITY of IRELAND.

WITH

Their Arms, Creſts, Supporters, Motto's, and Parliament Robes, exactly engrav'd on Eighty Copper-Plates.

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The FOURTH EDITION,

Corrected and Enlarged to the Year 1745.

VOL. IV.

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1745

To the Right Honourable

Gerald de Courcy,

BARON of KINSALE.

My Lord,

I Cannot suffer any Edition of this Work to appear in the World, without giving this open and publick Testimony of the deep Sense I have of Your Lordship's Goodness, Condescension, and Generosity, in encouraging me in the Prosecution of it, and in vouchsafing to give it Your Patronage and Protection; and likewise of my most humble Gratitude for so signal an Honour conferr'd upon me, which can never be sufficiently expressed nor acknowledged by,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most Dutiful and

Obedient Servant,

Francis Nichols.

1076861

TO THE

READER.

HERALDRY is a Science ſo valuable, that the greateſt Men in all Ages have thought it worth their Study and Application; and, if duly conſider'd, will be found both Uſeful and Curious. Its original Deſign was to diſtinguiſh Perſons and Families, and to illuſtrate the Hiſtories of them, and that of the Nation in general; to repreſent the Martial Deeds of our Anceſtors; to perpetuate their Memory; to trace the Origin of Noble and Ancient Families, and the various Steps by which they arriv'd at Greatneſs; to diſtinguiſh the many different Branches deſcended from the ſame Stock, and to ſhew the ſeveral Relations which one Family bears to another: Wherefore it is proper, that a Nobleman, or Gentleman, who beareth Arms, and is well deſcended, and diſtinguiſhed by his heroic Actions, (Things treated of in this Manual) ſhould be not only able to blazon his own proper Coat, derive by Pedigree the Deſcent of his Family from the Original, and know all their Marriages and Alliances, but alſo of his Prince, and the Nobility and Gentry where he lives, which are neceſſary Things,

Things, and of great Conſequence. For how ſhould we give Nobility her true Value, Reſpect, and Title, without Knowledge of her Merit, which can only be ſhewn by theſe outward Badges of Virtue.

It is alſo a Contemplation full of pleaſing Variety, and for the moſt Part ſympathizing with every Noble and Generous Diſpoſition; in Subſtance, the moſt refin'd Part of Natural Philoſophy, while it takes the Principles from Geometry, making Uſe, almoſt, of every Square and Angle; wherefore it is good to beſtow ſome Hours in ſo curious a Study; for a Gentleman honourably deſcended, and ignorant herein, argueth either a Diſregard of his own Worth, a Weakneſs of Conceipt, or Indiſpoſition to Arms and honourable Actions: And on the other Hand, it is ſtrange, that any ſhould glory in their carrying theſe Marks and Signs of Honour, which they don't at all underſtand.

Here is ſhewn the Riſe and Nature of Arms, and all the chief and neceſſary Rules for attaining a true and perfect Knowledge in that Noble Science, which (with no ſmall Labour and Coſt) are methodically digeſted into Parts, illuſtrated with above Nine hundred Examples from Copper Plates, all blazon'd; and to them are many References, with Significatione, which make the Rules ſo full, exact, and eaſy, that any Perſon may underſtand them, and be able to blazon a Coat

of

of the greateſt Difficulty, the only Care being in obſerving the Terms given to Things borne, and the Manner of their Poſition and Situation in the Shield, and whether they are Natural or Artificial; together with their different Tinctures, Furs, and accidental Forms, by Partition or Repartition Lines.

I am very ſenſible that a Work of this Nature, in which ſo many different Perſons, Families, &c. are more or leſs concern'd, muſt expoſe the Compiler to variety of Cenſures, and that there will be many curious Eyes upon the Work, capable of diſcerning every Fault or Irregularity; yet it affords this Happineſs, that the Judicious are always candid in their Interpretations.

Such, I know, will allow, that it is very difficult, (if at all poſſible) that a Subject of ſuch Variety, ſhould be collected without ſome Omiſſions, which the moſt elaborate Care is not capable to prevent.

But this I beg Leave to ſay, (and without Vanity) that none has ever yet done the like upon this Subject, ſo perfect and inſtructive, and in ſo ſmall a Compaſs; for Brevity being the moſt excellent Help to the Memory, I have therefore avoided tedious Impertinences, which many Books are ſwell'd with.

If I have done any Gentleman Injuſtice, which is far from my Intention, I am ready, upon better Information, to amend the Error in the next Impreſſion, and will be very thankful

thankful to any Perſon that will give me farther Light into theſe Matters.

The Arms of the Peers are engrav'd, as commonly borne on their Coaches, but not impail'd with their Ladies, by Reaſon ſuch Impalements may often lead People into Errors; for when a Lady dies, who is not an Heireſs, &c. her Arms are no longer uſed by her Huſband, or Children; and as the Arms of Heireſſes are diverſly marſhal'd by the Heralds, ſo to them I refer the Perſons concern'd.

Some, indeed, have pretended to give compleat Atchievements, and yet there are very few (if any) that are ſo; nor is there any Certainty of marſhalling a compleat Coat, but by the Heralds, becauſe ſeveral may be omitted, and others wrong placed.

It is alſo an Error to ſurround Arms (engrav'd) with the Garter, Order of the Thiſtle or Bath, becauſe thoſe Honours don't always deſcend to the next Heir; but that ſuch Honours may not be wanting to the Perſons ſo dignify'd, they are added to their other Titles, with the Places from whence all their Titles are taken, and they, with their Arms, are found at one View in the Index; as in the ſame Manner, are the Arms of private Gentlemen, and all the Terms of Heraldry, in the Index to the Supplement.

To conclude, what was farther requiſite for accompliſhing this Work, beſides Hiſtory and

and the publick Records, was perſonal Information, which I had from moſt of the noble and worthy Families treated of in this Eſſay, to whom, and others who have favour'd me with their Aſſiſtance, I take this Opportunity to return my Thanks; and as I have not flatter'd, ſo I hope I have not diſoblig'd any; for I have induſtriouſly avoided Reflections, and dare be anſwerable, that this Book is more uſeful and leſs erroneous than any Thing of the like Kind extant; no Pains or Expence being ſpar'd, which might conduce to make it correct, therefore I hope it will find the more candid Conſtruction from the ingenuous Peruſers.

FRANCIS NICHOLS.



The King in his Coronation Robes



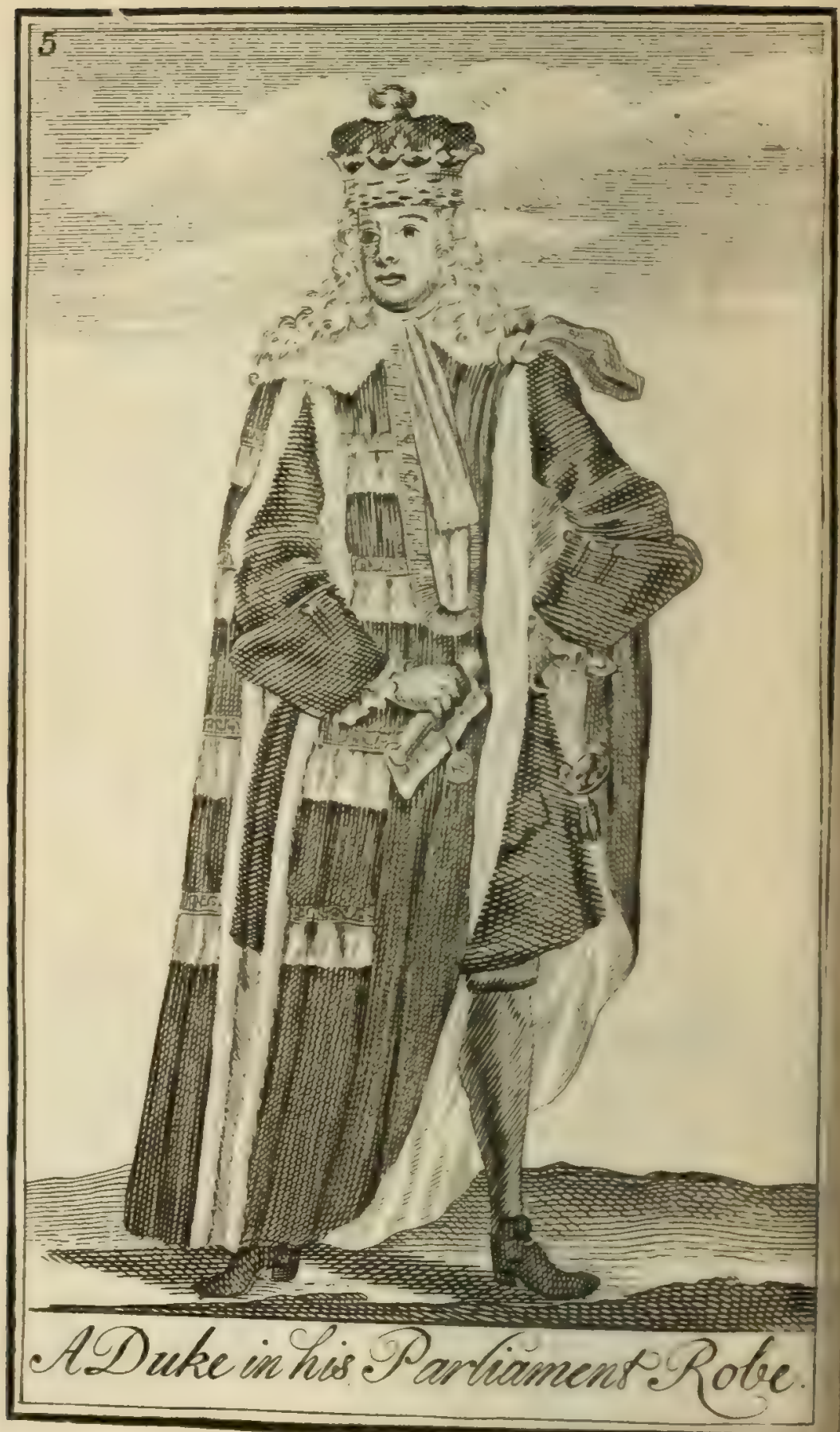
The
ATCHIEVEMENT
of His Majesty
King George.



The Prince in his Parliament Robe.



To the Honourable
Lord Rivers
Governour to the Prince of Wales



A Duke in his Parliament Robe.



The ATCHIEVEMENT of Her Grace the Dutchess of Munster.



A Marquess in his Parliament Robe.



The ATCHIEVEMENT of the Most Noble the Marquess of CATHERLOUGH.

J. Wigley Sculp.



An Earl in his Parliament Robe



The Atchievement of the Right Hon^ble the Earl of Kildare.

2 Ext.



O Brian Earl of Thomond.

3



Bourk Earl of Clanrickard.



Touchet Earl of Castlehaven.



Boyle Earl of Cork.

6



Mac Donnell Earl of Antrim

7



Nugent Earl of West-Meath.



Dillon Earl of Roscomon



Fielding Earl of Desmond.

15

10



Brabazon Earl of Meath.

11



Barry Earl of Barrimore.



Plunket Earl of Fingall.



Chichester Earl of Donegall.

14



Lambert Ld of Cavan

15



O Brian Earl of Inchiquin.



Maccarty Earl of Clancarty



Boyle Earl of Orrery.

19

18



Coote Earl of Mountrath.

19



Moore Earl of Drogheda.



Tallrot Earl of Waterford.



Montgomery Earl of Montalexander.



Ponsonby Earl of Bessborough



Forbes Earl of Granard



24

Coote Earl of Bellamont



25

Ginkle Earl of Athlone

23



Butler Earl of Irran



Fitz-William Earl Fitz-William



Parsons Earl of Rofs



Petty Earl of Shelburne

25



Villiers Earl Grandison



Fitz morris Earl of Kerry.



Bligh Earl of Darnley



Pitt Earl of Londonderry.

27

34



Child Earl Tilney.

35



Percival Earl of Egmont.



Verney Earl Verney



Maule Earl Panmure



A Viſcount in his Parliament Robe



The
ATCHIEVEMENT
of the Right Hon^ble
the Viſcount
Gormanston

J Wigley Sculp.

2



Roche Viſcount Fermoy

3



Butler Viſcount Montgarret.



Annesley Viscount Valentia



Dillon Viscount Dillon

6



Netterville Viſcount Netterville

7



Needham Viſcount Kilmurry.

8



Bourk Viscount Mayo.

9



Lumley Viscount Waterford.

10



Smith Vefarum Strangford.

11



Wenman Vefarum Wenman.



Molineaux Viſcount Molineaux



Fairfax Viſcount Fairfax.

14



Butler Viſcount Ikerine.

15



Fitz William Viſcount Fitz William.

16



Cockain Viscount Cullen.

17



Tracy Viscount Tracy

18



Bulkeley Viſcount Bulkeley.

19



Barnwall Viſcount Kingsland

Ext.

20



Boyle Viscount Shannon

21



Sheffington Viscount Masserene

22



Cholmondley Viscount Cholmondley

23



O Brian Viscount Clare.



24

Caulfield Viscount Charlemont



Ext.

25

Boyle Viscount Blessington

26



Dauney Viscount Downe

27



Stewart Viscount Mountjoy



Brown Viscount Kenmare



Vaughan Viscount Lisburne

45

30



Windsor Viscount Windsor.

31



Hon Viscount Hon



Hamilton Viſcount Straban.



Verney Viſcount Fermannagh.

34



St Leger Viscount Doneraile

35



Taaf Viscount Taaf



Vandesford Viscount Castlecomer.



Fleming Viscount Longford

38



Molesworth Viscount Molesworth

39



Chetwynd Viscount Chetwynd



Broderick Viſcount Middleton



Hamilton Viſcount Boyne

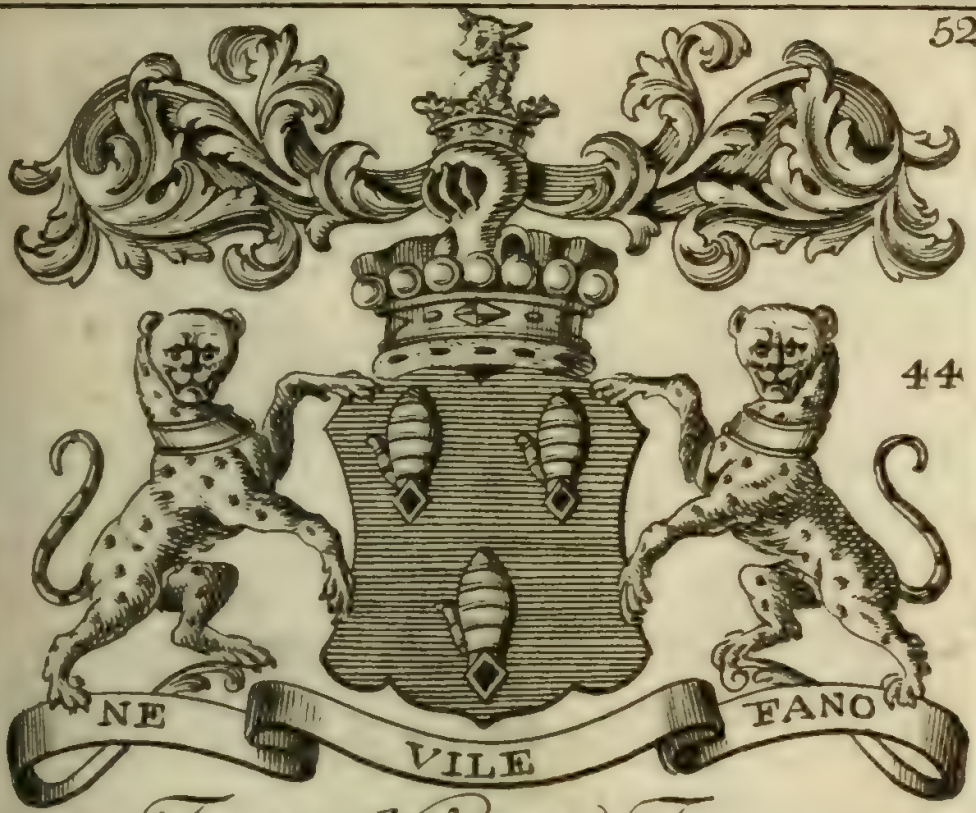
51



Hill Viscount Hillsborough.



Allen Viscount Allen.



Fane Viſcount Fane.



Child Viſcount Caſtlemaine.



Brownlow Viscount Tyrconnel.



Hamilton Viscount Limerick



Grimston Viſcount Grimston



Barrington Viſcount Barrington

55



Vane Viſcount Vane.



Gage Viſcount Gage.

56



52

Beresford Viscount Tyrone.



53

Blundel Viscount Blundel.



Perciual Viſcount Perciual



Ponſonby Viſcount Duncannon.



Temple Viſcount Palmerſton.



Bateman Viſcount Bateman.

59

Ext.

58



Micklethwraite Viscount Micklethwraite.

59



Monckton Viscount Gallway.



60

Butler Viscount Lanesborough.



Wingfield Viscount Powerscourt



A Bishop in his Parliament Robe

1



The Arms of the Archiepiſcopal See of Armagh.

2



The Arms of the Archiepiſcopal See of Dublin.

3



The Arms of the Archiepiſcopal See of Caſhel.

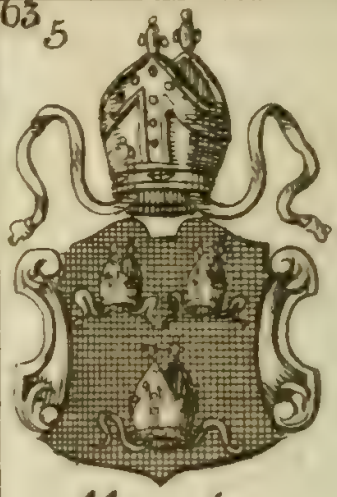
4



The Arms of the Archiepiſcopal See of Tuam.

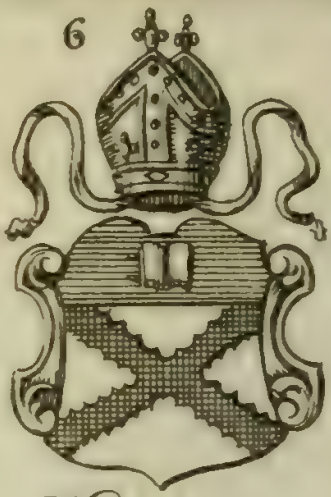
J. Wigley Sculp.

5



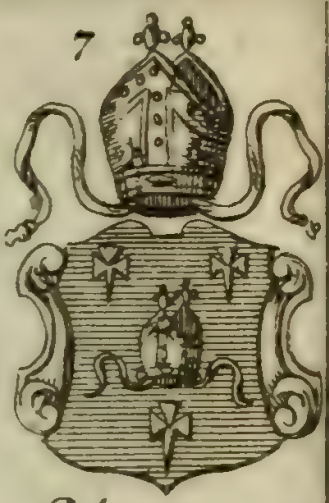
Meath.

6



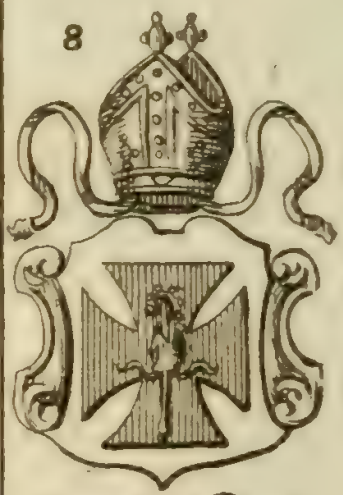
Kildare.

7



Cloyne.

8



Cork & Ross.

9



Limerick.

10



Dromore.

11



Down & Conner.

12



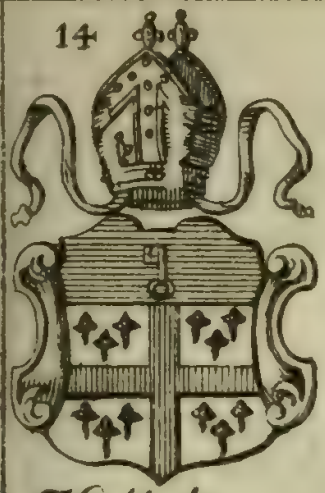
Ossory.

13



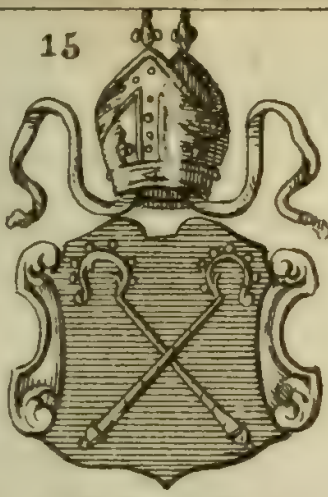
Killalla.

14



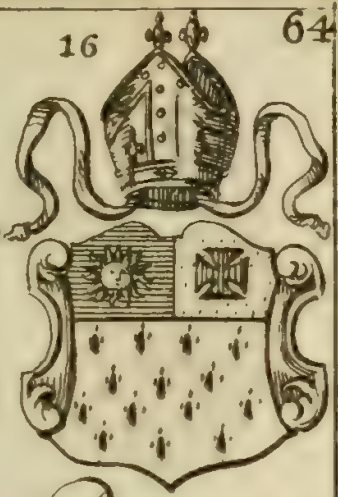
Killaloe.

15



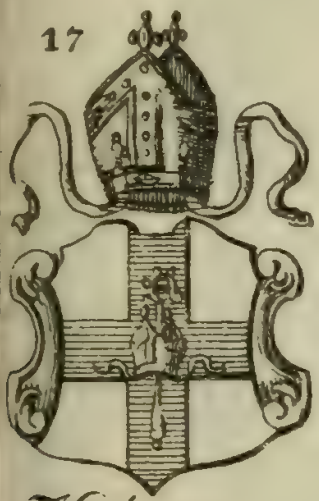
Clonfert.

16



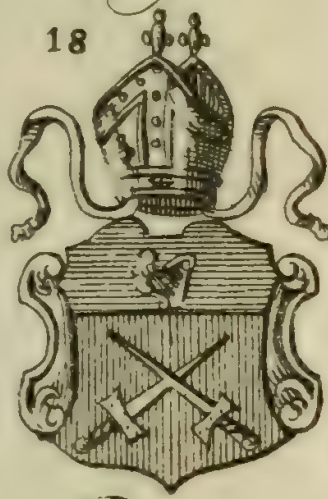
Rapho.

17



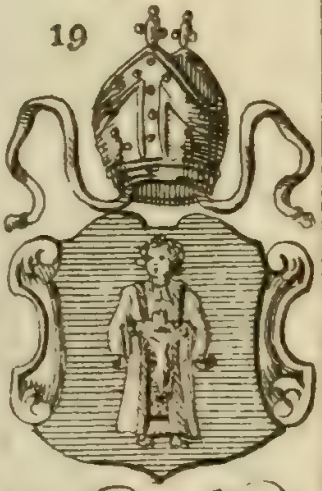
Kilmore.

18



Derry.

19



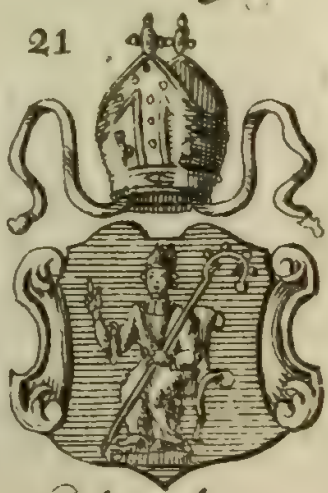
Waterford.

20



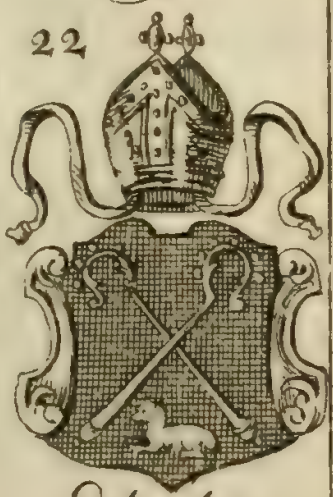
Leighlin.

21



Clogher.

22



Elphin.



A Baron in his Parliament Robe.



The ATCHIEVEMENT *of the Right Hon.ble* the Lord of *Athenree*



Courcy Lord Kingsale



St. Lawrence Lord of Hoth



4

Barnwall Lord Trimleston



5

Plunket Lord Dunsany



Plunket Lord Lowth



Butler Lord Cahir



8

Maynard Lord Maynard



9

Digby Lord Digby

10



Blaney Lord Blaney

11



Calvert Lord Baltimore



12

Hare Lord Colerane



13

Sherrard Lord Sherrard

14



Hawley Lord Hawley

15



King Lord Kingston

Ext 16



Barry Lord Santry



Duffe Lord Bracco

18



Bellew Lord Bellew.

19



Nugent Lord Riverstown

Ext. 20



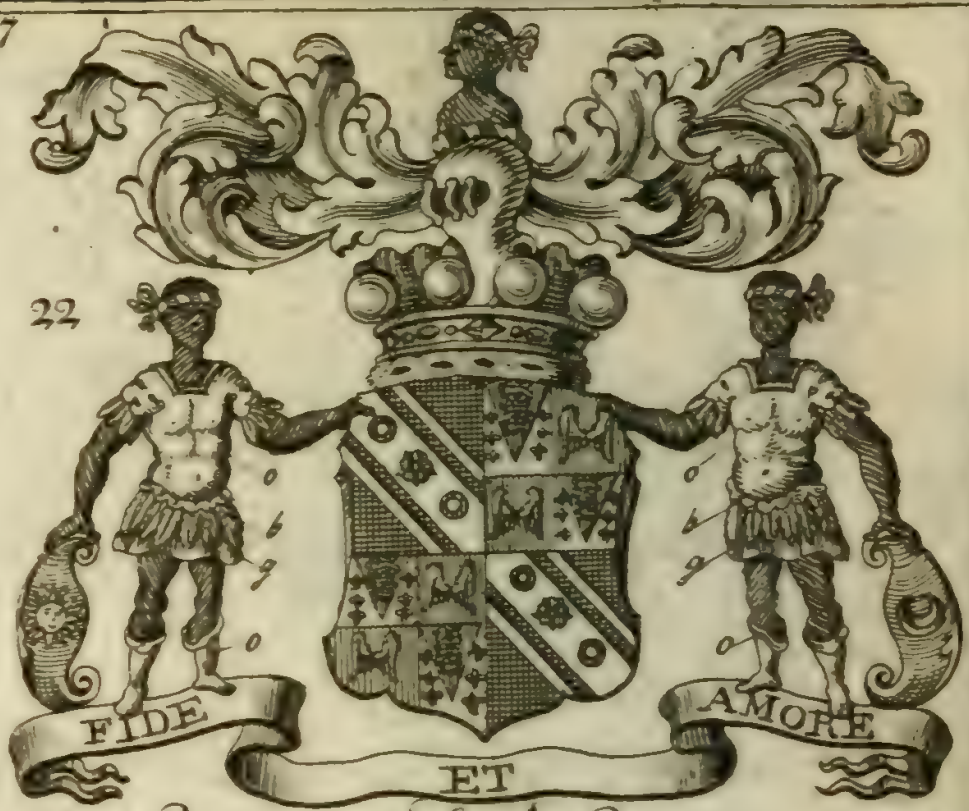
Conings by Lord Clanbrazil

21



Ohara Lord Tyranley

22



Conway Lord Conway

23

Ext



St. George Lord St. George

24



Cole Lord Ranelagh

25



Fitz Patrick Lord Gowran.

26



Evans Lord Carbery

27 *Ext.*



Tichburne Lord Farraro



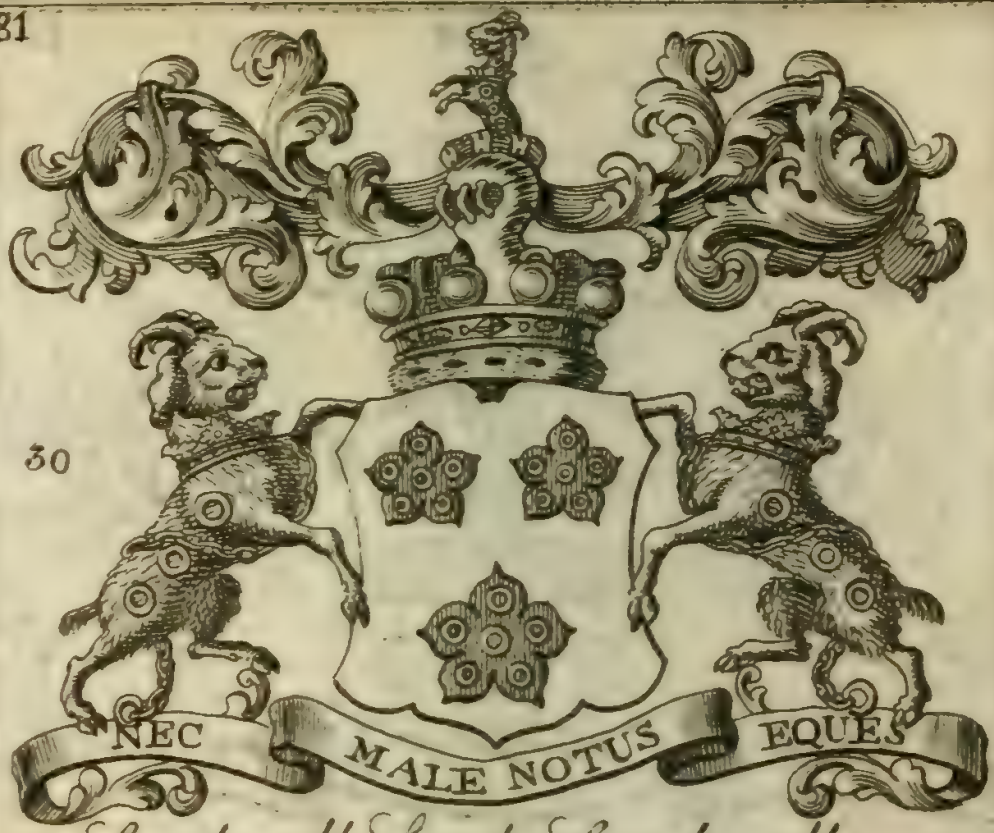
Clayton Lord Sundon



29

Moore Lord Tullamoore

30



Southwell Lord Southwell

31



Aylmer Lord Aylmer.



Carpenter Lord Carpenter.



Darcy Lord Darcy.

83

34



Wyndham Lord Wyndham.

35



Flower Lord Castle-Durrow.



Cuffe Lord Desart.



Fane Lord Catherlough.



Rochfort Lord Belfield



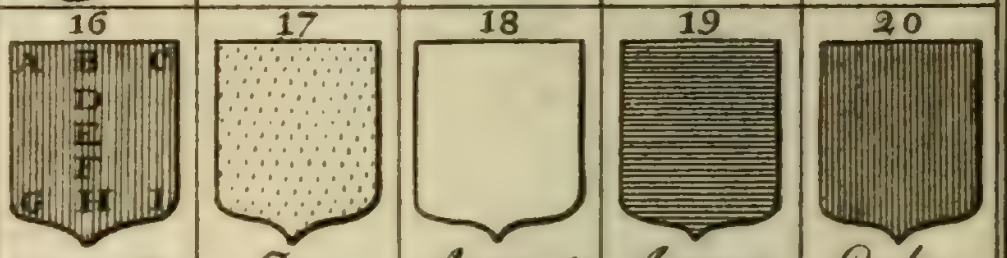
Jocelyn Lord Newport













J. Wigley Sculp.

Plate. 1. Fol. 15.

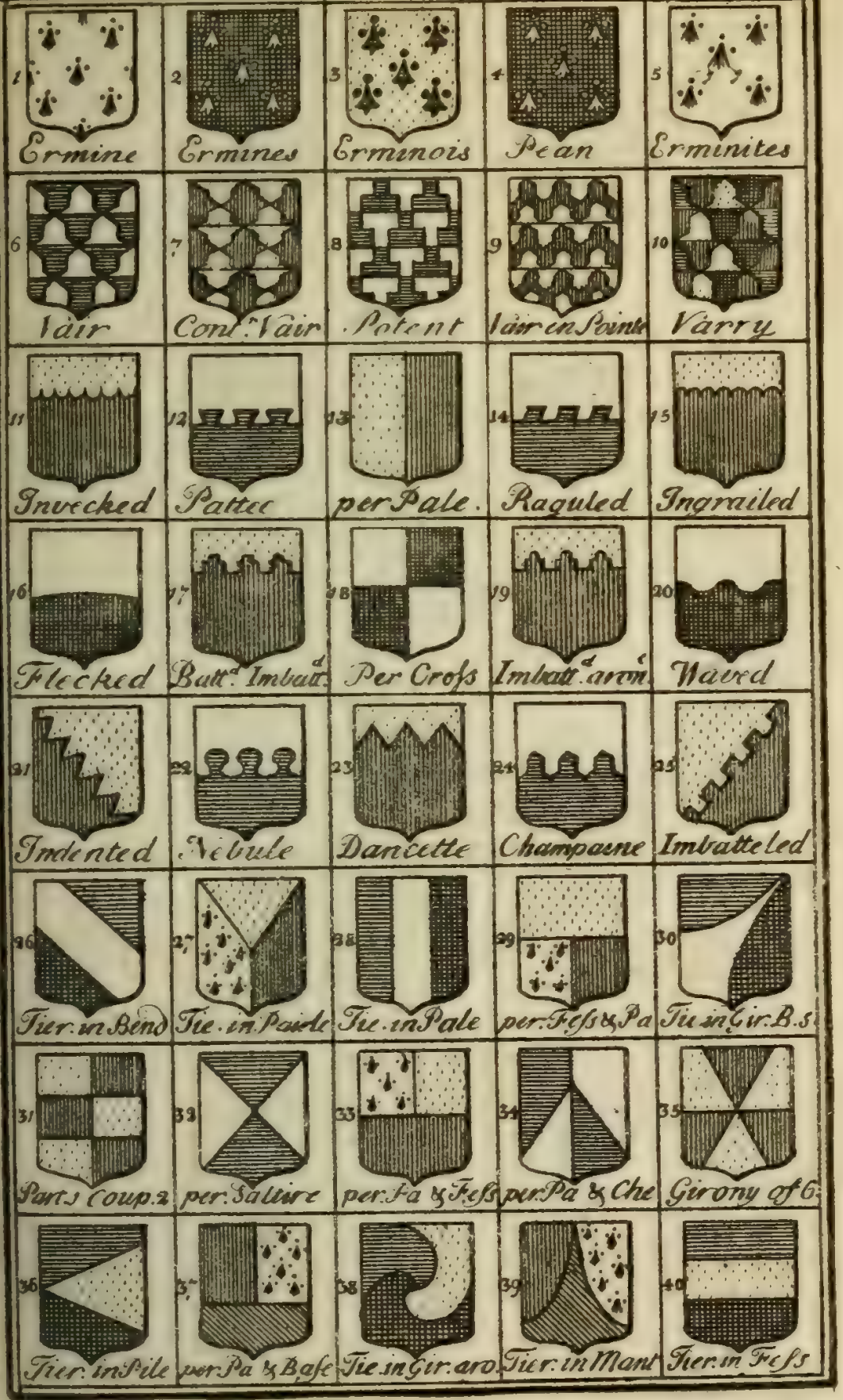


Plate. 2. N 2. Fol. 20.

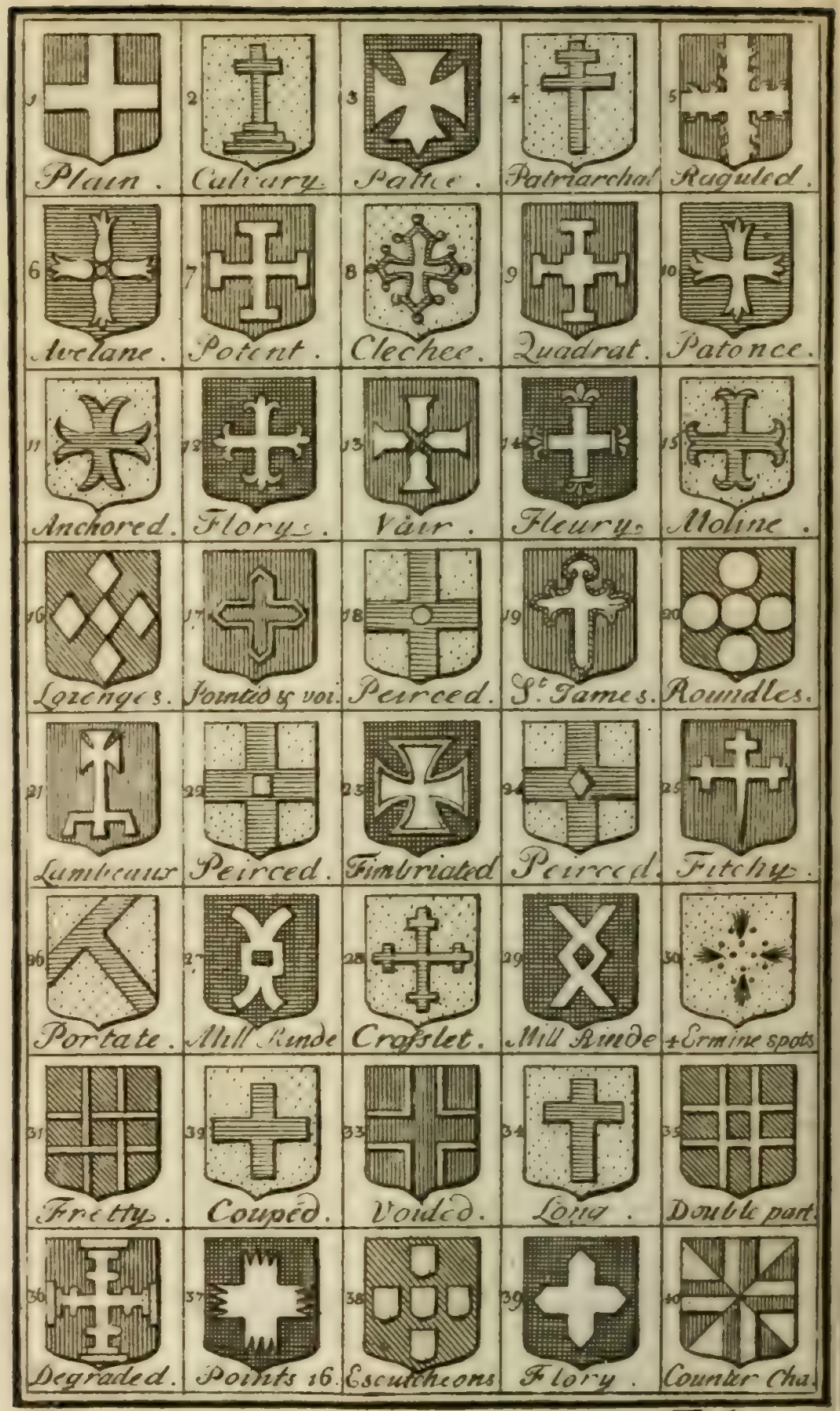


Plate. 3. Fol. 25.



Plate. 4.

Fol. 30.

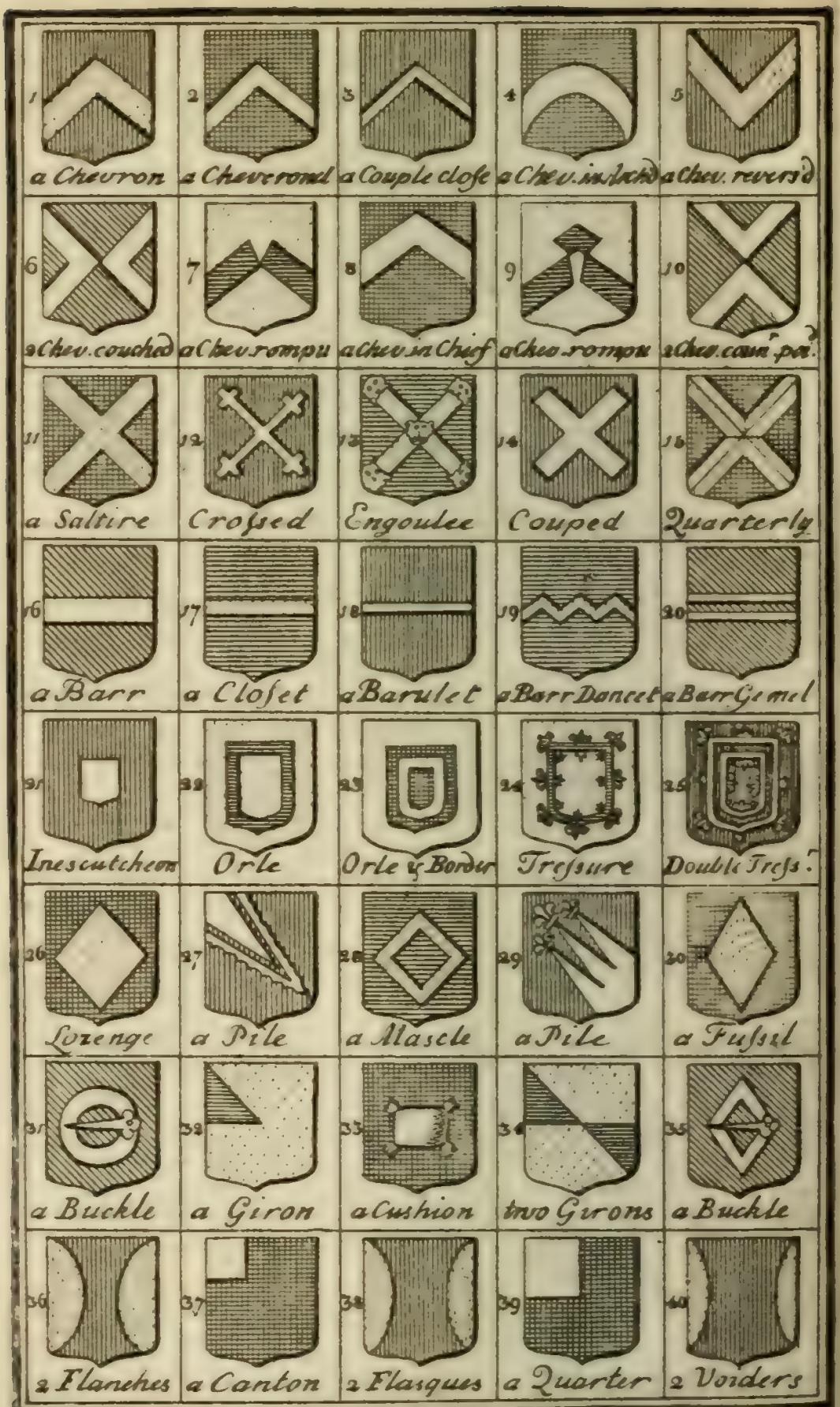


Plate. 5.

Fol. 34.



Plate. 6. Fol. 40.



Plate. 7. Fol. 43.


1 a Sphere .
2 an Increasent
3 the Sun .
4 a Decreasent .
5 a Globe .
6 a Star .
7 a Blaz . star
8 a Sagittarius .
9 a Ray of ye sun
10 a Star of 6 po
11 the Sun Eclip .
12 a Crescent .
13 the ffull Moon
14 a cresc.t reverss
15 ye Moon Eclip .
16 an Angel .
17 Rays of ye Sun
18 a Rain bow .
19 a Star of 16 po .
20 Thunder Bolt .
21 a Nettle leaf .
22 a Trefoile .
23 an Hop Bra .
24 a Trefo. eraz .
25 an Elme leaf .
26 a Stump of a Tr .
27 a Wallnut leaf .
28 ye stock of a Tree
29 a Woodbine leaf .
30 a Dead Branch
31 a Lawrel leaf .
32 a Quarterfoile
33 a Mulberry le .
34 a Cinque foile .
35 a Holly leaf .
36 an Oak .
37 an Ivy leaf .
38 a Vine .
39 a Fig leaf .
40 a Pine Tree .


1 a Wheat Stalk.
2 a Gilli flower
3 a Pomegranate
4 a Blue bottle .
5 Guiny Wheat.
6 a Colmubine
7 a Flower de lis.
8 a Bean Cod .
9 a Rose .
10 a Lilie .
11 a mans Leg
12 a Sinister hand
13 a Saracens head
14 a Heart .
15 a mans Leg.
16 a Lion passant.
17 Rampant .
18 Couchant .
19 Ramp. Guard.
20 Passant Guard.
21 Ramp Lonard
22 Dormant .
23 Double headed.
24 Sciant .
25 Double Lyeve.
26 a Wolf .
27 a Lion Saliant
28 a Tyger .
29 Ramp. Reguon
30 a Cat .
31 a Demi Lion.
32 a Goat .
33 Issuant .
34 an Antelope
35 Naissant .
36 a Horse .
37 Jessant .
38 a Unicorn.
39 a Panther.
40 a Camel .

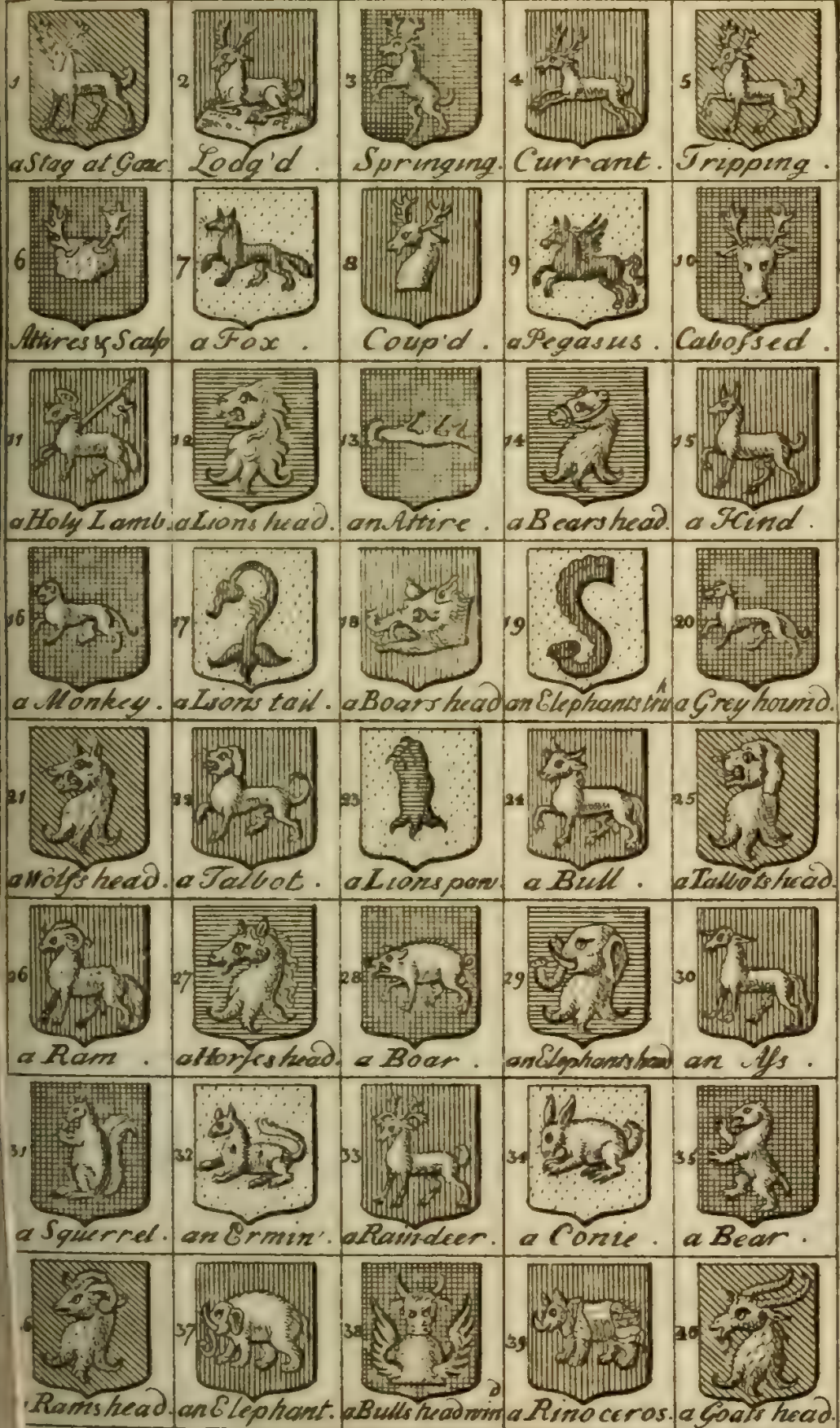
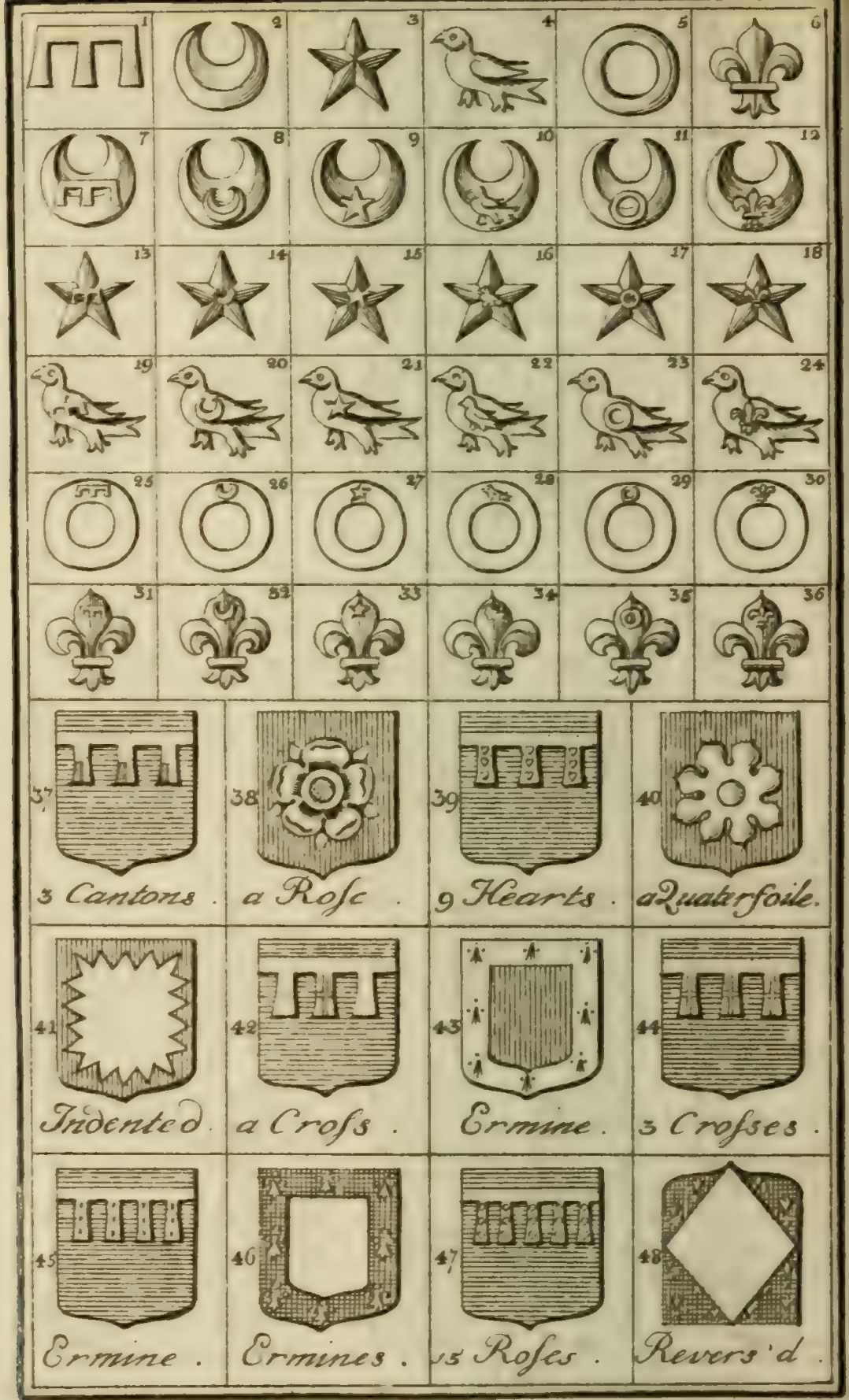

1 a Stag at Gaze
2 Lodg'd .
3 Springing.
4 Currant .
5 Tripping .
6 Attires & Scalp
7 a Fox .
8 Coup'd .
9 a Pegasus .
10 Cabofsed .
11 a Holy Lamb.
12 a Lions head.
13 an Attire .
14 a Bears head.
15 a Hind .
16 a Monkey .
17 a Lions tail .
18 a Boars head
19 an Elephants tru
20 a Grey hound.
21 a Wolfs head.
22 a Talbot .
23 a Lions paw
24 a Bull .
25 a Talbots head.
26 a Ram .
27 a Horfes head.
28 a Boar .
29 an Elephants head
30 an Afs .
31 a Squerrel .
32 an Ermin .
33 a Raindeer .
34 a Conie .
35 a Bear .
a Rams head.
37 an Elephant.
38 a Bulls head win
39 a Rino ceros.
a Goats head.

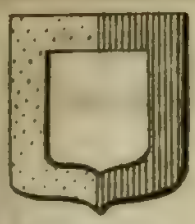


Plate. 11. Fol. 57.

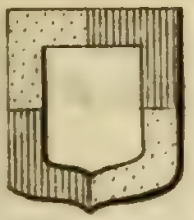


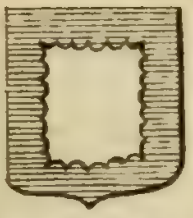
Plate. 12. Fol. 62.


1
2
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14
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17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
3 Cantons .
38
a Rose .
39
9 Hearts .
40
a Quaterfoile.
41
Indented .
42
a Croſs .
43
Ermine .
44
3 Croſses .
45
Ermine .
46
Ermines .
47
15 Roſes .
48
Revers'd .


1 per. Pale.

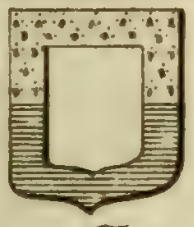

2 Ingrail'd.


3 Quarterly.


4 Invecked.


5 per. Saltire.


6 a plain Point.


7 per. Fess.


8 a po.t Champion


9 Inesaut Reversd.

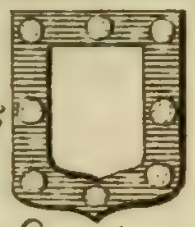

10 Potent.


11 a Delf.


12 Perflew.

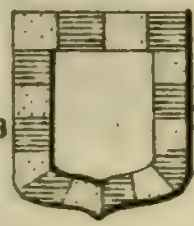

13 Verdoy.


14 a point Dexter.

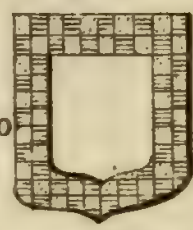

15 Entoire.


16 2 Gussets.


17 a Point in point.


18 Compone.


19 a Gore sinister.


20 Counter Compone


21 Cheque.

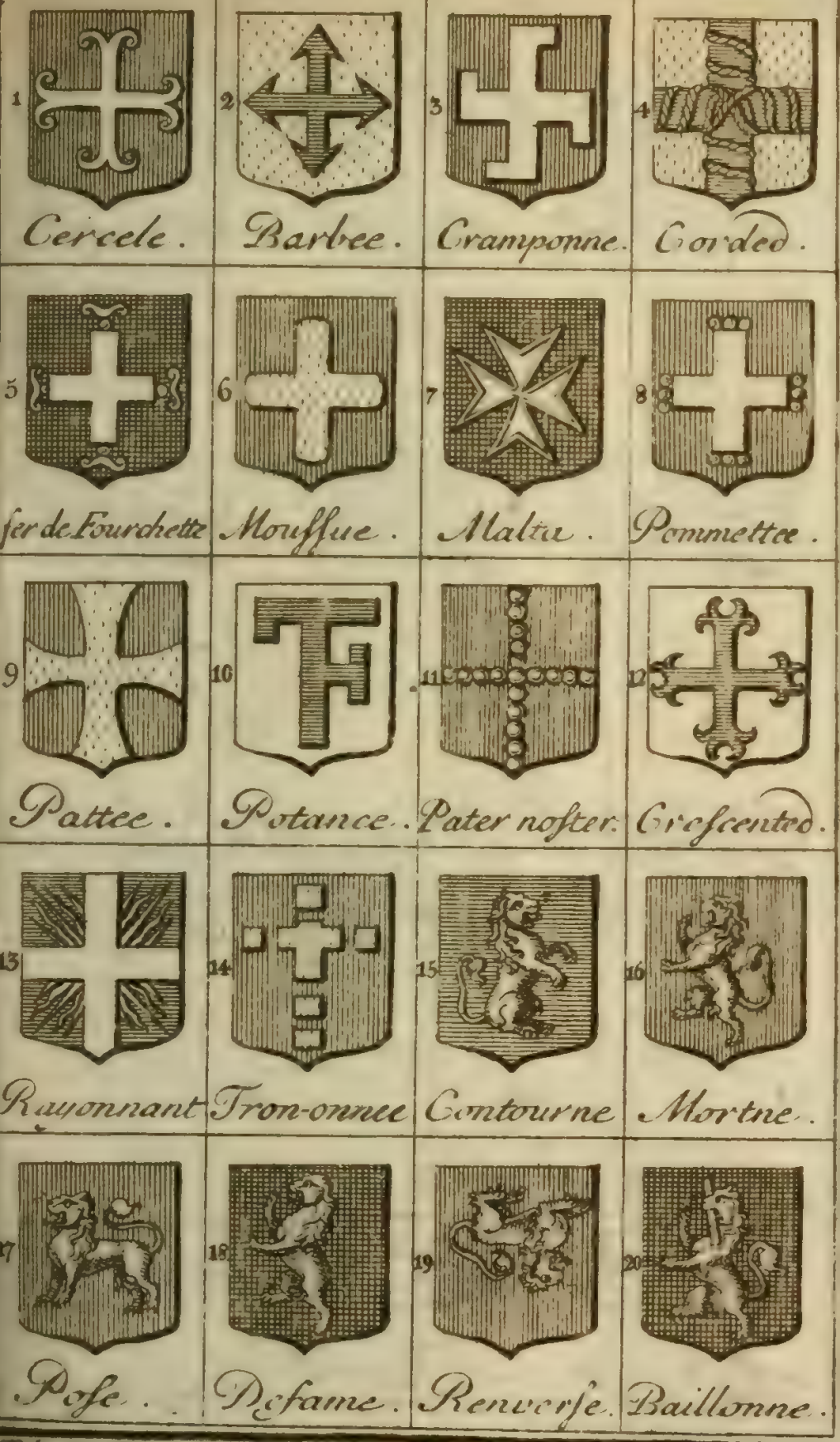

22 Enurny.


23 Enaluron.


24 Diaperd.



Plate. 15. Fol. 70.


1
Cercele.
2
Barbee.
3
Cramponne.
4
Corded.
5
fer de Fourchette
6
Mouſſue.
7
Malta.
8
Pommettee.
9
Pattee.
10
Potance.
11
Pater noſter.
12
Creſcented.
13
Rayonnant
14
Tron-onnee
15
Contourne
16
Mortne.
17
Poſe.
18
Deſame.
19
Renverſe.
20
Baillonne.

1



an Emperor's Crown.

2



a King's Crown.

3



a Prince's Crown.

4



Duke of York's Coronet.

5



Duke of Glos:rs Coronet.

6



Princess Ann's Coronet.

7



a Duke's Coronet.

8



a Marquess's Coronet.

9



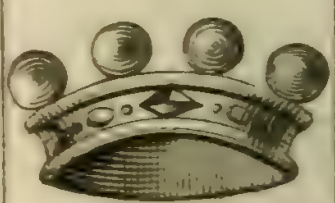
an Earls Coronet.

10



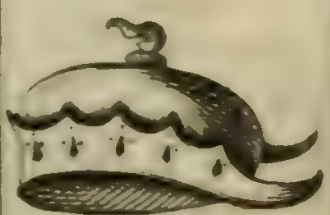
a Viscounts Coronet.

11



a Baron's Coronet.

12



a Cap of Dignity.

1



a King's Helmet.

2



a Duke's Helmet.

3



an Earls Helmet.

4



a Knight's Helmet.

5



an Esquire's Helmet.

6



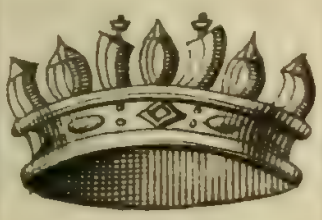
a Wreath or Torse.

7



an Eastern Crown.

8



a Naval Crown.

9



a Mural Crown.

10



a Triumphal Crown.

11



a Civick Crown.

12



an Obsidional Crown.

1



an Emperor's Crown.

2



a King's Crown.

3



a Prince's Crown.

4



Duke of York's Coronet.

5



Duke of Glos: rs Coronet.

6



Princess Ann's Coronet.

7



a Duke's Coronet.

8



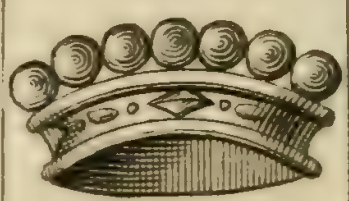
a Marquess's Coronet.

9



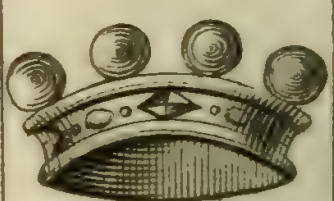
an Earl's Coronet.

10



a Viscounts Coronet.

11



a Baron's Coronet.

12



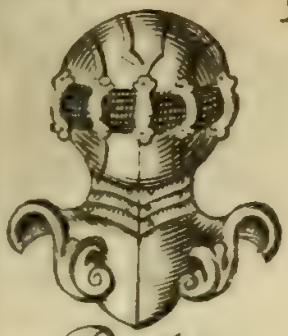
a Cap of Dignity.

1



a King's Helmet.

2



a Duke's Helmet.

3



an Earls Helmet.

4



a Knight's Helmet.

5



an Esquire's Helmet.

6



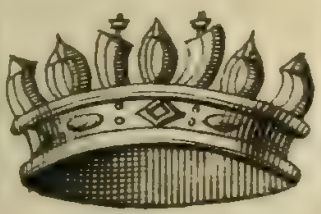
a Wreath or Torse.

7



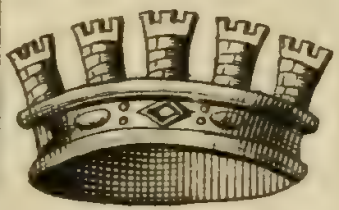
an Eastern Crown.

8



a Naval Crown.

9



a Mural Crown.

10



a Triumphal Crown.

11



a Civick Crown.

12



an Obsidional Crown.


1
Mendorf.
2
Chateaubrient.
3
Ponris.
4
Sherrington.
5
Dondall.
6
Murdoch.
7
Harlewin.
8
Guelph
9
Keat.
10
Throckmorton.
11
Logan.
12
Beaumont.
13
Hepburne.
14
Drumond.
15
Kellum.
16
Hafoenhull
17
Diemanstein.
18
Champaign.
19
Narboon.
20
Clopton.



1 Nova Scotia.



2 Kagg.



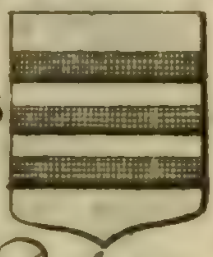
3 Mortimer.



4 Buocafoco.



5 Hankeridge.



6 Bufsey.



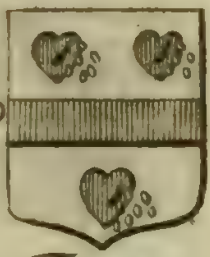
7 Dawkins.



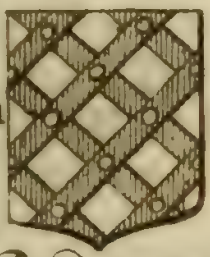
8 Bretigni.



9 Owen.



10 Tote.



11 Bardonenche



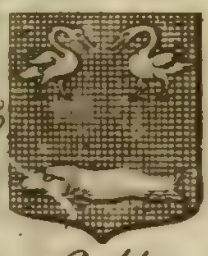
12 Cennino.



13 Imhoff.



14 Hickson.



15 Cobb.



16 Kad-rod-hard



17 Maitland.



18 Crouchback.



19 Hafsel.



20 Vaughan.

Plate 20. Fol: 81.

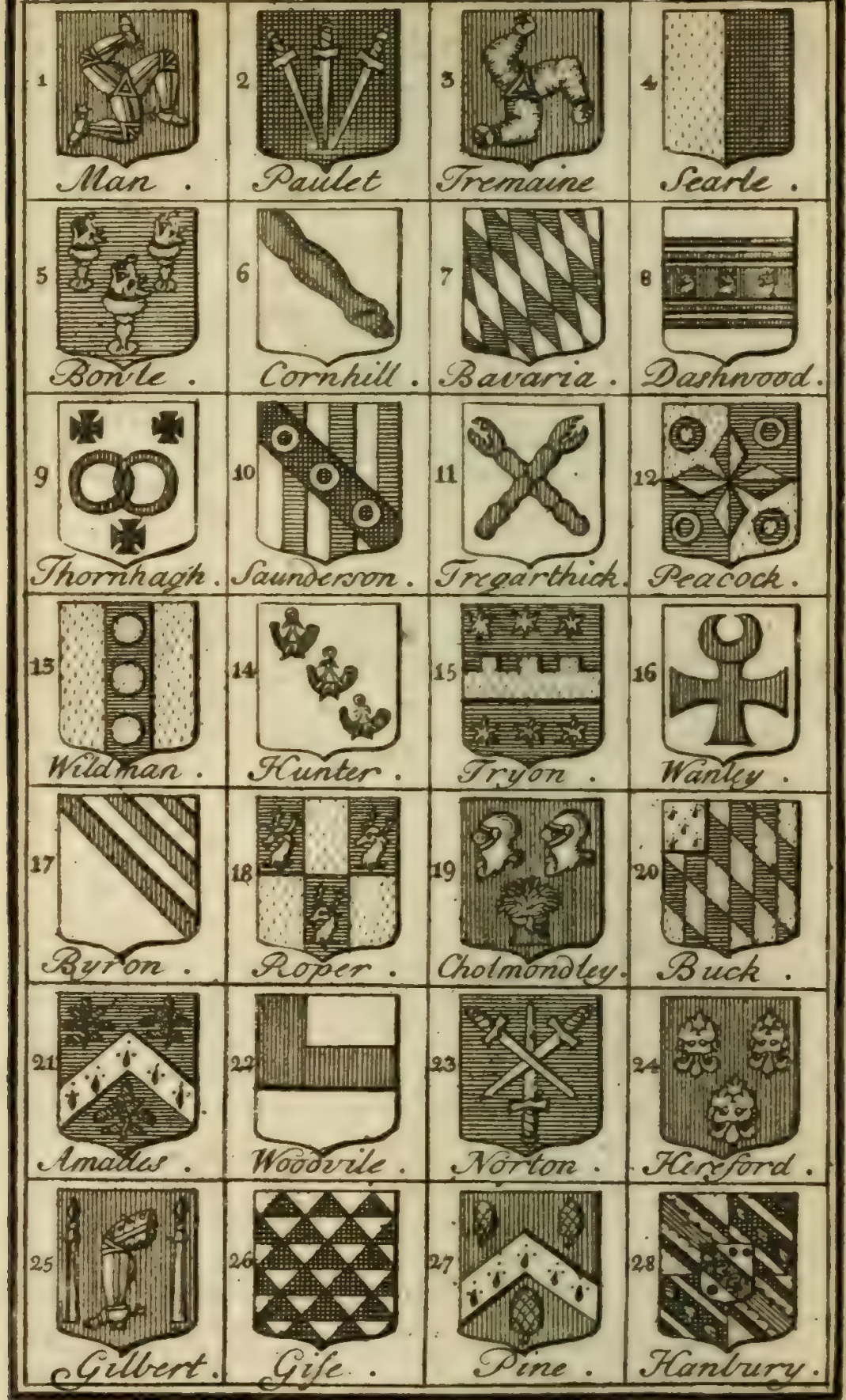


Plate. 21 .

Fol: 83 .


1
Merifield.
2
Bryson.
3
Maltravers.
4
Prince.
5
Hoskins.
6
Langham.
7
Roundel.
8
Clovell.
9
Weele.
10
Hope.
11
Staine.
12
Ap Idam.
13
Wycombe.
14
Scott.
15
Aylesworth.
16
Bristol.
17
Borlace.
18
Isham.
19
Fitz-hugh.
20
Martin.
21
Cann.
22
Glegg.
23
Everard.
24
Atkins.
25
Renton.
26
Atkinson.
27
Baines.
28
Owen.



Plate. 23.

Fol: 86.

1 Farmer.

2 Enwart

3 Hulse.

4 Rebon.

5 Mainstone.

6 Waill.

7 Genevel.

8 Lutterel.

9 Hastings.

10 Allen.

11 Highlord.

12 Abtot.

13 Say.

14 Lemming

15 Jason.

16 Bellasise.

17 Huddy.

18 Smith.

19 Dillon.

20 Holland.

21 Trotman.

22 Coach.

23 Ponsonby.

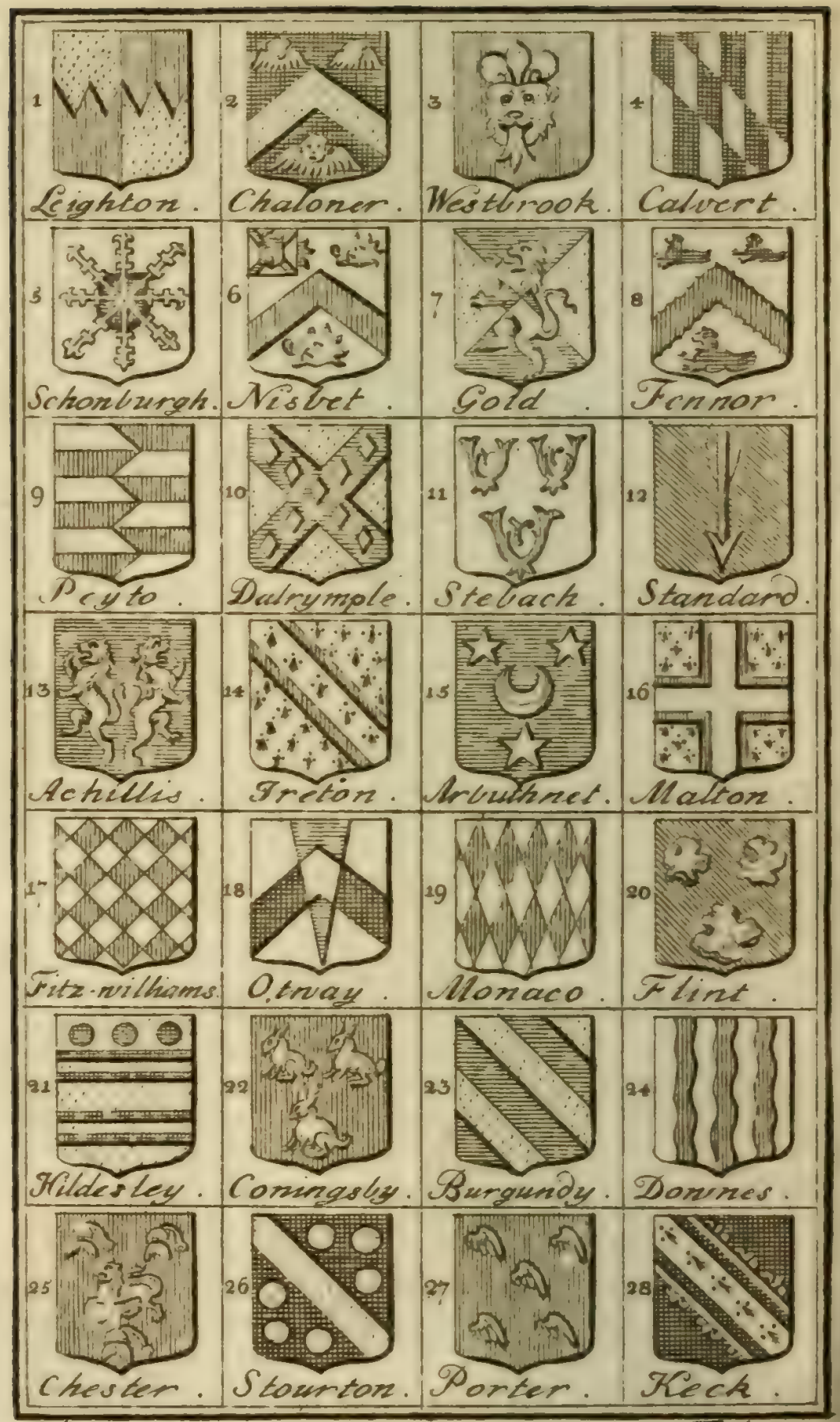
24 Gwyn.

25 Walpole.

26 Carne.

27 Nichols.

28 Lycy.


1 Leighton.
2 Chaloner.
3 Westbrook.
4 Calvert.
5 Schonburgh.
6 Nisbet.
7 Gold.
8 Fennor.
9 Peyto.
10 Dalrymple.
11 Stebach.
12 Standard.
13 Achillis.
14 Treton.
15 Arbuthnet.
16 Malton.
17 Fitz-williams.
18 Otway.
19 Monaco.
20 Flint.
21 Hildesley.
22 Comingsby.
23 Burgundy.
24 Downes.
25 Chester.
26 Stourton.
27 Porter.
28 Keck.

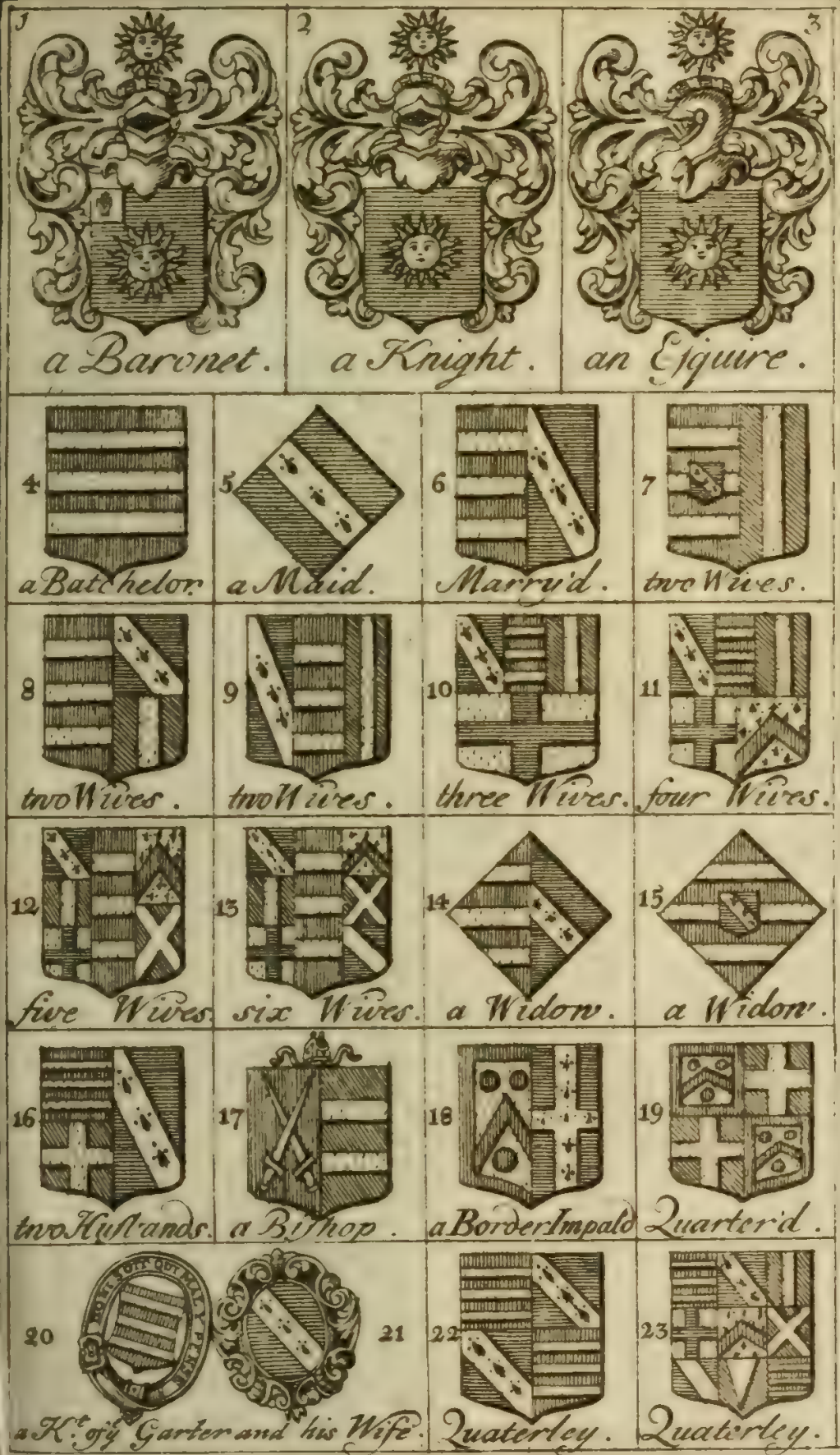


Plate. 26.

Fol. 94.

FUNERAL ATCHIEVEMENTS

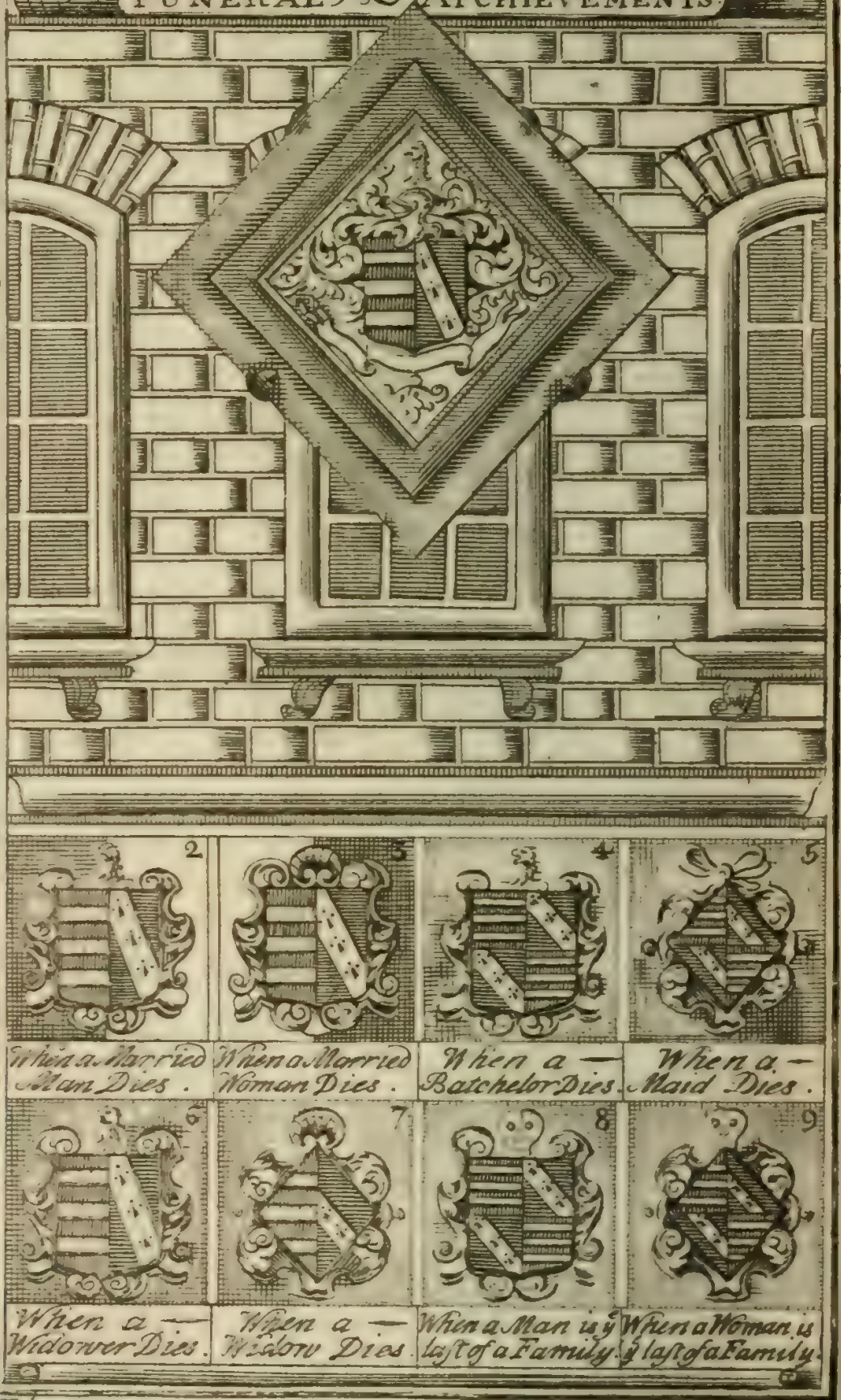


Plate. 27.

Fol: 98.

A Funeral Pile.

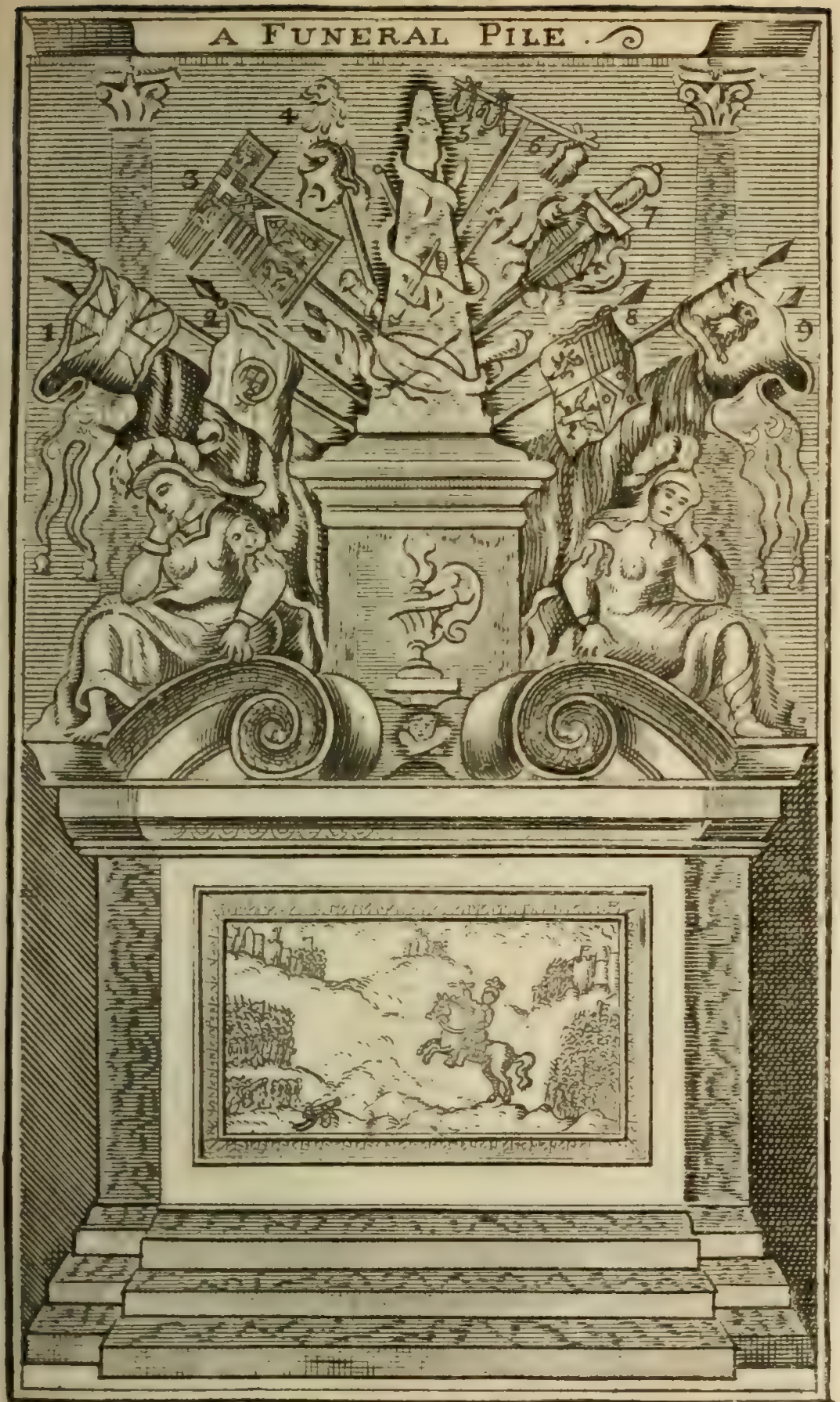


Plate. 20. J. Wigley Sculp. Fol: 99.

OF THE

KINGDOM

OF

IRELAND,

Its KINGS, VICEROYS, and NOBILITY, from the Reign of *Brian Boiroimhe*, *Anno* 1002, to the preſent TIME, which is Seven Hundred and Thirty Years.

THE Traditions of Time have deliver'd down to us divers Names, whereby this famous Iſland is recorded to have been called.

By Orpheus, Ariſtotle, and Claudian, it was nam'd Jerna; by Diodorus Siculus, Iris; by Euſtachius, Bernia; by the Inhabitants, Eryn; by the Latins, Hibernia; and by the Engliſh, Ireland: But from whence theſe Diverſities are deriv'd, there are many Opinions.

By Iſodore and Bede, it was called Scota, from whence (they ſay) the Name of Scotland, together

with the Scots themſelves came into Britain; but Hector Boetius makes mention, that this Iſland was inhabited by the four Sons of Mileſius King of Spain, whoſe Names were, Hiberius, Herimon, Euer, and Erimon, and that from Hiberius, the eldeſt, the Iſland was called Hibernia.

He alſo adds, that they divided the ſaid Iſle into five Provinces, which were known by the Names of Munſter, Leinſter, Connaught, Ulſter, and Meath; and that from theſe Sons of Mileſius, the preſent Iriſh repute themſelves to come, who, by Geraldus Barry, (call'd Cambrenſis) Archdeacon of Menevia in Wales, and Tutor to King John, are ſaid to be a ſtrong and bold People, but very courteous to Strangers.

This Iſland, which is ſubject to the Crown of Britain, is the largeſt in Europe, except Great Britain; and is environ'd on all Sides by the Ocean; it's bounded on the Eaſt with a violent and boiſterous Sea, called the Iriſh Sea, or St. George's Channel, which ſeparates it from England and Wales; and on the North-Eaſt from Scotland or North-Britain; on the Weſt, with that vaſt Ocean, called the Atlantick, which parts it from the main Continent of America; and on the North, with the Northern Ocean, called the Deucaledonian Sea; and on the South and South-Weſt, with that which is called the Virginian Ocean.

Tho' Ireland is a diſtinct Iſland of itſelf, encompaſſed on every Side with the Sea, yet it's not very far from ſome Parts of Great Britain, being but 60 Miles from Holy-Head, in the Iſle of Angleſea in Wales, to Dublin, and is nigher ſtill to North-Britain; for it is but 15 Miles diſtant from Cape Red-Boy, in the County of Antrim, to Cantire in the South Part of Scotland. It's diſtant from France, lying North-Weſt and South-Eaſt 220 Miles, from Spain, North and South 440, and from New France, the neareſt Part of America from which it lies exactly Weſt, about 1440 Miles.

It is of an oblong Form, (nigh as long again as broad) ſomewhat reſembling an Egg, to which Shape many have liken'd it; but if we conſider all the Variety of Winding and Turnings, ſcarce any thing can be imagin'd, to have a more irregular Make. It is in Length from Fair-head, the Northern Point of Antrim, to Miſſen-head, the South Point of Cork, about 285 Miles;

Miles; in Breadth, in the wideſt Place from the Eaſt Part of Down, to the Weſt Parts of Mayo, 160 Miles; from the Eaſt of Wexford in Leinſter, to the Weſt of Kerry in Munſter, 152 Miles; but in the Middle, from the Eaſt of Dublin, to the Weſt of Gallway, it is but 146 Miles; and the whole Circuit (reckoning all the Windings and Turnings) about 1400 Miles.

Here the Climate is ſo tempetate, that neither the Heat in Summer is ſo ſcorching, as to drive the Inhabitants to ſeek the Shade, nor the Cold in Winter ſo ſharp and chilling, as to force them to the Fire; but at all Times they enjoy a gentle Kind of Warmth, by reaſon of the pleaſantneſs and temperate Diſpoſition of the Air, which, as Speed obſerves, is moſt delightful and wholeſome, and ſo Pure, that no venomous Animal can live in it, though brought from many other Places; [nor does the Wood of its Foreſts breed either Worms or Spiders] that are venomous. Experience contradicts this.

The principal Riches and Commodities which this Kingdom affords, are Corn, Beef, Pork, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheeſe, Salt, Honey, Furs and Wooll; (of which are made Cloth, Freezes, Rugs, Druggets, Ratteens, Cambletts and Stuffs) as alſo Hemp and Flax, which are manufactur'd into Linnen Cloth, Diapers, Damaſks, now Cambricks, &c. and its Sea affords good Store of Codfiſh, Herrings, Pilchers and Oyſters; and the Rivers and Lakes do abound with Salmon, and Freſh-water Fiſh of all Sorts, as its Meadows and Fenny Grounds do with Fowl.

The chief Rivers, are the noble River Shannon, which takes its Riſe out of Mountains in the County of Leitrim, and paſſes by Carrick, James-Town, Laneſborough, Athlone and Killaloce, below which, it meets with a great Rock or Cataract, which it overcomes with a great Fall; and after a Courſe of 120 Miles, waſhes the City of Limerick, (partly ſituated on an Iſland therein) and from thence continuing its ſtately Stream for 50 Miles lower, (Navigable for Ships of great Burthen) then diſgorges itſelf by a wide Mouth into the great Atlantick or Weſtern Ocean, making in its Paſſage ſeveral great Lakes, fruitful and pleaſant Iſlands, and a fertile Soil on both Sides, and receives in its Way, the Camlin, Iny, Suck,

Pruſna, Mage, Deel, Caſhin, Feal, and other ſmaller Rivers.

2. The Moy, which takes its Stream from Lough Conn in the County of Mayo, waſnes Foxford, and empties itſelf in the Sea near Killala, where it forms a pretty large Bay.

3. The Earn, which takes its Source from a Lake betwixt the Counties of Longford and Cavan, near Belhaven, and in its Courſe to Belturbet, makes ſeveral ſmall Lakes and Iſlands, about three Miles below which, it divides itſelf into a large Lake of about Eight Miles long, and then contracts itſelf into the Compaſs of a large River of about four Miles lower, where the Streams ſurround the Town of Enniſkillen, (being on an Iſland) and ſoon after ſpreads again into another more ſpacious Lake, both which Lakes, as alſo the intermediate Part of the River, are reputed as one, and is called by the Name of Loch-Earn, which extends itſelf near as far as Belleek, and is ſprinkled with a Number of diverting and rich Iſlands, ſome of which are inhabited, and contain eight or nine hundred Acres of Land. This River continues its Current from the Lake to Bally-Shannon, where the Smoothneſs of its Stream is interrupted by a huge Rock; which it paſſes, by a great Fall, call'd the Leap, and ſuddenly after runs into the Sea, and aſſiſts to make the Harbour of Donnegall.

4. The River and Lake Swilly in the County of Donnegall, which is in ſome Places above a League over, making in its Courſe the Iſle of Inch, and about eleven Miles lower, falls with a vaſt Weight of Water into the Deucalidonian Sea.

5. The River Foill, (which receives the Rivers Poe, Derg, Finn, Mourn and Eurdale) bends its Stream by Strabane, Lifford, Johns-Town, and then viſits the City of Londonderry, two Miles below which, it enlarges its Bounds into a broad Lake of the ſame Name.

6. The Bann, which has its Original from the Mountains of Iveagh or Mourn, in the County of Down, and taking in the River of Tanrogee, makes its Paſſage through the great Lake Neagh, (famous for its petrifying Quality of turning Wood into Stone) into which the Black Water and the Main, with ſeveral ſmaller Rivers, alſo empty themſelves; and continuing

its

its Flux out of the North-ſide of the Lake, (dividing betwixt the Counties of Antrim and Derry) glides away to Colerain, near which, it has a conſiderable Fall or Leap, by Means of a Rock or Cataract which croſſes the Channel, and obſtructs the Paſſage of Boats higher up into the Country, and about three Miles below Colerain, diſtributes itſelf into the Deucalidonian Ocean.

7. The Lagan Water, which riſes near the Center of the County of Down, waſhes Liſbourn and Belfaſt, where it begins to widen into a large Harbour, commonly call'd Carrickfergus Lough.

8. The Newry Water, which has its Beginning out of the Glan Bog, from whence it ſeparates betwixt the Counties of Down and Armagh, to the Sea, where it makes the Harbour of Carlingford.

9. The Boyn, which has its Spring Head in the King's County, waters the County of Meath, where it touches Trim, Navan, Slane, and Drogheda, and ſoon after mixes with the Iriſh Sea.

10. The Liffy, which takes its Original in the County of Wicklow, waters the Banks of part of the County of Kildare, and haſtens to accommodate the City of Dublin, near which, it joins the Sea, and makes the ſpacious Harbour of that City.

11. The Slany, which has its Source in the County of Wicklow, and affords its Benefit to the Towns of Ballinglaſs, Tullogh, Enniſcorthy and Wexford, where it forms an Harbour in St. George's Channel.

12. The Barrow, which takes its Beginning from the Mountains of Slieve-Bloomy in the Queen's County, paſſes by the Towns of Portarlington, Monaſtereven, Athy, Catherlough, and Leighlin-bridge, and from thence ſways its Current towards Roſs, near which, it joins the River of that Name.

13. The Nore, which after viſiting Kilkenny, Thomas-Town, and Enniſteage, joins the River Roſs.

14. The Sure, which takes its Riſe in the County of Tipperary, making its Banks fertile and verdant, after many Meanders, arrives at Clonmell, Carrick, and Waterford, which, with the three laſt Rivers, concur to make that Harbour.

15. The Black Water, which adorns ſeveral fine Seats in its Courſe, through the County of Cork,

which it leaves, and reaches Capperquin, and then turns its Stream by an Elbow to the Town of Youghall, where it loſes itſelf in the Sea.

16. The Lee, which divides its Streams to embrace the City of Cork, near which, it runs into that Harbour.

17. The Bandon, which waſhes the Town of the ſame Name, and forms the Harbour of Kingſale.

18. The Illen, which makes the Harbour of Baltimore, which four laſt, have their ſeveral Springs in the County of Cork, by which the Country is finely water'd, and its Soil richly impregnated.

19. The Leane or Leune, which proceeds from a Lake of the ſame Name in the County of Kerry.

20. The Mang, which together with the laſt, makes the Harbour of Caſtlemaine.

THE Eccleſiaſtical Government of the Kingdom is divided into four Provinces, or Archbiſhopricks, of Armagh, Dublin, Caſhell and Tuam; who have under them 18 ſuffragan Biſhops, ſeveral of which, have two or three Biſhopricks united, as under the Title of Biſhops will appear.

As to the Temporal Government, which is like England, it is divided into five ſeveral Circuits, viz. Leinſter, Munſter, Connaught, North-Eaſt and North-Weſt of Ulſter, which comprehends 31 Counties, beſides the County of Dublin, which is not in any Circuit. The Palatinate is aboliſh'd by Act of Parliament, and the County of Tipperary is in the Munſter Circuit.

In Leinſter Circuit is,

I. THE County of Wicklow, which is incumbered with many Mountains, but the lower Lands and Bottoms are found to be a kind and fertile Paſturage, and contains within its Girth Line 252,410 Plantation Acres of Land, which is divided into ſix Baronies, viz.

1. Rathdowu, a half Barony.
2. Newcaſtle.

3. Ark-

3. Arklow.
4. Ballymore.
5. Talbots-Town. And,
6. Shillelash.

The Chief Places in it are,

1. Wicklow, the Shire Town of this County, a Sea-port, and a Corporation.
2. Blessington.
3. Baltinglass
4. Caryes Fort, (now decayed) all which send Burgesses to Parliament.
5. Arklow, a pretty Market Town near the Sea. And,
6. Dunlavan, a fine English Plantation, and an indifferent Market.

II. THE County of Wexford, which is very course, contains 315,396 Plantation Acres of Land, and is divided into nine Baronies, viz.

1. Gorey.
2. Scarewalsh.
3. Ballaghkeen.
4. Bantry.
5. Wexford Town and Liberties.
6. Shelmaliere.
7. Sheilburn.
8. Bargie. And,
9. Forth.

The Chief Places in it are,

1. Wexford, a Sea Port, Corporation, and the Shire Town of this County.
2. Ross, on its own River, (which brings up Ships of very considerable Burthen to its Key) and is a large wall'd, and well-traded Town.
3. Ennisscorthy, a good Market Town, delightfully situated.
4. Gorey.
5. Taghmon.
6. Feathard.

7. Clomines.
8. Bannow; all which are Corporations, and ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament.

III. THE County of Catherlough, which is delicately ſituated, and is happy in a fruitful Soil; it contains but 116,900 Plantation Acres of Land, and has in it theſe five Diviſions, viz.

1. The Barony of Rathvilly.
2. The Barony of Catherlough.
3. The Barony of Forth.
4. The Barony of Idrone. And,
5. The Barony of St. Mullin.

The Places of moſt Note in it are,

1. Catherlough, a conſiderable Market Town on the River Barrow, the Shire Town of this County, and a Corporation which ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament.
2. Leighlin, the Biſhop's See, which alſo ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament.
3. Tullogh, a pretty Market Town, and ſeveral fine Seats of private Gentlemen.

IV. THE County of Kilkenny, which is ſaid to have Fire without Smoak, and Earth without Bog, Water without Mud, and Air without Fog; and thus having the Elements in Perfection, is juſtly reputed a healthful and pleaſant Country; it contains 287,650 Plantation Acres of Land, and comprehends ten Diſtricts or Baronies, which are,

1. Kilkenny City and Liberties, being a diſtinct County.
2. Gallmoy.
3. Crannah.
4. Foſſa Diningh.
5. Gowran.
6. Shelelagher.
7. Kells.

8. Knocke

8. Knocktopher.
9. Ibercon. And,
10. Iverk.

Chief Places in this County are,

1. The City of Kilkenny, which is situated on both Sides the River Nore, over which it hath one Stone-Bridge; it is a Bishop's See, and an ancient Corporation, adorned with a magnificent Castle, the principal Seat of the illustrious Family of Butler, Duke of Ormond, who have liberally endowed a Free-School in this City, and built a noble Structure, call'd the College, for that pious and publick Use.

2. St. Kennys, which is the Bishop's Part of the Town, and a distinct Borough.

3. Gowran, an ancient Corporation, formerly wall'd.

4. Thomas-Town, an ancient Corporation on the Banks of the River Nore.

5. Ennisteage, on the Banks of the same River.

6. Callen, a good Market Town. And,

7. Knocktopher, now decay'd, all which send Burgesses to Parliament.

V. THE Queen's County, so call'd from Queen Mary, made Shire Ground in the Reign of Philip and Mary; it contains 238,415 Plantation Acres of Land, and is divided into eight Baronies, viz.

1. Tinehinch.
2. Portnehinch.
3. Stradbally.
4. Maryborough.
5. Upper-Ossory.
6. Cullinagh.
7. Ballyadams. And,
8. Slewmargy.

Place of Note in it are,

1. Maryborough, the Shire Town of this County, and a Corporation.

2. Ballynakil, a Corporation. 3. Por-

3. Portarlington, a thriving Plantation, all which send Burgesses to Parliament: And,

4. Mountmellick, a well improv'd Town, and best Market in the County.

VI. THE King's County, so call'd from King Philip, in whose Time it was made Shire Ground; it is a Boggy Country, but interlaced with excellent Land, and generally well inhabited; it contains 257,510 Plantation Acres of Land, and is divided into 11 Baronies, viz.

1. Gerry-Castle.
2. Killcourcy.
3. Ballyowen.
4. Gethill.
5. Philips-Town.
6. Warrens-Town.
7. Cools-Town.
8. Ballyboy.
9. English.
10. Ballybrit. And,
11. Clonelisk.

Places of most Note in it are,

1. Philips Town the Shire Town of the County, and a Corporation.

2. Banagher, not to be mention'd but for its Bridge, which is a great Pass over the Shannon, and that it is a Borough, both which, send Members to Parliament.

3. Gethill, a pretty Market Town.

4. Birr, which is by much the best Town in this County. And,

5. Ballyboy, a well situate and thriving Plantation.

VII. THE County of Kildare, which is level and fruitful, much employ'd in Tillage, and contains 228,590 Plantation Acres of Land, finely watered

tered by the Barrow, Liffy, and other Rivers; and is divided into ten Baronies, viz.

1. Carbury.
2. Ikeath and Onghterany.
3. Salt.
4. Naas.
5. Clane.
6. Great Connell.
7. Oph ly.
8. Kilcullen.
9. Noragh and Rheban. And,
10. Kilkea and Moon.

The Chief Places of Note in it are,

1. Kildare, the Bishop's See, and a Corporation.
2. Naas, the Shire Town of this County, and a Corporation.
3. Athy, a neat Town on the River Barrow, over which, it has a fair Stone Bridge, and is the Shire Town for the Summer Circuit.
4. Harris-Town, all which send Burgesses to Parliament. And,
5. Castle-Dermot, a great Thorough-fair and Market.

VIII. THE County of Dublin, which, though it be not in any Circuit, is properly to be described here, lying in the Province of Leinster: The Land is level and fertile, yields both a sweet and plentiful Herbage, and Grain of all Sorts; but of a small Extent, as containing but 123,784 Plantation Acres, and is divided into several Districts or Baronies, viz.

1. Dublin City and Liberties, which is a distinct County of itself.
2. Ballruddery.
3. Ne hercross.
4. Coo'ock.
5. Castleknock.
6. Newcastle. And,
7. Rathdown, a Half Barony.

Places

Places of Note in it are,

1. Dublin, an Archiepiſcopal See, and the Metropolis of the Kingdom, a fair and well built City, of great Antiquity, pleaſantly ſeated near a large Harbour, on the Mouth of the River Liffy, which ſeparates betwixt the City and North Suburbs, which have Communication by five great Stone Bridges; it is both large and populous, and is ſuppoſed to contain about 10,000 Houſes, and is adorned with ſeveral fine Structures, as the King's Chapel, call'd Chriſt-Church; the ancient Cathedral of St. Patrick; the King's Caſtle, which is the Seat and Reſidence of the Lord-Lieutenants, or Chief Governors of the Kingdom; the Royal Hoſpital, erected for the Maintenance of diſabled, maimed and ſuperannuated Soldiers, which is a ſtately quadrangular Pile, pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing Ground, near the River Liffy, on the Weſt Side of the Town; the Tholſel, or Exchange, where the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Court of Aldermen aſſemble, to conſult and tranſact all Matters relating to the Government of the City; the four Courts, where the High Court of Chancery, and the other Courts of Juſtice are held; the Univerſity of Trinity College, in which have been 700 Students at one Time, and which, as well as the City, ſends Repreſentatives to Parliament.

The Cuſtom-houſe, where the Commiſſioners ſit for Management of the Revenue, belonging to the Crown, which are all noble Buildings, and aptly contriv'd for their ſeveral Purpoſes.

A large fine Market-houſe in Thomas-ſtreet, for Corn. The Parliament Houſe, one of the grandeſt Buildings in Europe. The Charity Foundation of King Charles II. now rebuilding; the Barracks, Steven's Hoſpital, and other Charitable Foundations.

2. Swords. And.

3. Newcaſtle, which are of no great Note, but for being Boroughs, and ſending Members to Parliament, with many fine Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

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In Munſter Circuit are,

I. THE County of Cork, the largeſt in the Kingdom, containing 991,010 Acres Plantation Meaſure

ſure, abounds in fine Rivers, and good Harbours, and being inhabited by an induſtrious People, is both rich and populous, and is divided into nine or ten Diſtricts, or Baronies following, beſides the County of the City of Cork, viz.

1. Condons and Clangibbons.
2. The Town and Liberties of Mallow.
3. Armony, or Fermony.
4. Orrery and Kilmore.
5. Duhallow.
6. Muſkerry.
7. Barrets Country.
8. Kilnatalloon.
9. Omokilly.
10. The Town and Liberties of Youghall.
11. Barrimore.
12. Kerycurry and Kinalea.
13. Town and Liberties of Kingſale.
14. Courcyes.
15. Kinalmeaky.
16. Beer and Bantry.
17. Eaſt and Weſt Carbury.
18. Ibawne. And,
19. Barryroe.

Its Chief Towns are,

1. Cork, a large and rich City, ſituate on an Iſland in the River Lee; it is a Biſhop's See, and with its Liberties about three Miles round, makes a County of itſelf, called the County of the City of Cork; it is govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, and moſtly inhabited by Engliſh Proteſtants.

2. Youghall, a large wall'd Town, at the Conflux of the Black Water with the Sea.

3. Kingſale, a large wall'd Town, at the Mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent Harbour, protected by a ſtrong Fort, call'd Charles Fort.

4. Bandon Bridge, a neat walled Town, ſituate on both Sides the River Bandon, inhabited altogether by Engliſh, and thoſe very induſtrious.

5. Clonakilty, a Corporation and Market Town, on an Arm of the Sea.

6. Baltimore, near an excellent Harbour; likewiſe a Corporation, but much decayed.

7. Mallow

7. Mallow, a fine Town on the Black Water.
8. Charleville, a good Market Town lately erected.
9. Donnerail, a pretty Village.
10. Rathcormack, near the River Bride.
11. Middleton, on an Arm of the Sea. And,
12. Caftlemartyr, (the Seat of the firft Earl of Orrery) all which fend Burgeffes to Parliament.

II. THE County of Kerry, (which comprehends great Part of the Territory, formerly called Defmond) conſiſts of ſeveral Ridges of Mountains, interlaced with pleaſant and fruitful Valleys; it contains 630,965 Plantation Acres of Land, which are divided into eight Baronies, viz.

1. Iraghticonner.
2. Clanmorris.
3. Corkaguiny.
4. Trachtmacmy.
5. Magunihy.
6. Glanerough.
7. Dunkerron. And,
8. Iverkeah.

The moſt noted Places in it are,

1. Dingle, a walled Town, near a good Harbour.
2. Tracy, a Shire Town, where the Aſſizes are kept.
3. Ardfert, a decayed Village, mentioned only becauſe it is a Biſhop's See, and with the other two ſends Repreſentatives to Parliament.
4. Killarney, a pretty Market Town, near which ſtands Ross Caſtle, a Garriſon in an Iſland of Logh Leune.
5. Caſtle Iſland, commonly called the Iſland of Kerry. And,
6. Lixnaw, the ancient Seat and Title of the Lords of Kerry and Lixnaw.

III. THE

III. THE County of Limerick, where the Soil is ſo exceeding deep and fertile, that it ſeldom obliges the Husbandman to be at the Charge of Manure, and produces rich Crops of all Sorts of Corn and Rape, and a large Breed of Cattle; it contains 375,120 Acres of Land, and is divided into 11 Diſtricts or Baronies, viz.

1. Limerick City and Liberties, a diſtinct County of itſelf.
2. Owney-beg.
3. Coonagh.
4. Clan-William.
5. Small County.
6. Coſhma.
7. The Town and Liberties of Killmallock.
8. Coſhlea.
9. Connillo.
10. Kerry. And,
11. Pubble O Brien, which two laſt are famous for the beſt Land in Ireland.

The Chief Places are,

1. Limerick, which being partly ſituated in an Iſland in the River Shannon, is of great Strength by Nature, which is aſſiſted by Art, being fortified round by ſtrong Walls, Baſtions and Ramparts, with a ſtately Caſtle and Citadel, and being a Biſhop's See, is graced with a fine Cathedral; it is ſufficiently famous for the Sieges it has endur'd, happily ſeated, in reſpect to Trade and Commerce, and is the great Mart Town of the Province of Munſter.
2. Killmallock, an ancient well built Corporation, now decay'd.
3. Aſkeaton, all which ſend Burgeſſes to Parliamen
4. Hoſpital.
5. Bruff.
6. Killfinam.
7. Rathkeale. And;
8. Newcaſtle, all which are ſmall Market Towns, beſides which, here are ſeveral fine Seats, as Caſtlece, Cloghnoefoy, Cathirhaſſy, and Crom, a famous Caſtle of the Earl of Kildare, from whence that Family has the Motto Crom-a-ho.

IV. THE

IV. THE County of Clare, (alſo called Thomond, and gave Title to the moſt noble Family of O Brien, Earls of that Name) lies on Connaught Side of the Shannon, but is notwithſtanding, now held, and allowed to be within the Province of Munſter; it is a hilly and uneven Country, but is not lacking in good Paſtures for breeding and feeding, and produces the beſt Horſes of any other Part of the Kingdom; the Soil alſo is good in Tillage for Corn and Rape, and contains 428,187 Plantation Acres, which ſtands divided into nine Baronies, viz.

1. Eurren.
2. Corcomroe,
3. Inchiquin.
4. Tulla.
5. Iſlands.
6. Ibrican.
7. Clanderorlogh.
8. Bunratty. And,
9. Moyſearta.

Places of moſt Note in it are,

1. Ennis, the Shire Town, and only Borough of this County, which ſends Members to Parliament.
2. Killaloe, a Market Town and Biſhop's See, on the Banks of the Shannon.
3. Kilfenora; alſo a Biſhop's See, now united to the Archbiſhop of Tuam.
4. Six Mile Bridge.
5. New-Market. And,
6. Coron, Market-Towns; the Town of Clare, which has its Name from Richard and Thomas Clare, Sons of the Earl of Glouceſter, to whom King Edward I. granted the whole Country; as alſo Bunratty, the ancient Seat and Manſion of the Earls of Thomond, being both now decayed and rejected.

V. THE County of Waterford, is a Peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded with the Black Water, the

Sure and the Sea, and is, for the moſt part, a barren and courſe Soil, and groſs Air; it contains 259,010 Acres, and is divided into ſeven Diſtricts or Baronies, viz.

1. Waterford City and Liberties (which makes a diſtinct County.)
2. Coſhmore, and Coſhbride.
3. Decyes.
4. Glanhery.
5. Upperthird.
6. Middlethird. And,
7. Gaultyre.

Its Chief Places are,

1. Waterford, a Biſhop's See, commodiouſly ſeated on the River Sure, which brings up Ships of the greateſt Burthen before its Key, for the Fineneſs of which, this City is particularly noted.

2. Dungarvan, a Sea-Port likewiſe, and a walled Town.

3. Tallow, a very fine Town, ſituate on the well improved Country. And,

4. Liſmore, a Biſhop's See, and principal Seat of the noble Family of Boyle, Earls of Cork and Burlington: Theſe four Towns are Corporations, and ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament.

5. Cappereuin, a Market Town, and a thriving Engliſh Plantation on the Bank of the Black Water, to which Place it is navigable.

VI. THE County of Tipperary, now within Munſter Circuit, and ſituate in the Province of Munſter, is very large, and abounds in good Paſtures and fine Sheep-Walks, and is furniſh'd with the greateſt and beſt Flocks of any other Part of the Kingdom, and contains 599,500 Plantation Acres, divided into twelve Baronies, viz.

1. Lower Ormond.
2. Upper Ormond.

3. Ikerrin.
4. Illeagh.
5. Owney and Arra.
6. Killnelongurty.
7. Killnemanna.
8. Slewarda and Compsy.
9. Middlethird.
10. Clanwilliam.
11. Iffa. And,
12. Offa.

The principal Towns are,

1. The City of Cashell, the See of the Archbishop, who is Metropolitan of Munster.

2. Clonmell, a neat wall'd Town, situate on the Sure, well inhabited, and the Shire Town of this County, furnished with a fine Goal and Court-House.

3. Feathard, a wall'd Town, and Corporation, and sends Representatives to Parliament.

4. Carrick, a fine Town on the Sure, honoured with a Mansion-House of the Dukes of Ormond, (now decay'd) and one of the finest Parks in the World.

5. Thurles.
6. Nenagh.
7. Burrusakean. And,
8. Roscrea: All which are pretty Market Towns.

In Connaught Circuit are,

I. THE County of Sligo, which is much of it mountainous and boggy, but in its lower Grounds and Bottoms, is found a good Soil, both for the Ploughman and Grazier: Its Content is 241,550 Acres of Land, and is divided into six Baronies, viz.

1. Carbury.
2. Tirerril.
3. Corran.
4. Coolavin.
5. Leny. And,
6. Tirerargh.

The

The Chief Places in it are,

1. Sligo, a Sea-port and Corporation; it is well ſituated and inhabited, the Shire Town of the County, and the only Borough in it which ſends Members to Parliament.
2. Colloony, a ſmall Market Town, near the Confluence of the Rivers Unſhenagh and Avenmore.
3. Achonry, a Biſhop's See, united to Killalla, but now a ſmall Village.

II. THE County of Mayo, though mountainous and rough on that Side next the Sea, is both pleaſant and fertile in other Parts, very productive in Graſs and Forage, and watered with many large and diverting Lakes and Rivers; it is a large Tract of Land, containing 724,640 Acres, which is divided into nine Baronies, viz.

1. Tirawly.
2. Erris
3. Burriſhool.
4. Gallen.
5. Coſtello.
6. Clanmorris.
7. Kilmain.
8. Carrah. And,
9. Moriſk.

The Chief Places in it are,

1. Killalla, the Biſhop's See.
2. Caſtlebar, a Corporation.
3. Ballinrobe, the Shire Town, Mayo (from whence the County has its Name) being now a very ſorry Village.
4. Foxford, a good Market Town, on the River Moy, of which, only Caſtlebar ſends Repreſentatives to Parliament.

III. THE County of Gallway, is much of it a warm Lime-ſtone Soil, which rewards the Induſtry of both the Huſbandman and Shepherd, and gives but to one in the Kingdom for Largeneſs, as containing 775,525 Plantation Acres, and is divided into 17 Baronies and Diſtricts, viz.

1. The half Barony of Roſs.
2. Ballynehinch.
3. Care.
4. Donamore.
5. Ballymoe; a half Barony.
6. Killyan.
7. Tiaquin.
8. Killconnel.
9. Athenry.
10. The Town and Liberties of Gallway, which is a County of itſelf.
11. Moycullen.
12. Clonmacowen.
13. Longford.
14. Dunkellen.
15. Leitrim.
16. Loghreagh. And,
17. Killtartan; beſides the Iſles of Arran, which lie in the Sea.

In it, the moſt conſiderable Places are,

1. Gallway, a ſtrong wall'd, and well contrived Town, neat built, near a commodious Harbour, and an ancient Corporation of good Trade, both rich and populous.
2. Athenry, an ancient Borough, once wall'd, but now decay'd.
3. Tuam, the Archbiſhop's See, and a Corporation, which, with the other two, ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament.
4. Eyre-Court, a pretty thriving Engliſh Plantation.
5. Loghreagh, a fine Market Town.
6. Portumney, the chief Manſion-Houſe of the Earls of Clanrickard; nobly ſeated on the Banks of the Shannon.

IV. THE

IV. THE County of Roſcommon, which is long and narrow, the Soil rich, and the Country plain; it contains 324,370 Plantation Acres of Land, and is divided into ſix Baronies, viz.

1. Boyle.
2. Ballintubber.
3. Roſcommon.
4. The half Barony of Ballymoe.
5. Athlone. And,
6. Moycarney.

The Chief Places in it are,

1. Boyle or Abbey-Boyle, a good Market Town and Corporation.
2. Roſcommon, a Corporation, and the Shire Town of this County.
3. Tulſk, a decay'd Borough, which, with the two former, have their Repreſentatives in Parliament.
4. Elphin, the Biſhop's See.
5. Ballinaſloe, finely placed on the River Suck.
6. Caſtlereagh, a very improving Plantation, and a pretty Market. And,
7. That Part of the Town of Athlone, which lies on the Weſt Side of the Shannon.

V. THE County of Leitrim, though wild and mountainous, produces a good Head of Graſs, and breeds abundance of Black Cattle; it contains 206,830 Acres of Land, and is divided into five Baronies, viz.

1. Roſſclogher.
2. Drumahair.
3. Leitrim.
4. Carigallen. And,
5. Mohill; it is ſcarce amenable to the Law, by reaſon of the Mountains and Faſtneſſes, and not having any Sea-Ports, cannot have much Trade, nor conſequently any conſiderable Towns.

The Chiefeſt that can be found are,

1. James-Town, formerly wall'd. And,

2. Carrick Drumruſk, both on the Shannon, and ſucceſſively Shire Towns of this County, and Corporations, which ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament.

VI. THE County of Longford, which is very ſmall and choak'd with Bogs, and fenny Paſtures, but intermixed with a Soil that will not fail to requite the induſtrious Huſbandman. It contains 134,700 Plantation Acres, and has in it ſix Baronies or Diviſions, viz.

1. Longford.
2. Granard.
3. Ardagh.
4. Moydoa.
5. Shrool. And,
6. Rathcline.

The Chief Places in it are,

1. Longford, a pretty Market Town on the River Camlin, once the Seat and Title of the Earls of Longford, and the Shire Town of this County, and a Corporation.
2. Granard, a Corporation.
3. Lanelborough, a Corporation, and ſeated on the Shannon. And,
4. St. John's Town, which four Boroughs ſend Members to Parliament.
5. Ardagh, a Biſhop's See, now decay'd.
6. Edgworth's Town. And,
7. Newtown-Forbes, both thriving Plantations.

VII. THE County of Weſtmeath, which is pretty large and fruitful, well watered with Rivers and Lakes, but intermixt with Boggs: It contains 249,943 Acres of Land, and is divided into thirteen Baronies, viz.

1. Fore or Deimfore; a half Barony.

2. Moygeeſh-

2. Moygeesh.
3. Corkerry.
4. Delvin.
5. Moynshill, and Magheredernon.
6. Farbil.
7. Mullengar.
8. Rathconrath.
9. Kilkenny West.
10. Brawny.
11. Clunlonan.
12. Moycashell. And,
13. Fertullagh.

Its chief Places are,

1. Mullengar, the Shire Town.
2. Athlone, a flourishing Corporation on the River Shannon, of considerable Strength, and has Communication with the other Part of the Town, on Connaught Side the River, by a stately Stone-bridge of 11 Arches.
3. Fore. And,
4. Kilbeggan, no otherwise considerable, but that with the other two, they send Burgesses to Parliament.
5. Ballymore. And,
6. The Mote of Grenoge, both thriving Market Towns.

Note, That the two last Counties are in the Province of Leinster, though of late Years comprehended in Connaught Circuit.

The North-East Circuit, contains the following Counties, viz.

I. THE County of Louth, usually reckoned Part of Leinster, is exceeding fertile in Tillage, and produces a sweet and wholesome Herbage; it is the least in the Kingdom, containing but 111,180 Plantation Acres, and is divided into four Baronies, (besides the Town and Liberties of Drogheda, which are a County distinct,) viz.

1. Dundalk.
2. Louth.
3. Atherdee. And,
4. Ferrard.

Places of chief Note in it are,

1. Drogheda, on both Sides the River Boyne, joined by a good Bridge; a large Town of considerable Trade, being seated near the Mouth of the River, which brings up to it Ships of great Burthen, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, and fortified with a strong Wall round it.

2. Atherdee, a thriving Corporation.

3. Dundalk, formerly a walled Town near the Sea, still the Shire Town of this County, and a Corporation.

4. Carlingford, a Sea-Port. And,

5. Dunleer; all which are Boroughs, and send Members to Parliament.

II. THE County of Downe, which is for the most Part a good feeding Soil, &c. and furnished with many fine Sheep-walks, but mountainous on the South Side next the Sea: It contains 344,658 Plantation Acres, and is divided into seven Baronies, viz.

1. Castlereagh.
2. Lower Iveagh.
3. Upper Iveagh.
4. Mourne.
5. Kinalearty.
6. Lecale. And,
7. Ards; which two last are Peninsula's, almost surrounded by the Sea, the Lake of Strangford, and the Rivers falling into them.

The chief Places in it are,

1. Downe, the Bishop's See, famous for being the Place of Interment of St. Patrick, from whence it has the additional Name of Downepatrick.
2. Killyleagh.
3. Newry.
4. Bangor.
5. Hillsborough.
6. Newtown.

6. Newtown; which are Boroughs, and ſend Members to Parliament. And,
7. Dromore, a Biſhop's See and Market.

III. THE County of Antrim, which is well inhabited, tho' incumber'd with many large Boggs, and contains 383,020 Plantation Acres, which are divided into nine Diſtricts and Baronies, viz.

1. Carye.
2. Dunluce.
3. Killconway.
4. Glenarm.
5. Antrim.
6. Carrickfergus, Town and Liberties.
7. Toome.
8. Belfaſt. And,
9. Mazareen.

Places of moſt moſt Note are,

1. Antrim, a conſiderable Market Town.
2. Randall's Town.
3. Belfaſt, a large Sea-port Town, of great Trade.
4. Lilburne, a very fine Town, ſeated on the Lagan Water, well built and inhabited.
5. Carrickfergus, a ſtrong Town and Caſtle near a large Bay, famous for the Landing of King William the 3d. This Town and Liberties have the Privilege of being a diſtinct County; and nevertheleſs in it, are kept the Aſſizes and Quarter Seſſions for the County at large, having a Court and Goal excepted for that purpoſe; theſe five Places ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament. And,
6. Ballymenagh, a good Market Town.

IV. THE County of Ardmagh, which is as well improved in all Parts, as its Soil is rich, except a Ridge of courſe Mountains, called the Fews

it contains 170,620 Plantation Acres of Land, and is divided into five Baronies, viz.

1. Oneland.
2. Terawny.
3. Ardmagh.
4. Fews. And,
5. Orier.

Places of moſt Note are,

1. Ardmagh, the See of the Archbiſhop, Primate of all Ireland, and a Corporation.
2. Charlemount, a Corporation, and a Market Town, on the Black Water, protected by a ſtrong Fort; both which Towns ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament.
3. Lurgan, a thriving Plantation, and noted for its Linnen Manufacture.
4. Tanragee.
5. Loghgall. And,
6. Lega-curry, pretty improved Places.

V. THE County of Monaghan, which is much of it a boggy and mountainous Tract, but in ſome Parts indifferent well improved; it contains 170,090 Plantation Acres, and five Baronies, viz.

1. Through.
2. Menachan.
3. Dartree.
4. Cremourn. And,
5. Donaghmain.

Places in it moſt obſervable are,

1. Monaghan, the Shire Town, and a Corporation, which ſends Members to Parliament.
2. Glaſlough, a Market Town.
3. Clouniſh, a Market Town.
4. Caſtleblany. And,
5. Carrickmacroſs, a fine Situation, and a great Thorough-fair to and from Dublin, towards the North.

The

The North-West Circuit comprehends the following Counties, viz.

I. THE County of Meath, (which is placed in the Province of Leinſter) it is plain and fruitful, feeding many Herds of Cattle, and yielding Plenty of Corn; it contains 326,480 Plantation Acres of Land, divided into twelve Baronies, viz.

1. Kells.
2. Morgallion.
3. Slaine.
4. The half Barony of Fore.
5. Navan.
6. Duleck.
7. Skreen.
8. Lune.
9. Moyſenrath.
10. Daece.
11. Rotoath, And,
12. Dunboyne.

Places of moſt Note in this County are,

1. Trim, ſweetly ſeated on the Banks of the Boyne, formerly a walled Town, with a ſtrong Caſtle, and a Corporation, and the Shire Town of the County.
2. Navan, a good Market Town and Borough on the ſame River.
3. Kells, a pretty Market Town.
4. Athboy, a Market Town.
5. Duleek, a ſmall Village. And,
6. Ratoath, all which are Boroughs, and ſend Members to Parliament.

II. THE County of Cavan, which is ſprinkled with ſeveral pleaſant Lakes, and as it has much fenny Paſtures and courſe Land, ſo it is not void of a rich and fertile Soil in other Places, which are all well planted and improved; its Content is 274,800 Plantation Acres, and is divided into ſeven Baronies, viz.

1. Tullahaw.

1. Tullahaw.
2. Tullahanka.
3. Loghtee.
4. Tuliaghgarvy.
5. Clonkee.
6. Caſtleraghen. And,
7. Clonmoghan.

The chief Places in it are,

1. Cavan, the Shire Town and a Corporation.
2. Belturbet, a good Market Town on the River Earn; it is alſo a Corporation, and both ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament.
3. Coot-Hill, a fine Engliſh Plantation.
4. Killmore, the Biſhop's See. And,
5. Killyſhandra, a good Market.

III. THE County of Fermannagh, which is a faſt Country, and difficult for Travellers, by reaſon of the Mountains and boggy Grounds, and of the great Lake Erne, (which overſpreads a great part of it) and the many Rivers which run into it: The Quantity of Land contained it it, is computed to be 224,807 Plantation Acres, which is divided into eight Baronies, viz.

1. Lurgh.
2. Magherebuy.
3. Clanawly.
4. Tirkennedy.
5. Magherestephana.
6. Clonekelly.
7. Cool. And,
8. Knockrinie.

Its chief Places are,

1, Enniſkillen, in an Iſland in Logh Earn, the Shire Town of this County, and a Corporation, famous for its almoſt imparallell'd Service and Reſiſtance in the late and former Wars.
2. Newtown-Butler, a ſmall Market Town, as is alſo,
3. Linaſkea.
4. Clabby. And,
5. Mena; of which Places, only Enniſkillen ſends Members to Parliament.

IV. THE

IV. THE County of Tyrone, which is large, and tho' great part of it be rough and mountainous, yet in other Parts, for Richneſs of Soil, and good Paſtures, is not inferior to many Counties in the Kingdom; it contains 387,175 Plantation Acres, and 4 Baronies, viz.

1. Strabane.
2. Omagh.
3. Dungannon. And,
4. Clogher.

Places of moſt Note in it are,

1. Clogher, the Biſhop's See, and a Corporation, much decayed.
2. Augher.
3. Strabane, a large thriving Town and Corporation, near the Confluence of the Rivers Fin and Mourn.
4. Dungannon, a Corporation likewiſe, and formerly the chief Seat of the O Neils, all which ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament.
5. Newtown-Steuart, a pretty Village. And,
6. Omagh, a good Market, and the Shire Town of this County.

V. THE County of Donnegall, which is very large, mountainous, and courſe, containing 630,157 Plantation Acres, which is diſtributed into five Baronies, viz.

1. Enniſhowen.
2. Killmacrenan.
3. Raphoe.
4. Boylagh. And,
5. Bannagh and Tyrhugh.

The moſt remarkable Places in it are.

1. Lifford, the Shire Town.
2. Donnegall, a ſmall Sea-port.
3. Killybeggs; alſo a Sea-port.
4. Bally-Shannon.

5. Johns-

5. Johns-Town, all which five, are Corporations, and ſend Members to Parliament.

In this County is a ſmall Iſland in Loughderg, wherein is a Cell or Cave, ſaid to be made and conſecrated for religious Service, by St. Patrick, and call'd St. Patrick's Purgatory, much frequented by the Romaniſts, as well Strangers as Natives, who come to this Place to do Penance, and to perform other religious Ceremonies.

VI. THE County of Londonderry, heretofore wide and dejected, but now much improved by the Londoners, to whom King James the Firſt by Letters Patents, granted this County, with the City of Londonderry, and Town of Coleraine, by Name of [The Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants London, of the New Plantation in Ulſter, in the Realm of Ireland] in Conſideration of their ſettling there an Engliſh Plantation, or Colony, in order to cultivate, civilize, and people this Part of the Country, then become ruinous and depopulated, by the frequent Rebellions which had lately before happened in this Northern Part of Ireland, whereby, and by the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, it became forfeited to, and veſted in the Crown; it contains 211,510 Plantation Acres of Land, and is divided into ſix Baronies and Diſtricts, viz.

1. Londonderry City and Liberties.
2. Tirkerrin.
3. Keenaght.
4. Coleraine.
5. Loghinſholin. And,
6. The Town and Liberties of Coleraine.

The principal Places in it are,

1. Londonderry, a Biſhop's See, which is never to be forget, for the ſtout Reſiſtance it made againſt the Iriſh in the late War; it's a ſtrong neat City, regular and well built, in an Elbow of the River Foil, which brings up Ships of good Trade and Burthen to the Town, which is inhabited wholly by induſtrious Proteſtants.

2. Coleraine,

2. Coleraine, a neat wall'd Town on the River Bann, noted for its beneficial Salmon Fishery.

3. N. T. Limavaddy, a thriving Market Town, which, with the other two, send Members to Parliament, besides several small Market Towns, and other Plantations made by the Society.

Of the Kings of Ireland.

AS the ancient Irish Kings obtain'd the Monarchy by Force of Arms, and not by any Right of Succession, or solemn Corporation, we shall here pass them by, and begin with Brian Boiroimhe, who was descended in a direct Male Line from Hiberius the eldest Son of Milesius King of Spain.

This Brian, having overcome the Danes and Norwegians in forty-nine Battles, erected the great Church of Killaloe, and restored the Bishops to their Sees, as also reviv'd and repair'd the decay'd Universities, founded many Schools, rais'd Fortifications, built Garrisons, laid Causeways throughout the Kingdom, and built Bridges over Rivers and deep Waters, that were unpassable before.

He likewise appointed Sirnames of Distinction to all the several Branches of the Milesian Race, and other principal Families in Ireland, in order to avoid Confusion, and that the Genealogies might be preserved with more Regularity.

He also purged the Corruptions that had crept into the establish'd Laws, and his Institutes were kept in so much Reverence and Regard, that it was said, if a young Lady of consummate Beauty, adorn'd with Gold and Jewels, had travell'd alone on Foot throughout the Realm in those Days, no Attempt would have been made upon her Honour, or to divest her of the Treasure she wore.

In the 12th Year of his Reign, he treated with most of the Irish petty Kings, to unite their Forces with him, and expel the Danes, as the publick Enemies of

the Kingdom; but Sitricus King of the Danes of Waterford, having ma e all the Preparations and Alliances againſt Brien that he could, they came to an Engagement, on the 23d of April, at a Place called Clantarf, two Miles from Dublin, wherein the ſaid Brien was mortally wounded, and Murrough his Son, and Turlough (the Son of Murrough) his Grandſon, with many others of Quality, beſides 11000 Soldiers, were ſlain; but Donaugh the third Son of Brien, taking the Command of the Army, revenged himſelf on the Danes in another Battle, wherein he gain'd a compleat Victory; and in the Year 1026, took a Journey to Rome, carrying with him the Regal Crown, which was of pure Gold.

Of this Family there were twenty Princes of Thomond, and ſix of Ireland; which ſix were the Sons of King Brien, whoſe Names were, Murrough, Teige, Donaugh, Dennis, Conner, and Flan.

From Teige the ſecond Son, deſcended Daniel More, who was the laſt King of Caſhel and Limerick, and from him deſcended in a direct Male Line, another Teige O Brien, who was Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Thomond, the Earl of Inchiquin, and the Viſcount Clare.

To King Brien ſucceeded Turlough O Brien, his Grandſon, (the Son of Teige, who was King of Munſter.) This Turlough ſupply'd William Rufus, King of England, with Timber to build the Roof of Weſtminſter-Hall.

Turlough dy'd in the Year 1130, leaving two Brothers, Mortough O Brien, and Roger O Conner, and was ſucceeded by Mortough the elder; but he dying the ſame Year, was ſucceeded in the Government of the greateſt Part of the Iſle, by Turlough his Nephew, the Son of Roger O Conner; which Turlough, having reduced the Province of Munſter, divided it into two Parts, the South whereof he gave to Donaugh Maccarty, and the North to Connor O Brien.

To him ſucceeded Maurice Mac Laughlin, who dy'd in the Year 1168, and was ſucceeded by Roderick, alias Roger O Conner, the Son of Turlough laſt mention'd, which Roderick reign'd over the Province of Connaught, and the whole Iſle, eight Years, the Kings of Meath, Breſne, and Leinſter, having marry'd the

Daughter

Daughter of Murrough Mac Floin, King of Meath, ſhe, after a ſhort Space of Time, left her Huſband, and fled to Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinſter, but pretended he took her by Force; and upon that a Quarrel ariſing between her Huſband and the King of Leinſter, the ſaid Dermot apply'd himſelf to Roderick King of Ireland, who drove the King of Leinſter out of the Iſle.

This King being thus forced from his Dominions, determin'd to puniſh his rebellious Nobility at all Hazards, becauſe they would not aſſiſt him againſt Roderick King of Connaught; and for this Purpoſe, in the Year 1169, he fled into France, to Henry II. King of England, who was then carrying on his Conqueſts in that Country, and there offer'd to ſubmit himſelf and his Kingdom to that Prince, upon Condition he would aſſiſt him to recover it.

King Henry, upon theſe Terms, (in May 1170) ſent Letters by him to ſome of his Miniſters in England, which gave him Authority to raiſe what Men were willing to inliſt themſelves in his Service, and tranſport them into Ireland.

Upon his Arrival at Briſtol, he deliver'd his Commiſſion to the Magiſtrates of that City, where the Letters were publickly read; and to encourage Men to engage in his Service, he made ample Promiſes of Lands and Eſtates, to ſuch who offer'd themſelves and would aſſiſt him in the Expedition againſt his Enemies, who had invaded his Province, and robb'd him of his Crown.

In the ſaid City he met with Richard de Clare, ſirnamed Strangbow, who was Lord of Tottenham, Wolaſton, Chepſtow, and Cardigan, Vicegerent of Normandy, Earl of Pembroke, and Marſhal of the King's Palace; and to that Earl engaged, that if he would appear in his Cauſe, and raiſe a Body of Men for his Service, he would beſtow upon him his Daughter Eva, who was Heir apparent to his Dominions, and as a Dowry, would confirm to him and his Heirs, the Crown of Leinſter after his Deceaſe.

The Engliſh Nobleman joyfully accepting of theſe Terms, promiſed that he would inſtantly beat up for Volunteers, and when he had compleated his Number, he would tranſport them into Ireland.

Dermot having met with Encouragement from the Engliſh, his next Addreſs was to Ralph Griffin, Prince of Wales, to whom he notified the State of his Affairs, as before-mention'd, and deſired that he would favour his Cauſe.

From the ſaid Prince he had the Aſſiſtance of Robert Fitz-Stephen, (who was Governor of the Caſtle of Cardigan, and Anceſtor to the Barrys of Cork) to whom and his Heirs for ever, he confirm'd the Town of Wexford, as a Reward for his Service, in re-eſtabliſhing him in his Dominions.

Thus the King of Leinſter, having ſucceſsfully managed his Solicitations among the Engliſh and Welch, went into Ireland, and concealed himſelf at Fearna, 'till Robert Fitz-Stephen landed with 30 Knights, 60 Eſquires, and 300 Foot Soldiers; and then putting himſelf at the Head of 500 Horſe, whom he had in Readineſs, he joined the Engliſh, and beſie ed Wexford, which immediately ſurrender'd; and after that, marching with his Forces towards the Territories of Oſſory, Donaugh (the King thereof) ſent him Hoſtages, as a Teſtimony of his Submiſſion.

By this Time the whole Kingdom was alarm'd with the Succeſs of Dermot and his auxiliary Engliſh; and Maurice Fitz-Gerald (who afterwards ſettled in Ireland, and became the Anceſtor to the Earls of Kildare and Deſmond) landing with 10 Knights, 30 Eſquires, and 100 Foot, Dermot laid Siege to the City of Dublin, which alſo ſurrender'd, and paid him Tribute.

This continu'd Courſe of Succeſs ſo much animated the King of Leinſter, that he entertain'd Hopes of being Monarch of the whole Iſle, and reſolved to make an Attempt upon the Throne; and thereupon he immediately apply'd to Richard Strangbow, Earl of Pembroke, requeſting him to come over to his Aſſiſtance, with the Forces he promiſed him, and engaged, that the Conditions, on his Part, ſhould be fulfill'd, and that he was ready to ſettle the Crown of Leinſter upon him and his Heirs, after his Deceaſe.

Upon this, the ſaid Earl tranſported himſelf with all poſſible Speed into Ireland, bringing with him Raymond la Groſs, and William Fitz-Gerald, (elder Brother to Maurice before-mentioned, and who was Anceſtor

ceſtor to the Lords Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, and the Gerards of Bryn in Lancaſhire, and the Gerards of Ince, the Lord Gerard of Bromley, and the Gerards Earls of Macclesfield) as alſo 200 valiant Knights, and 1000 Eſquires that were Bowmen; who, the Day after they were ſet on Shore, joining the King of Leinſter, they laid Siege to the Town of Waterford, and took it.

When this Conqueſt was made, Eva the Daughter of Dermot, was marry'd to the ſaid Earl of Pembroke, which Earl afterwards enter'd the Country of O Rourk, King of Breſne, with Fire and Sword, and Victory follow'd the King of Leinſter in all his Undertakings. But when the King of England had received Intelligence of the Proceedings of his Subjects in Ireland, under the Conduct of the ſaid Earl of Pembroke, and other valiant Commanders, and being doubtful of their Deſigns, he publiſh'd a Proclamation, that all the Engliſh in that Kingdom, ſhould immediately return home, upon Pain of being deem'd Rebels, and of loſing their Eſtates.

Upon this, Earl Strangbow ſent Raymond la Groſs to the King of England, with an Order to inform his Majeſty, that the Engliſh had no Deſign to withdraw their Allegiance from their natural Sovereign, but intended to conquer the Country in his Name, and ſubmit the Territories they ſhould ſubdue, to his Authority and Diſpoſal.

Dermot the King of Leinſter dying, the Beginning of the Year 1172, and King Henry having received this Meſſage from his Subjects in Ireland, he ſent back the ſaid Raymond la Groſs, attended by one of his Knights, whoſe Name was Hermon Morty, with Letters to the Earl of Pembroke, whereby he was obliged inſtantly to repair into England, and give an Account of his Conduct to his Majeſty.

When he came to Court, and had faithfully inform'd the King of the Poſture of the Iriſh Affairs, he offer'd to deliver up the Poſſeſſion of Dublin, Waterford, and other principal Towns in the Province of Leinſter into his Majeſty's Hands, if he pleaſed by his Royal Grant to confirm to him and his Heirs the Enjoyment of the remaining Parts of that Province.

The King accepted these Terms, and quickly followed the Earl, attended with 500 Knights, besides a select Army of Horse and Foot, and having landed at Waterford, in the said Year 1172, and tarried there some Time, he thence marched to Dublin, where all the petty Kings and great Lords of Ireland came and paid him Homage, swore Fealty, and submitted to his Authority, as did afterwards Roderick King of Connaught; and thus a Peace was concluded before the Nobility of both Kingdoms.

After the King had settled his Affairs in Ireland, he return'd into his own Dominions, leaving Hugh de Lacy with 20 Knights in Meath, and the Soldiers in proper Garrisons for the Defence of the Country, and bestow'd upon the said Hugh the County of Meath, and confirm'd it by his Royal Grant to his Posterity.

To Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, he gave the Command of the City of Dublin, allowing them 20 Knights for Guard; and to William de Aldelmel, Philip de Hastings, and Robert de Bruis, attended by 20 Knights, he left the Government of Wexford.

Thus Ireland became subject to the English Government, under which it has continu'd to King George II. whose Titles, Dominions, and Royal Pedigree, being set forth at large in the first Volume of this Work, containing an Account of the Nobility of England; I shall here only mention his Majesty's Marriage, Issue, and Arms, and then proceed to the Vice-Roys, and Nobility of Ireland.

His Most Excellent Majesty George-Augustus, King of Great Britain, &c. (who was born on the 30th of October 1683, and was crown'd at Westminster on the 11th of October 1727) being marry'd on the 2d of September 1705, to Wilhelmina-Caroline, (who was born on the 1st of March, 1682-3) Daughter to John-Frederick, Marques of Brandenburgh-Anspach, (by Eleanor-Erdmuth-Lovisa, his 2d Wife, Daughter to John-George, Duke of Saxe-Eysenach) by her has the following Issue, viz.

1. His Royal Highness Frederick-Lewis, Prince of Wales, born at Hanover, Jan. 20, 1706-7. See Vol. 1.
2. The Princess Anne, born October 22, 1709.

3. The

3. The Princeſs Amelia-Sophia-Eleanora, born May 30, 1711.

4. The Princeſs Elizabeth-Charlotte, born May 30, 1713.

5. William-Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland, born in England, April 15, 1721. See Vol. I.

6. The Princeſs Mary, born February 22, 1722-3.

7. The Princeſs Louiſa, born December 7, 1724.

ARMS.

Quarterly, in the firſt Grand Quarter, Mars, three Lions paſſant-guardant in Pale, Sol, the Imperial Enſigns of England, impal'd with the Royal Arms of Scotland, which are, Sol, a Lion rampant within a double Treſſure flower'd and counter-flower'd with Fleurs de lis, Mars. The 2d Quarter is the Royal Arms of France, viz. Jupiter, three Fleurs de lis, Sol. The 3d, the Enſign of Ireland, which is, Jupiter, an Harp, Sol, ſtring'd Luna. And the 4th Grand Quarter is his preſent Majeſty's own Coat, viz. Mars, two Lions paſſant-guardant, Sol, for Brunſwick, empal'd with Lunenburgh, which is, Sol, Semi of Hearts proper, a Lion rampant, Jupiter: Having ancient Saxony, viz. Mars, an Horſe current, Luna, ente (or grafted) in Baſe; and in a Shield Surtout, Mars, the Diadem or Crown of Charlemain, (as deſcrib'd in Vol. I.) the whole within a Garter, (as Sovereign of that Moſt Noble Order of Knighthood.

CREST.

An Helmet full faced and grated, mantled with Cloth of Gold, doubled Ermine, and ſurmounted of an Imperial Crown, on the Top of which is a Lion paſſant-guardant, Sol, crown'd with a like Crown.

SUPPORTERS.

On the dexter Side, a Lion guardant, Sol, crown'd at the Creſt, on the Siniſter, an Unicorn Luna, horn'd, main'd, and hoofed, Sol, gorg'd with a Collar of Croſſes pattee and Fleurs de lis, a Chain thereto affix'd, all Gold, both ſtanding on a Compartment, from whence iſſue (from one Stem) the two Royal Badges of his Majeſty's chief Dominions, viz. on the Right, a Roſe party per Pale Argent and Gules,

Stalk'd and Leav'd Vert, for England; and on the Left, a Thiſtle proper, for Scotland.

Note, The Unicorn was the ancient Supporter of Scotland, and taken to expreſs the joining of the two Nations under King James I. who alſo, in the Year 1614, being King of Ireland, cauſed the Harp to be marſhal'd with the Arms of Great Britain; ſince when, it has been ſet upon the Britiſh Coin.

MOTTO.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

A Chronological TABLE of the Chief Governors of *Ireland*, from the Conqueſt thereof by the *Engliſh* in 1172, to the Year of our LORD 1744.

THE Government of Ireland is by Vice-Roys, (though they have not that Name) firſt called Keepers or Wardens of Ireland, afterwards Juſtices, and now Lords Lieutenants, and Deputies of Ireland.

Their Authority is large, having Power to beſtow all Magiſtracies and Offices, except a very few; to pardon all Crimes, unleſs they be High Treaſon; to dub Knights, &c. And truly there is not in all Chriſtendom, any other Vice-Roy that comes nigher the Majeſty of a King, for his Juriſdiction and Proviſion.

There are aſſiſtant to him in Council, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer, and others, the Earls, Viſcounts, Biſhops, Barons, and Judges which are of the Privy Council; form'd much in the ſame Manner as in England.

GOVER-

GOVERNORS.

1172 Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Stephen. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Bruis, were Governors.

1173 Richard Strangbow and Raymond le Groſſe, Lords Wardens.

1175 Raymonde le Groſſe, Lord Protector; William Fitz-Andelm, John de Courcy, Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Miles Cogan, his Counſellors.

1179 Hugh de Lacy, and Robert le Power, Lords Juſtices.

1180 Hugh de Lacy, Governor.

1181 John Conſtable of Cheſhire, and Richard de Peck, Lords Juſtices.

1184 Philip de Brees, Governor.

1185 Earl John, Son to King Henry II. Lord of Ireland, and John de Courcy, Earl of Ulſter, Governor: and in that Year, the ſaid Earl John planted Engliſh Laws and Officers in this Realm, as alſo enlarged ths Royal Stile with Lord of Ireland, under which Title the Kings of England continu'd 'till the 32d of Henry VIII. as in Page 45.

1189 Hugh de Lacy, the younger, and John de Courcy, Governors.

1191 William Marſhal and William Pettit, Lords Juſtices.

1197 Hamo de Valis, Lord Juſtice.

1199 Miler Fitz-Henry, Son of King John, Governor.

1200 Hugh de Lacy, Juſtice.

1208 John Gray, Biſhop of Norwich, Lord Juſtice; he reform'd the Iriſh Coin to the Standard of England.

1210 King John in Perſon, Governor, and John Gray, Biſhop of Norwich, Lord Juſtice.

1213 Henry Laundres, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Juſtice; he built the Caſtle of Dublin.

1215 Geoffery March and Sir Edmund Butler, Lords Juſtices.

1219 Henry Laundres, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Lords Juſtices.

1224 William Marſhal, Lord Juſtice.
1225 Geoffery March, Lord Juſtice.
1227 Richard de Burgo, Lord Juſtice.
1232 Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Lord Juſtice.
1233 Richard Marſhal, Brother to William, Lord Juſtice.
1245 Sir John Fitz-Geoffrey, Lord Juſtice.
1247 Theobald Butler, Lord of Carrick, and John Cogan, Lords Juſtices.
1255 Allen de la Zouch, Lord Juſtice.
1258 Stephen Longſword, Longford, or Longeſpee, Lord Juſtice.
1260 William Dean, Lord Juſtice.
1161 Richard de Rupella, alias Roches, Lord Juſtice.
1267 Sir David de Barry, Lord Juſtice.
1268 Robert de Ufford, Lord Juſtice.
1269 Richard de Exon, Lord Juſtice.
1270 Sir James Audley, Conſtable of Ulſter, Lord Juſtice.
1272 Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Lord Juſtice.
1273 Geoffrey Lord Genevil, Lord Juſtice.
1276 Sir Robert de Ufford, Lord Juſtice.
1279 Stephen Fulborne, Biſhop of Waterford, Lord Juſtice.
1280 Sir Robert de Ufford, Lord Juſtice.
1282 Stephen Fulborne, Archbiſhop of Tuam, Lord Juſtice.
1288 John Samford, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Juſtice.
1290 William Veſey, Lord Juſtice.
1293 William de la Hay, and William Dodinſale, Lords Juſtices.
1295 Thomas Fitz-Morris, and William Wogan, Lords Juſtices.
1308 Sir William Bourk, and Piers Gaveſton, Lords Wardens.
1310 John Wogan, Lord Juſtice.
1312 Sir Edmund Butler, Deputy.
1314 Theobald de Verdon, and Sir Edmund Butler, Earl of Carrick, Lords Juſtices.
1317 Sir Roger Mortimer, Lord Juſtice, but the Lord Birmingham, General.

1318

1318 William Fitz-John, Archiſhop of Caſhel, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Alexander Bignor, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lords Juſtices.
1319 Sir Roger Mortimer, Lord Juſtice.
1320 Thomas Fitz-John, Earl of Kildare, Lord Juſtice
1321 John Birmingham, Baron of Athenree, Lord Juſtice.
1322 Ralph de Gorges, Lord Juſtice.
1323 Sir John Darcy, Lord Juſtice.
1326 Thomas Fitz-John, Earl of Kildare, Lord Juſtice.
1327 Roger Outlaw, Prior of Kilmainham, Lord Juſtice.
1329 Sir John Darcy, Lord Juſtice, and Roger Outlaw, Deputy.
1330 Roger Outlaw, Prior of Kilmainham, Juſtice Juſtice.
1331 Sir Anthony Lacy, and William Bourk, Earl of Ulſter, Lords Juſtices.
1332 Sir Roger Mortimer, Lord Juſtice.
1333 Thomas de Burgh, Lord Juſtice.
1334 Sir John Darcy, Lord Juſtice, and Thomas de Burgh, Deputy.
1337 Sir John Carleton, Lord Juſtice.
1338 Thomas Carleton, Biſhop of Hereford, Lord Juſtice.
1340 Roger Outlaw, Prior of Kilmainham, Lord Juſtice.
1341 Sir John Maurice, Lord Juſtice.
1344 Sir Ralph Ufford, Huſband to the Counteſs of Ulſter, Lord Juſtice.
1346 Sir Roger Darcy, and Sir John Maurice, Lords Juſtices.
1348 Sir Walter Birmingham, Lord Juſtice.
1349 Baron Carey, and Sir Thomas Rookſby, Lords Juſtices.
1350 Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Deſmond, Lord Juſtice.
1351 The Biſhop of Limerick, Lord Juſtice.
1355 The Earl of Deſmond, Lord Juſtice.
1356 Sir Thomas Rookſby, Lord Juſtice.
1357 Sir Almerick de St. Amand, Lord Juſtice.
1359 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, Lord Juſtice.

1360 Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Kildare, Lord Juſtice.
1361 Lionel Earl of Ulſter, and Lord of Connaught, Lord Lieutenant; he was third Son of King Edward III. and vanquiſh'd the O Brians, and conquer'd the County of Clare, from which he deriv'd his Title of Duke of Clarence.
1364 James Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy to the Duke of Clarence.
1365 Sir Thomas Dale, Governor.
1367 Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Deſmond, Lord Juſtice.
1369 William de Windſor, Lord Juſtice.
1371 Earl of Kildare, Lord Juſtice.
1372 Sir Robert de Aſhton, Lord Juſtice.
1374 Sir William de Windſor, Lord Juſtice.
1375 Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Kildare, Lord Juſtice.
1376 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, Lord Juſtice.
1378 John de Bromwich, Lord Juſtice.
1379 Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, Lord Lieutenant.
1381 Dean of St. Patrick's, and Lord Chancellor, Lord Juſtice.
1382 Philip Courtney, Couſin to King Richard II. Lord Lieutenant, but the Lord Birmingham General.
1384 Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, Marqueſs of Dublin, and Duke of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant.
1385 Sir John Stanley, Lord Deputy.
1386 Alexander, Biſhop of Meath, Lord Juſtice.
1389 Sir John Stanley, Lord Juſtice.
1392 James Earl of Ormond, Lord Juſtice.
1393 William Scroop, Lord Juſtice.
1394 Duke of Glouceſter, Lord Juſtice, and the ſame Year, King Richard II. in Perſon.
1395 Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulſter, Lord Lieutenant.
1398 Roger Grey, Lord Juſtice, and the Duke of Surrey, the King's Brother, Lord Lieutenant.
1399 Sir John Stanley, Lord Juſtice, and the ſame Year King Richard II. in Perſon.

1401 Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, the King's Son, Lord Lieutenant, and Alexander Biſhop of Meath, Deputy.
1403 James Earl of Ormond, Lord Juſtice.
1404 Stephen Scroop, Deputy.
1405 Gerald Earl of Kildare, Lord Juſtice.
1406 Stephen Scroop, Lord Deputy.
1407 James, Son of the former Earl of Ormond, Lord Juſtice.
1408 Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, the King's Son, Lord Lieutenant, and Thomas Butler, Prior of Kilmainham, Lord Deputy, as alſo Deputy in 1410 and 1411.
1412 John Talbot, Lord Furnival, Lord Iuſtice.
1413 Thomas Butler, Prior of Kilmainham, Lord Juſtice, and Sir John Stanley, Lord Deputy; he was Anceſtor to the Earls of Derby.
1414 Sir John Talbot, Lord Lieutenant.
1416 Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, Lord Lieutenant, and Stephen Scroop, Deputy.
1419 Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Juſtice.
1420 John Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant, and James Butler, Earl of Ormond, Deputy.
1423 Edward Earl of March and Ulſter, Lord Lieutenant.
1425 John Lord Talbot, Lord Juſtice.
1426 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, Lord Juſtice.
1427 Sir John de Grey, Lord Lieutenant.
1428 Edward Dantſey, Biſhop of Meath, Lord Deputy, and in the ſame Year, Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley, was Lord Lieutenant, and Sir Thomas Strange was Deputy.
1432 Sir Thomas Stanley, Lord Lieutenant, and Sir Chriſtopher Plunket, Deputy.
1435 Sir Thomas Stanley, Lord Lieutenant.
1436 Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Deputy.
1438 Lion Lord Wells, Lord Lieutenant.
1440 James Earl of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant. Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Deputy.
1441 Sir William Stanley, Lord Deputy, and in the ſame Year Stephen Scroop was Deputy.
1442 William Wells was Deputy to Lion Lord Wells.

1443

1443 James Earl of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant.
1446 John Earl of Shrewſbury, Lord Lieutenant.
1447 Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Lord Juſtice.
1449 Richard Duke of York, Lord Lieutenant.
1450 James Earl of Ormond and Wiltſhire, Lord Treaſurer of England, Lord Deputy to the Duke of York.
1452 ——— Nugent, Baron of Delvin, Lord Deputy.
1454 Archbiſhop of Armagh, Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kildare, and Edw. Fitz-Euſtace, Lords Deputies to the Duke of York.
1456 Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy.
1459 Richard Duke of York, Earl of Ulſter, and Lord of Connaught, Lord Lieutenant.
1460 Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy.
1461 Sir Rowland Euſtace, Lord of Port Liſter, and Viſcount Baltinglaſs, Lord Deputy to George Duke of Clarence, who was made Lord Lieutenant for Life.
1463 Thomas Earl of Deſmond, Deputy to the Duke of Clarence.
1467 Thomas Tiptoſt, Earl of Worceſter, Lord Deputy.
1471 Thomas Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy.
1475 The Biſhop of Meath, Thomas Earl of Kildare, Sir Rowland Fitz-Euſtace, and William Sherwood, Eſq; Lords Deputies.
1478 Gerald Earl of Kildare, Henry Lord Grey, and Sir Robert Preſton, Lords Deputies.
1479 Richard Duke of York, Lord Lieutenant, and Gerald Earl of Kildare, Deputy.
1483 Prince Edward, Son to King Richard III. Lord Lieutenant, and Gerald Earl of Kildare, Deputy.
1485 John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lieutenant, and Gerald Earl of Kildare, Deputy.
1490 Jaſper Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant.
1492 Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Deputy,
1493 Robert Preſton, the firſt Lord Viſcount Gormanſton, Lord Deputy.

1494

1494 Sir Edward Poynings, Lord Deputy.
1495 Henry Dean, Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Juſtice.
1496 Gerald Earl of Kildare, Lord Lieutenant.
1501 Henry Duke of York, afterwards K. Henry VIII. Lord Lieutenant, and the Earl of Kildare Lord Deputy.
1503 Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Deputy.
1504 Gerald Earl of Kildare, Lord Lieutenant.
1509 Gerald Earl of Kildare, Lord Lieutenant.
1513 Gerald, the Son of Gerald late Earl of Kildare, Lord Juſtice.
1515 Lord Viſcount Gormanſton, Lord Juſtice, and the Earl of Kildare, Deputy.
1519 Sir Thomas Fitz-Maurice of the Houſe of Kildare, Lord Juſtice.
1520 Thomas Howard, Earl of Surry, Lord Lieutenant.
1521 Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Oſſory, Lord Deputy.
1524 Gerald Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy.
1526 Thomas Fitz-Gerald of Liexſlip, and Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, Lords Juſtices.
1528 Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Oſſory, Lord Deputy.
1530 Henry, Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant, and Sir William Skeffington, Lord Deputy.
1532 Gerald Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy.
1534 Thomas, Son of Gerald Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy with Sir William Skeffington.
1535 Leonard Lord Grey, Lord Viſcount Graney in Ireland, Lord Deputy.
1539 Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy.
1540 Sir William Brereton, Baron of Laghlin in Ireland, Lord Juſtice, and Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy; and in their Time, 1541, which was the 32d of Henry VIII. it was enacted in a Parliament held at Dublin, that the King of England and his Succeſſors, ſhould be ſtiled Kings of Ireland, and all Manner of Juriſdiction, Power, Prehe.ninence, and Royal Authority, granted to the Crown; the Kings of England,

England, 'till then, being only ſtiled Lords of Ireland.

1543 Sir William Brabazon, Lord Juſtice.
1544 Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy.
1546 Sir William Brabazon, Lord Juſtice.
1547 Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy.
1548 Sir Edward Bellingham, Lord Deputy.
1549 Sir Francis Bryan, Marſhal of Ireland, and Sir William Brabazon, Lords Juſtices.
1550 Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy.
1551 Sir James Crofts, Lord Deputy; and in that Year Ulſter King of Arms was firſt inſtituted.
1552 Sir Thomas Cuſack, and Sir Garret Aylmer, Lords Juſtices.
1553 Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy.
1556 Thomas Ratcliff, Viſcount Fitz-Walter, Lord Deputy.
1557 Hugh Corwin, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and Sir Henry Sidney, Treaſurer of Ireland, Lords Juſtices.
1558 Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Suſſex, Lord Lieutenant, and Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy.
1559 Sir William Fitz-William, Lord Juſtice.
1561 Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Suſſex, Lord Lieutenant, and Sir William Fitz-William, Lord Deputy.
1562 Thomas Earl of Suſſex, Lord Lieutenant.
1565 Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, and Sir Nicholas Arnold, Lord Juſtice.
1567. Dr. Weſton, Lord Chancellor, and Sir William Fitz-William, Treaſurer of Ireland, Lords Juſtices.
1568 Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy.
1569 Sir William Fitz-William, Lord Deputy.
1575 Sir Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy.
1578 Sir William Drury, Lord Juſtice.
1579 Sir William Pelham Lord Juſtice.
1580 Arthur Lord Grey, Lord Deputy.
1582 Adam Loftus, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with Sir Henry Wallop, Treaſurer of Ireland, Lords Juſtices.
1584 Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy.
1588 Sir William Fiz-William, Lord Deputy.

1594 Sir William Ruſſel, Lord Deputy.

1597 Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Sir Robert Gardiner, Lords Juſtices; and the ſame Year the Lord Boroughs was Lord Deputy.

1598 Robert Earl of Eſſex, Lord Lieutenant.

1599 Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor, and George Carey, Lord Treaſurer, Lords Juſtices; and the ſame Year Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, was Lord Lieutenant.

1603 Sir George Carey, Lord Deputy.

1604 Sir Arthur Chicheſter, Lord Deputy; and in that Year he ſent the firſt Juſtices of Aſſize into Connaught and Munſter.

1613 Thomas Jones, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Richard Wingfield, Lords Juſtices.

1614 Sir Arthur Chicheſter, Baron of Belfaſt, Lord Deputy; and that Year the Harp was firſt marſhall'd with the Arms of Great Britain.

1615 Thomas Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir John Denham, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, Lords Juſtices.

1616 Sir Oliver St. John, Lord Viſcount Grandiſon, Lord Deputy; and Richard Wingfield, Lord Viſcount Powerſcourt, Lord Juſtice.

1622 Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Viſcount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and Richard Wingfield, Lord Viſcount Powerſcourt, Lords Juſtices.

1625 Henry Carey, Lord Viſcount Falkland, Lord Deputy.

1629 Sir Adam Loftus, Viſcount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, Lord Treaſurer, Lords Juſtices.

1633 Thomas Lord Viſcount Wentworth, Lord Deputy.

1636 Sir Adam Loftus, Viſcount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Chriſtopher Wandesford, Maſter of the Rolls, Lords Juſtices; and the ſame Year, Thomas Lord Viſcount Wentworth was Lord Deputy.

1639 Robert Lord Dillon of Kilkenny-Weſt, and Sir Chriſtopher Wandesford, Maſter of the Rolls, Lords Juſtices; and the ſame Year, Thomas Lord Viſcount Wentworth, Earl of Strafford was Lord Lieutenant.

1640 Sir Chriſtopher Wandesford, Maſter of the Rolls, Lord Deputy; and the ſame Year, Robert Lord Dillon, and Sir William Parſons, Maſter of the Court of Wards, Lords Juſtices.

1641 Sir William Parſons, Maſter of the Court of Wards, and Sir John Borlace, Maſter of the Ordnance, Lords Juſtices.

1643 Sir John Borlace, and Sir Henry Tichborne, Lords Juſtices; and the ſame Year James Marqueſs of Ormond was Lord Lieutenant.

1647 James Marqueſs of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant, deliver'd up the Government to Arthur Annesley, Eſq; Sir Robert King, and Sir Robert Meredith, Kts. Col. John Meor, and Col. Michael Jones, Commiſſioners.

1649 Oliver Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant, and Ulick Bourk, Marqueſs of Clanrickard, Lord Deputy.

1650 Henry Ireton, Eſq; Lord Deputy.

1654 Charles Fleetwood, Eſq; Lord Deputy.

1657 Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy.

1660 Sir Maurice Euſtace, Lord Chancellor, Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, and Charles Coot, Earl of Montrath, Lords Juſtices.

1660 James Butler, Duke, Marqueſs, and Earl of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant.

1664 Thomas Earl of Oſſory, Lord Deputy.

1665 James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant.

1668 Thomas Earl of Oſſory, Lord Deputy.

1669 John Roberts, Lord Roberts, Lord Lieutenant.

1670 John Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant.

1671 Michael Boyle, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Arthur Forbes, Marſhal General, Lords Juſtices.

1672 Arthur Capel, Earl of Eſſex, Lord Lieutenant.

1675 Michael Boyle, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Arthur Forbes, Marſhal General, Lords Juſtices.

1676

1676 Arthur Earl of Eſſex, Lord Lieutenant.
1677 James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant.
1682 Richard Earl of Arran, Lord Deputy.
1683 James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant.
1685 Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant.
1686 Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, Lord Lieutenant.
1690 Henry Sidney, Lord Sidney, Lord Lieutenant, and Thomas Lord Coningſby, Lord Juſtice.
1691 Sir Charles Porter, and Thomas Lord Coningſby, Lords Juſtices.
1692 Henry Lord Sidney, Lord Lieutenant.
1693 Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Cyril Wych, Lord Juſtices; as was the ſame Year Henry Lord Capel, and William Duncomb, Eſq;
1695 Henry Lord Capel, Lord Lieutenant.
1696 Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor, Charles Coot, Earl of Montrath, and Henry Moor, Earl of Drogheda, Lords Juſtices.
1697 Charles Paulet, Marqueſs of Wincheſter, and Henry Earl of Gallway, Lords Juſtices.
1699 Henry Earl of Gallway, and Narciſſus Marſh, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lords Juſtices.
1701 Narciſſus Marſh, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Henry Moor, Earl of Drogheda, and Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount-Alexander, Lord Juſtices; and the ſame Year, Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rocheſter, was made Lord Lieutenant.
1702 Narciſſus Marſh, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and Henry Moor, Earl of Drogheda, Lords Juſtices; as in the ſame Year, were Hugh Earl of Mount-Alexander, Thomas Keightley, and Thomas Erle, Eſqrs.
1703 James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant.
1706 Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor, and John Lord Cutts, Lords Juſtices.
1707 Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant; and the ſame Year Narciſſus Marſh, Archbiſhop of Armagh, and Richard Freeman, Eſq; Lord Chancellor, Lords Juſtices.

1709 Thomas Wharton, Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant.

1710 Richard Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor, Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Armagh, and Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby, Lords Justices; and the same Year, James Duke of Ormond, was made Lord Lieutenant.

1711 Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor, and Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby, Lords Justices.

1712 Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor, and John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, Lords Justices.

1713 Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant.

1714 Thomas Lindsey, Archbishop of Armagh, Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor, and John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, Lords Justices; as was the same Year, William King, Archbishop of Dublin, John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, and Robert Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

1714-15 Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant.

1715 Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, and Henry Earl of Gallway, Lords Justices.

1716-17 Charles Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant.

1717 William King, Archbishop of Dublin, Alan Brodrick, Viscount Middleton, Lord Chancellor, and William Conolly, Esq; Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons, Lords Justices; and the same Year, Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton, was Lord Lieutenant.

1720 Alan Broderick, Viscount Middleton, Lord Chancellor, and William Conolly, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, Lord Justices.

1721 Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant.

1724 Alan Viscount Middleton, Lord Chancellor, Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland, and William Conolly, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, Lords Justices; and the

the ſame Year, John Carteret, Lord Carteret was Lord Lieutenant.

1726 Hugh Boulter Archbiſhop of Armagh, Richard Weſt, Lord Chancellor, and William Conolly, Eſq; Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, Lords Juſtices; and John Lord Carteret was Lord Lieutenant.

1727 Hugh Boulter, Archbiſhop of Armagh, Thomas Windham, Lord Chancellor, and William Conolly, Eſq; Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, Lords Juſtices; and John Lord Carteret was Lord Lieutenant, and ſo continued 'till the 26th of April 1730, when he landed in England. After which, Hugh Boulter, Archbiſhop of Armagh, Thomas Windham, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, and Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, were Lords Juſtices; till the 19th of June the ſame Year, that his Grace Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorſet, was declared Lord Lieutenant, and landed at Dublin on the tenth Day of September, 1731, and his Grace returning to England in April 1732, the three laſt mention'd Lords Juſtices were continu'd; but Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. dying the 23d of February 1732-33, Hugh Archbiſhop of Armagh and Thomas Lord Windham were ſworn the 25th of May after.

1733 (Sept. 17) Lionel Duke of Dorſet return'd.

1734 Hugh Archbiſhop of Armagh, Thomas Lord Windham, and Henry Boyle, Eſq; Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, Lords Juſtices.

1735 Lionel Duke of Dorſet, Lord Lieutenant.

1736 The ſame Lords Juſtices.

1737 William Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant.

1738 The ſame Lords Juſtices.

1739 William Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant.

1740 Hugh Archbiſhop of Armagh, Robert Joſcelyn, Eſq; Lord Chancellor, and Henry Boyle, Eſq; Speaker, Lords Juſtices.

1741 William Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant.

1741-2 The ſame Lords Juſtices; but the Primate embarking for England the 2d of June, 1742, the Chancellor and Speaker were ſworn the 4th of that Month, and the Primate dying in London the 28th of September following, John Hoadley, Archbiſhop of Armagh, was ſworn Lord Juſtice with the Chancellor and Speaker the 3d of December, 1742.

1743 William Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant.

1744 John, Archbiſhop of Armagh, Robert, Lord Newport, Lord Chancellor, and Henry Boyle, Eſq; Speaker, Lords Juſtices.

Of PRECEDENCY.

BY a Statute of the 3d of Henry VIII. (after the King and Princes of the Blood, viz. the Sons, Grandſons, Brothers, Uncles, and Nephews of the King) theſe great Officers of the Church and Crown are to precede all other of the Nobility, viz. the Archbiſhop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; the Archbiſhop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland; the Archbiſhop of Caſhel, Primate of Munſter; the Archbiſhop of Tuam, Primate of Ulſter; and the Lord High Treaſurer.

Next Dukes, according to their Creation.
The eldeſt Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marqueſſes, according to their Creation.
Dukes eldeſt Sons.
Earls, according to their Creation.
Marqueſſes eldeſt Sons.
Dukes younger Sons.
Viſcounts, according to their Creation.
Earls eldeſt Sons.
Marqueſſes younger Sons.
Biſhops, according to their Conſecration.
Barons, according to their Creation.
Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Viſcounts eldeſt Sons.
Earls younger Sons.
Barons eldeſt Sons.
Privy Counſellors, not Peers.
Knights of the Garter, if no other Ways dignify'd.
Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
Maſter of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
Barons of the Exchequer.
Maſters in Chancery.
Viſcounts younger Sons.
Barons younger Sons.
Baronets.
Knights of the Bath.
Knights Batchelors.
Colonels.
Serjeants at Law.
Doctors.
Eſquires.
And laſtly, Gentlemen of Coat-Armour.

Note: The Ladies take Place according to the Degree of Quality of their Husbands.

EARLS.

Fitz-Gerald, *Earl of* Kildare.

THE moſt noble and puiſſant Lord James Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and Baron of Ophaley, premier Earl of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Created Baron of Ophaley in the County of Kildare, Anno 1205, the Sixth of King John, and Earl of the Town of Kildare May 4, 1316, the Ninth of Edward II.

The Genealogy of this ancient and honourable Family, dignified as above, for their good Services in the Conqueſt of Ireland, is originally deduced from Otho, a noble Baron in Italy, deſcended from the Great Duke of Tuſcany, and has flouriſhed in ſundry Ages, in the moſt renow'd Countries of Europe, one of the Family being Patriarch of Jeruſalem; and of this Family were ſeveral Barons of Ophaley, before they were Earls of Kildare, and of it were the Earls of Deſmond, March and Macclesfield, and the Lord Grandiſon, and Barons of Bromley; and ſome have been Knights of the Garter.

Otho, beforemention'd, (a Noble Baron in Italy, Father of the Families) was Father of Walter, who came

came into England with William the Conqueror, and was a Baron and Conſtable of the Caſtle of Windſor, as alſo by the Conqueror made Keeper of the Foreſt of Berkſhire, and at the Time of the general Survey, Anno 1078, was poſſeſſed of three Lordſhips in the County of Surry, three in Berks, three in Bucks, three in Dorſet, four in Middleſex, nine in Wilts, and ten in the County of Southampton; and by Beatrix his Wife, had three Sons; of which the eldeſt was Gerald de Windſor, the ſecond was Baron of Eſton, and from the youngeſt, who was William of Windſor, is deſcended the Earl of Plymouth, and the Lord Windſor.

Gerald, who was the eldeſt Son of the ſaid Walter and Beatrix his Wife, built the Caſtle of Pembroke, and was ſometimes ſirnam'd Fitz-Walter; and he marrying Neſta, Daughter to Rheeſe Prince of South Wales, (Concubine to King Henry I. and Siſter to Griffith ap Rheeſe ap Theodore or Tewdor; and Mother of Robert Fitz-Stephen, Progenitor of the Fitz-Stephens in Ireland) by her had two Sons, William and Maurice.

From William deſcended, in a direct Male-Line, Dutton, late Lord Gerrard of Bromley, Charles Earl of Macclesfield, and Sir Thomas Gerrard of Bryn in the County of Lancaſter, Bart. and Maurice, who was the ſecond Son of Gerald by Neſta his Wife, (with Robert Fitz-Stephen his half Brother) was one of the Adventurers, who with Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in the Year 1169, went into Ireland, where, in the Year 1180, he had given him by the ſaid Strongbow, great Store of Lands, (amongſt which was the Barony of Ophaley for his good Services in opening the Way for ſubjecting that Dominion to the Crown of England.

In the Year 1172, he was one of the Governors of Ireland, when he ſlew O Rourk, Prince of Meath, who rebelled againſt Hugh Lacy, and had three Sons, Gerard, William and Alexander, and a Daughter named Neſta; all which died without Iſſue, except Gerald, the eldeſt, who was Lord Ophaley, and Chief Juſtice of Ireland, and he having a Son named Maurice Fitz-Gerald, who in the Year 1205 ſucceeded him, the ſaid Maurice, in 1219 and 1232, was alſo Lord

Juſtice of Ireland, and built the Caſtle of Sligo; and he dying in 1250, left Thomas Fitz-Maurice, his ſon and Heir.

Thomas, who ſucceeded, and was the ſecond Lord Ophaley, died on the 26th of May, 1260, leaving two Sons, of which, Thomas the eldeſt was Founder of the Abbey of Traley; but he dying in the Year 1261, without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by Maurice his Brother, which Maurice dying the ſame Year, left Iſſue Gerald Fitz-Maurice his Heir, and another Son nam'd Thomas, who was Chief Juſtice of Ireland.

Gerald, who was Heir to his Father, had a Son named Maurice, who, in 1272, was Chief Juſtice of Ireland, but he dying without Iſſue, we return to Thomas Fitz-Maurice his Uncle, before-mentioned; which Thomas had two Sons, John and Maurice, whereof John was created Earl of Kildare, 9 Edward II. and in 1355, 29 Edward II. Maurice his Brother, was created Earl of Deſmond.

To John, who was created Earl of Kildare, the ſaid King Edward II. gave that Town and Caſtle, together with the Services of the Freeholders and Farmers; as alſo all William Veſey's Lands in Ireland, which were forfeited in 1291, when he was Lord Juſtice; and the ſaid John Earl of Kildare marrying Blanch, Daughter to the Lord Roch, by her had Thomas the ſecond Earl, who built Laughlin Bridge, and in 1320, and 1326, was Lord Juſtice of Ireland.

He marry'd Joan, Daughter to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulſter; and dying in 1328, by her left Iſſue two Sons, Richard and Maurice, of which, the eldeſt ſucceeded in the Earldom; but he dying without Iſſue, Maurice his Brother became Heir and was the fourth Earl.

In the Year 1347, he was Leader of the Army for King Edward III. at the Siege of Calais, and in 1360, 1371, and 1375, was Lord Juſtices of Ireland; but died on the 18th of September 1390; having marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir Bartholomew Burgherſt, Kt. by whom he had two Sons, viz. Gerald, his Succeſſor, and Richard, who died in his Life-time without Iſſue; which Gerald, the 5th Earl, in 1405, was Lord Juſtice of Ireland: He left Iſſue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter and Heir to Sir John Rockford, Kt. John who ſucceeded his Grandfather, and was the ſixth Earl.

He

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter to —— De la Herne, and by her had Thomas the ſeventh Earl, who in 1454, 1456, 1460, and 1471, was Lord Deputy of Ireland; and he marrying Joan, Daughter to James Earl of Deſmond, by her had Gerald the eighth Earl, which Gerald in the Years 1478, 1479, 1483 and 1485, was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and being a Man of great Eſteem with King Henry VII. he gave him a Gold Chain, as a Mark of his Favour, and made him a Knight of the Garter.

In 1490, was ſent him out of Germany, as a great Rarity, ſix Hand-Guns or Muſkets, which his Guard, during the Time that they ſtood Centry, bore before his Habitation (call'd Thomas Court) near Dublin; but in 1496 he being declared a Traytor by Edward Poynings, who was then Deputy of Ireland, was ſent Priſoner to England; where his Enemies finding that the King favoured him, concluded their laſt Article with this ſharp Expreſſion, That all Ireland was not able to rule him; whereupon the King reply'd, Then he ſhall rule all Ireland; and made him Lord Lieutenant thereof.

In 1501, he was Deputy to Henry Duke of York, and in 1504, and 1509, Lord Lieutenant, but died in the Year 1513, having marry'd to his ſecond Wife, Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir Oliver St. John, of Liddiard Tregoze in the County of Wilts, Kt. by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons; but by his firſt, who was Alice, Daughter to Sir Rowland Euſtace of Harreſton, Chancellor of Ireland, he had Gerald, the ninth Earl; which Gerald, in 1513, was appointed Lord Juſtice of Ireland, and the next Year went with his Army into Leix, where he vanquiſh'd O Moor and the O Rileys, who rebelled, and in 1515, being made Deputy of Ireland, he made an Inroad into Imaly, and there in a Skirmiſh, ſlew O Tool, and ſent his Head to the Mayor of Dublin.

In 1518, he made a great Slaughter in the Province of Ulſter, where he took the Caſtle of Dundrum by Storm, and burnt the Fort of Dungannon; but having many Enemies, who combined againſt him, he was the next Year ſent Priſoner to London, where he was accuſed of enriching himſelf by unjuſt Seizure of th King's Revenues, and Crown Lands, and through th

Malic

Malice of Cardinal Wolſey, was condemned, but the King pardon'd him, and reſtored him to his Honours.

In 1524, he was again made Lord Deputy of Ireland, as he was in 1532, when he removed Alan, Archbiſhop of Dublin, from his Place of Lord Chancellor, making George Cromer, Archbiſhop of Armagh, Chancellor in his Room; and the ſame Year, falling with his Army into the County of Kilkenny, and bringing from thence many Preys belonging to the Earl of Oſſory, and his Friends, (becauſe James Lord Butler, eldeſt Son to the ſaid Earl, was made High Treaſurer of Ireland) theſe Things, amongſt others, afforded Cauſe to the Earl's Adverſaries, to charge his Adminiſtration corrupt, which, in Concluſion, was almoſt deſtructive to him and his whole Family; for in 1533, John Allen, Maſter of the Rolls, and others, being ſent on a Meſſage into England, (by the Privy Council of Ireland) made great Complaints againſt him, and their Accuſation at length prevailing with the King, his Majeſty, by his Letters, commanded the Earl to haſten for London, which he accordingly did, leaving Thomas his Son, (who was about twenty-one Years of Age) Deputy in his Stead; but afterwards, the ſaid young Lord, upon a falſe Report, that his Father, (then a Priſoner in the Tower) was beheaded, killed the Archbiſhop of Dublin, defy'd the King and his Authority, proclaim'd open War, and deſtroy'd and burnt all before him, none reſiſting, 'till the Butlers raiſed their Country; ſo that he, and five of his Uncles, whom he had drawn to take his Part, were thereupon attainted, and upon the King's ſending an Army, were all either taken or ſubmitted, and through the Malice of their Enemies, (who all exaſperated the King again them, and ſaid, there would never be Quietneſs in Ireland, ſo long as any of the Geraldines are left alive) were all ſix put to Death on the third of February, 1536, and ſuffered as Traytors; and the old Earl dying before them of Grief) in the Tower of London, was there buried.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife Elizabeth, Daughter to the Lord Zouch, by whom he had Thomas the tenth Earl, who ſuffered with his Uncles, and died without Iſſue, and the ſaid ninth Earl, marrying to his ſecond Wife Elizabeth, fourth Daughter to Thomas Grey,

Marqueſs

Marquefs of Dorfet, by her had two Sons and three Daughters, which were Gerald, Edward, Margaret, Elizabeth and Cicely; and were all attainted by King Henry VIII. but in the Eleventh of Elizabeth reftored again, and Gerald the eldeft became the 11th Earl; which Honour remains in his Pofterity to this Day: So that here we may fitly ufe the Words of Cambrenfis, who faith, That Envy, with all her malicious Drifts, could never wholly fupplant the fertile Grove of the couragious Progeny. And again he fays, Who are they that fcale the Enemy's Walls, 'tis the Geraldines; who are they that defend their Country, the Geraldines; who are they that generally make the Enemies quake in their Skins, the Geraldines; and, who are they that Envy backbiteth, the Geraldines.

Gerald, who was the 11th Earl, marry'd Mabel, Daughter to Sir Anthony Brown, Knight of the Garter, and Sifter to Anthony Vifcount Montacute, by whom he had three Sons; Gerald, Henry and William: And of thofe, Gerald, the eldeft, dying before his Father, left Iffue by Catherine his Wife, Daughter to Sir Francis Knolles, Kt. Letice, his Daughter and Heir, who was marry'd to Sir Robert Digby, Kt. but the faid Gerald having no Iffue Male, we return to Henry, his next Brother, who was the 12th Earl.

He marry'd Frances, fecond Daughter to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, by Catharine his Wife, Daughter to Henry Carey, Lord Hunfdon, and by her had three Daughters; Eleanor, who died young; Lettice, who died unmarry'd; and Bridget, who was Counteſs of Tyrconnel; but having no Male Iffue, we return to William, the third Son of Gerald the 11th Earl, which William was the 13th, and in 1599, was drowned between England and Ireland, unmarry'd; fo that we now return to Edward, who was younger Brother to Gerald the 11th Earl, which Edward marrying the Daughter of Sir John Leigh, by her had two Sons and three Daughters; whereof Elizabeth the eldeft, was Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth; and Lettice the fecond, was marry'd to Sir John Pointz, Kt. and of the Sons, which were Gerald and Thomas, the eldeft was the 14th Earl of Kildare.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to Chriftopher Lord Delvin, and by her had Gerald the 15th Earl; but he dying

without Iſſue, Thomas his Uncle became Heir; and he marrying Frances, Daughter to Thomas Randall, Poſt-Maſter General to Queen Elizabeth, by her had three Sons and four Daughters, viz. Gerald, John, George, Anne, Lettice, ——, and Elizabeth; and of the Sons, Gerald and John dying young, George became the 16th Earl.

He marry'd Joan, fourth Daughter to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, by whom he had three Sons, and ſix Daughters; whereof Elizabeth and Jane died young; Frances, the fifth, was marry'd to Sir James Shean, Kt. and Bart. and Eleanor, the third, was marry'd to Sir Walter Borrowes, Bart. Catharine, the fourth, died unmarry'd; Elizabeth, the ſixth, was firſt marry'd to Callaghan, Earl of Clancarthy, and ſecondly to Sir William Davis, Kt.

Of the three Sons of George, the 16th Earl, which were Richard, Wentworth and Robert; the eldeſt dying without Iſſue, Wentworth, the ſecond, became the 17th Earl; and he marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to John Holles, Earl of Clare, by her had John the 18th Earl, and three Daughters.

Of the Daughters, who were Mary, Anne and Eleanor; the ſecond, Anne, was firſt marry'd to Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq; Anceſtor to the Lord Viſcount Falmouth, and after his Deceaſe, to Francis Roberts, Eſq; Uncle to Charles, Earl of Radnor, and died on the 4th of May, 1715.

John, the 18th Earl of Kildare, (who died on the 9th of November, 1707, and was buried in the Duke of Richmond's Vault, in Henry VIIth's Chapel, in Weſtminſter-Abbey) marry'd to his firſt Wife Mary, eldeſt Daughter to Henry Lord Ibrican, eldeſt Son to Henry Obrien, Earl of Thomond, by whom he had a Son that died a Minor; and by his ſecond, who was the Lady Elizabeth Jones, eldeſt Daughter to Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, the ſaid John having no Iſſue, we return to Robert Fitz-Gerald, Eſq; Brother to Wentworth, the 17th Earl; which Robert marrying Mary, Daughter and Heir to Colonel James Clotworthy, Brother to the Lord Viſcount Maſſareen: By her had four Sons and ſix Daughters; of which, Mary was marry'd to John Lord Viſcount Allen, Catharine to Dive Downs, Biſhop of Cork, Frances to Michael Tiſdal, Eſq; Margaret to

Toby

Toby Hall of Narrow-Water in the County of Down, Esq; Elizabeth to Colonel Henry Sandford of Castlereagh in the County of Roscommon, and Anne died a Maiden.

Of the said four Sons, which were James, George, Robert, and James, the two eldest and the youngest died unmarry'd, so that Robert, the third Son, became Heir to John the 18th Earl, before mention'd; and his Lordship, who was the 19th Earl, marrying the Lady Mary O Bryen, Daughter to William Earl of Inchiquin, and dying the 20th of Feb. 1743, had five Sons and six Daughters; nine of whom died in their Infancy, the two now living are James the present Earl, born the 29th of May, 1722, and the Lady Margaret.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th Pearl, a Saltire Ruby, for Fitz-Gerald. 2d and 3d Saphire, a Chevron Ermine, between three Chaplets Topaz, for Clotworthy.

Crest. On a Wreath, a Monkey at Gaze, proper, environ'd about the Middle, and chain'd Gold.

Supporters. Two Monkies environ'd and chain'd as the Crest.

Motto. Crom Abo. Page 10. N° 1.

Chief SEATS.

In the City of Dublin, and at Cartown in the County of Kildare, 10 Miles from Dublin.

II. THE Most Noble and Puissant Lord, Smyth Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard, and Baron of Dunkellin.

Created Baron of Dunkellin in the County of Galway, and Earl of Clanrickard in the same County, July 1, 1543, 34 Hen. VIII.

In the Year 1066, Serlo de Burgo, and John Monoculus, two Brothers, the Sons of Eustace a Norman, accompany'd William the Conqueror into England, where, in the County of York, the said Serlo built the Castle of Knaresborough, and was succeeded by John his Brother.

He

He marry'd to his firſt Wife Beatrix, Daughter and ſole Heir to Ivo de Veſcy, a Norman, and by her had Euſtace Lord of Knareſborough, and Richard the Red, whoſe Son, named Walter, had three Sons, whereof Hubert was Earl of Kent, and Chief Juſtice of England, William was Anceſtor to the Earl of whom we are ſpeaking, and Jeffrey was Biſhop of Ely.

William, the ſecond Son, who was ſirnam'd De Adelmel, was Steward to King Henry II. of whom he obtain'd great Part of the Province of Connaught, which was chiefly govern'd by his Family for a long Time; and in the Year 1177, the ſaid King made him one of the Governors of Ireland.

In which Year he founded that famous Monaſtery of St. Thomas the Martyr, near Dublin, call'd Thomas-Court; and the next Year tranſlated St. Patrick's Staff from Armagh to Dublin, and gave it to the Bleſſed Trinity, where it was preſerved with great Care, 'till the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries.

In the firſt of Richard I. Anno 1189, he was made Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, in which Port he continu'd nine Years; and by his Wife, who was an Engliſh Lady, had a Son named Richard, who was Lord of Conaught, as alſo, in 1227, Lord Juſtice of Ireland, and dy'd in the Year 1243.

He marry'd Juliana, Daughter to Robert Doiſnell, and by her left two Sons, Walter and William; of which, Walter marrying Maude, Daughter and ſole Heir to Hugh de Lacy, (the younger) Earl of Ulſter, he in her Right became Earl thereof; and dying in 1271, left Iſſue a Son named Richard.

Of the Daughters of Walter Earl of Ulſter, Ellen was marry'd to Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, Elizabeth to the Earl of Glouceſter, Joan to the Earl of Kildare, Catharine to the Earl of Louth, Margaret to the Earl of Deſmond, and Eleanor to the Lord Multon.

Richard, who was Son to Walter Earl of Ulſter, was call'd the Red Earl; and in the Time of King Edward I. was appointed General of all the Iriſh Forces in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Gaſcoign; and had Iſſue two Sons, John and Edmund, and ſix Daughters; which Edmund marrying Slaney, Daughter to Thurlogh O Brien, Earl of Thomond, from that Match deſcended the Lords of Caſtleconnel and Brittas; and the ſaid

John,

John, who was elder Brother to Edmund, dying in the Year 1313, and before his Father, left Iſſue by Elizabeth his Wife, third Daughter to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter, by Joan of Acres his Wife, ſecond Daughter to King Edward I. a Son named William, and a Daughter Matilda.

William, who in 1326, ſucceeded his Grandfather in the Earldom of Ulſter, marry'd Maud, 2d Daughter to Henry Earl of Lancaſter, 2d Son to Edmund Earl of Lancaſter, 2d Son of King Henry III. and by her had an only Daughter nam'd Elizabeth, who was his ſole Heir, and was marry'd to Lionel of Antwerp, 3d Son to King Edward III. which Lionel, in Right of his ſaid Wife, became Earl of Ulſter, and Lord of Connaught; and becauſe he had with her the Honour of Clare in the County of Thomond, he was in 1362, created Duke of Clarence, from which Dutchy, the Name of Clarencieux (being the Title of the King of Arms for the South Parts of England) is deriv'd.

By the ſaid Elizabeth his Wife, the ſaid Lionel had a Daughter named Philippa, who was marry'd to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and by him had Roger Earl of March, whoſe Daughter Anne, was Counteſs of Cambridge, and Mother to Richard Duke of York, Father of King Edward IV. But now we return to Richard Lord of Connaught, who dy'd in 1243.

He, beſides Walter Earl of Ulſter, had a Son named William, as before obſerv'd; which William was ſlain in 1270, leaving Iſſue Sir William Bourk, Kt. who dy'd in the Year 1324; and from him deſcended in a direct Male Line, Ulick de Burgh or Bourk, who by King Henry VIII. was created Earl of Clanrickard, and dy'd in the Year 1544, being ſucceeded by Richard his Son.

To Richard, who was the 2d Earl, ſucceeded Ulick his Son, who was the 3d Earl; and to him ſucceeded Richard his Son, who was the 4th Earl. In the Year 1601, his Lordſhip was knighted in the Field of Battle, (in the midſt of dead Bodies) by Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, Lord Deputy of Ireland, for his good Services againſt the rebellious Earl of Tyrone, and the Spaniards; and on the 3d of April 1625, 22 Jac. I. was created Baron of Somerhill, and Viſcount Tunbridge in England, as on the 23d of Auguſt, 1628,

4 Car. I. he was created Baron of Imanny in the Province of Connaught, and Viſcount Galway, (Iriſh Honours) and Earl of St. Albans in England.

He marry'd Frances, only Daughter and Heir to Sir Francis Walſingham, Kt. Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, (Widow of Sir Philip Sidney, and Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex) by whom (beſides a Daughter nam'd Honora, who was marry'd to John Paulet, Marqueſs of Wincheſter) he had Ulick the 5th Earl, who in 1636, ſucceeded him in all his Honours, and on the 21ſt of Feb. 1644-5, 21 Car. I. was created Marqueſs of Clanrickard.

In 1649, he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland; and dying in 1657, left Iſſue by Anne his Wife, Daughter to William Compton, Earl of Northampton, an only Daughter, named Margaret, who was marry'd to the Lord Muſkerry, eldeſt Son to the Earl of Clancarty; which Lord Muſkerry was ſlain in the great Sea Fight with the Dutch, in 1665.

To Ulick laſt mention'd, ſucceeded Richard Bourk, Son of Colonel William Bourk, who was the 6th Earl of Clanrickard; and he dying without Iſſue Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother William the 7th Earl, Father of William the 8th Earl, who marrying to his firſt Wife Lettice, only Daughter to Sir Henry Shirley of Aſtwell in the County of Northampton, Bart. (Anceſtor to the Earl Ferrers) by Dorothy his Wife, youngeſt of the two Daughters of Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex, that great Favourite of Queen Elizabeth: By her had two Sons, Richard and John; and by his ſecond Wife, who was the Lady Helena Maccarty, he had two Daughters, whereof Lady Honora, the youngeſt, was firſt marry'd to Colonel Patrick Sarsfield, call'd Earl of Lucan; and afterwards to James Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick, eldeſt natural Son of King James II. (by Mrs. Arabella Churchill, Siſter to John Duke of Marlborough) by whom ſhe had James the 8th Duke of Lerida.

Of the ſaid Sons of William the 8th Earl of Clanrickard, John, the youngeſt, was a Colonel of Foot to King James II and by that King, in 1689, (after his Abdication) created Baron of Bophin, or Boffin, in the County of Roſcommon; and Richard, the eldeſt, ſucceeding his Father, was the 9th Earl; but he dying in the Reign of Queen Anne, without Iſſue, was ſuc-

ceeded by the ſaid John Lord Bophin his Brother; which John dying Oct. 17, 1722, in the 82d Year of his Age, left Iſſue three Sons and four Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were the Ladies Letitia, Bridget, Honora, and Mary, the eldeſt was marry'd to Sir Feſtus Bourk, of Melfort in the County of Gallway, Bart. Bridget to Richard Lord Viſcount Dillon Caſtello-Gallen, Honora to John Kelly, Eſq; and Mary to Garret Moor, Eſq; And of the Sons, which were Michael, William, and Thomas; the eldeſt, who, in 1711, the tenth Year of Queen Anne, was ſummoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord Dunkellin, ſucceeding his Father, was the 11th Earl, and one of the Privy Council to King George I. being ſo ſworn in May 1726.

On the 19th of Sept. 1714, he was marry'd to Anne, eldeſt of the two Daughters and Coheirs of John Smith of Beaufort-Buildings in London, Eſq; (Widow of Hugh Parker, Eſq; Son of Sir Henry Parker of Honington in the County of Warwick, Bart, and Mother of Sir Henry Parker, Bart.) and dying on Nov. 29, 1726, by her (who dy'd Jan. 1, 1732-3) left a Son named Smyth, who is now Earl of Clanrickard, and two Daughters, the Ladies Anne and Mary; Anne was married to Dennis Daly, Eſq; and Mary to George Jennings, Eſq; His Lordſhip married to Heſther, Daughter of Sir Henry Vincent of Stoke-Draubernon in the County of Surrey, Bart. and has Iſſue Henry, call'd Lord Dunkellin, born in December 1742, and John-Thomas, born in October 1744.

ARMS.

Topaz, a Croſs Ruby, in the dexter Canton a Lion rampant, Diamond.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Cat-a-Mountain, ſejant-guardant, proper, gorg'd with a plain Collar and Chain, Gold.

Supporters. Two Cats guardant, collar'd and chain'd as the Creſt.

Motto. Un Roy, une Foy, une Loy. P. 11. N° 3.

Chief SEATS.

At Portumny in the County of Gallway, ſix Miles from Eyre-Court, and 59 from Dublin; at Lough-rea,

in the ſame County, eight Miles from Athenree, and 64 from Dublin; and at Kilcoley, four Miles from Lough-rea.

III. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, James Touchet, Earl of Caſtlehaven, Baron of Orier, and Baron Audley of Heleigh.

Summon'd to Parliament as Baron Audley of Heleigh-Caſtle in the County of Stafford, (Engliſh Honour) October 20, 1403, the 5th of Henry IV. but originally, January 26, 1296, the 25th of Edward I. and created Baron of Orier in the County of Armagh, and Earl of Caſtlehaven in the County of Cork, (Iriſh Honours) September 6, 1616, 14 Jac. I.

The Deſcent of this ancient and noble Family being ſet forth at large, under the Title of Lord Audley, in the Firſt Volume of this Work, which contains an Account of the Nobility of England, we refer the Reader thereto, and ſhall here only mention his Lordſhip's Arms and Seats.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Ermine, a Chevron Ruby, for Touchet; 2d and 3d Ruby, a Fret Topaz, for Audley.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet Gold, a Swan riſing, Pearl, Ducally gorg'd, Topaz.

Supporters. Two Wyverns with Wings expanded, Diamond.

Motto. Je le Tiens. P. 12. N° 4.

Chief SEATS.

At Heleigh-Caſtle in the County of Stafford, three Miles from Newcaſtle, and 120 from London; and at Caſtlehaven in the County of Cork in Ireland, ſix Miles from Baltimore, and 128 from Dublin.

IV. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork and Burlington, Viſcount Dungarvon, Baron Clifford of Lanesborough, and Baron Boyle of Youghall, Hereditary Lord High Treaſurer

ſurer of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire and County and City of York, and Vice Admiral of the ſame; one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter.

Created Baron Boyle of Youghall in the County of Cork, Sept. 6, 1616, 14 Jac. I. Viſcount Dungarvon in the County of Waterford, and Earl of the County of Cork, Oct. 16, 1620, 18 Jac. I. (Iriſh Honours) Baron Clifford of Lanesborough in the County of York, Nov. 4, 1644, 20 Car. I. and Earl of Burlington in the ſame County, March 20, 1664, 16 Car. II. (Engliſh Honours) and on the 18th of May 1730, being elected a Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, was inſtall'd at Windſor on the 18th of June following; and on the 6th of Auguſt, 1731, he received the Gold Staff, as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of the Earl of Leiceſter.

This noble and flouriſhing Family (of which, beſides the Lord of whom we are ſpeaking, there is the Earl of Orrery and the Viſcount Shannon) is ſaid to be deſcended from Sir Philip Boyle, a Knight of Arragon, who, in the Reign of King Henry VI. tilted at a Tournament with Sir John Aſtley, Knight of the Garter, one of the Anceſtors of Sir John Aſtley, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Salop, and of Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart. of Melton-Conſtable in the County of Norfolk. He afterwards became ſeated in the County of Hereford, where his Poſterity continu'd for ſeveral Generations; and John Boyle of the City of Hereford, marrying Alice, Daughter to Alexander Haweth, by her had two Sons, Roger and Michael, whereof Roger, ſeating himſelf at Preſton near Feverſham in Kent, there marry'd Joan, Daughter to Robert Naylor of Canterbury, and by her had John Boyle, Biſhop of Cork in Ireland, and another Son named Richard, who laid the Foundation of the ſingular Honour his Family now enjoys.

Michael, who was younger Brother to Roger Boyle of Preſton, became ſeated at London; and he marrying Jane, Daughter and Coheir to William Peacock, by her had Dr. Richard Boyle, Archbiſhop of Tuam, who dy'd March the 19th, 1644; which Richard, marrying Martha, Daughter to Richard Wright, by her

had Dr. Michael Boyle, Archbiſhop of Armagh, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland; in which eminent Station he continued above twenty Years, and gave 200 l. towards erecting the Front Gate of Trinity College in Dublin.

He married Mary, Siſter to Murrough O Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, and dying on the 10th of December 1701, in the ninety-fourth Year of his Age, by her left two Sons and four Daughters; of which, Eleanor the eldeſt was married to William Hill of Hillſborough in the County of Downe, Eſq; Honour, the 2d, to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Ardglaſs in Ireland, and Baron of Oakham in England; Mary, the 3d, to Sir William Davys of St. Catharine's near Dublin, Kt. and Margaret, the 4th, was the Wife of the Rev. Samuel Synge, Dean of Kildare.

Of the Sons of the ſaid Lord Chancellor and Mary his Wife, which were Murrough and Richard, the youngeſt dy'd unmarry'd; but the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, was created Baron Boyle, and Viſcount Bleſſington, Aug. 23, 1675, 27 Car. II.

On the 29th of November, 1679, he was made Governor of Limerick, and was afterwards one of the Privy Council to King James II. King William, Queen Anne, and King George I. and dy'd on the 26th of April 1718.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife, Mrs. Mary Parker, Daughter to Dr. John Parker, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and by her had an only Daughter, who was marry'd to Sir John Dillon of Liſmullin in the County of Meath, Knight.

By his ſecond Wife, who was Anne, Daughter to Charles Coote, Earl of Montrath, the ſaid Murrough Lord Bleſſington had two Sons and two Daughters; of which, Alicia was marry'd to Pierce Butler the fourth Lord Viſcount Ikerine, and Anne to William Stewart, Lord Viſcount Mountjoy; and of the Sons, which were Charles and Michael, the latter dy'd young, and the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, was the ſecond Lord; but he marrying twice, and dying at Paris without Iſſue, June 2, 1732, the Honour is extinct; ſo that I now return to Richard Boyle, the Son of Roger Boyle of Preſton in Kent, as before has been mention'd.

He

He was born in the City of Canterbury, October the 3d, 1566, and brought up in Bennet's College, Cambridge, from whence he became a Student in the Middle Temple, London, and afterwards was Clerk to Sir Roger Manwood, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; but at length resolving to travel, he directed his Course to Ireland, where he arrived June 23, 1588, and marrying Joan, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs to William Apsley of Limerick, Esq; with her had a considerable Fortune, and by her one Child, of which she dy'd, and the Infant (a Boy) was buried at the same Time, and in the same Grave with his Mother.

When God had thus far bless'd him with a reasonable Fortune, he was complain'd of to Queen Elizabeth, by some who envy'd his rising Greatness, who, among other Things, charged him to be a suspected Papist; which he being secretly inform'd of, design'd to go over into England, to justify himself; but before he took Shipping, the Grand Rebellion of Munster broke out, and all his Lands were wasted, whilst he, with much Difficulty, got to his native Country.

When he arrived in England, he was recommended to the Favour of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, design'd for the Expedition into Ireland, against the Rebels; but before they set out (by a fresh Complaint from thence, by Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer of Ireland, who unjustly incens'd the Queen against him) he was seiz'd and convey'd Prisoner to the Gatehouse, and was there detain'd 'till Essex was gone for Ireland; but soon after, appearing personally to answer the Charge, he fully clear'd himself to the Queen's Satisfaction, who not only order'd him to be enlarged, but gave him her Royal Hand to kiss; and from that Day he was commanded to attend the Court.

He was also by her said Majesty, made Clerk of the Council of Munster, where arriving some little Time after, he was sworn into that Office, and made Justice of the Quorum throughout the whole Province; and the next Addition to his Fortune was the Purchase of all Sir Walter Raleigh's Lands in Ireland.

In 1602, he was knighted by Sir George Carey, then Deputy of Ireland, and afterwards by King James I was made one of the Privy Council for Munster, Coun-

ſellor of State, Baron of Youghall, Viſcount Dungarvon, and Earl of Cork.

In the Reign of King Charles I. viz. October 26, 1629, he was made one of the Lords Juſtices for the Government of Ireland, as in 1631 he was made Lord High Treaſurer of Ireland; and marrying to his ſecond Wife, Catharine, only Daughter to Sir Jeffry Fenton, Knight, Principal Secretary of State in that Kingdom; by her had ſeven Sons and eight Daughters; of which, the Lady Alice was marry'd to David Barry, Earl of Barrimore, Sarah to Robert Lord Digby, Lettice to George Lord Goring, Mary to Charles Earl of Warwick, Joan to George Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Dorothy to Sir Arthur Loftus, Knight, and Catharine to Roger Jones, Viſcount Ranelaugh; and the youngeſt, who was named Margaret, was born April 30, 1629.

Of the ſeven Sons, Roger the eldeſt dy'd young, October ---, 1615, and was buried at Deptford in Kent, where his Monument is at the Upper-End of the Chancel. Richard, the 2d, ſucceeded in the Earldom; Jeffery, the 3d, dy'd an Infant; Lewis, the 4th, was created Baron of Bandon, and Viſcount Boyle of Kinelmeaky; Roger, the 5th, was Baron of Broghill, and Earl of Orrery; and Francis, the 6th, was Viſcount Shannon: And tho' Robert, the youngeſt Son, was dignified with no Titles of Honour, as 'tis remarkable all his other Brothers were, he never caring for a Peerage, yet he became no leſs famous than the reſt, for many eminent Qualities; as if Providence deſigned every Branch of this noble Stem to bear ſome worthy Fruit.

After the ſaid Robert had paſſed the Schools in Ireland, he ſtudy'd at Leyden in Holland; and then travell'd into France, Switzerland, Italy, &c. and afterwards for many Years did ſo exactly ſtudy the Holy Scripture in the Original Languages, that he could readily quote both the Hebrew and Greek, and underſtood that Sacred Book ſo well, as few, whoſe Profeſſion did oblige them to it, could equal him in it.

He was ſo zealous for propagating our Holy Religion, that he was at the Charge of a Tranſlation and Impreſſion of the New Teſtament into the Malayan Tongue, which is ſpoke into the Eaſt-Indies.

He

He gave a noble Reward to him who tranſlated Grotius's incomparable Book of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion, into Arabick; and was at the Charge of an Impreſſion, which he took Care to have diſtributed where that Language obtains.

He reſolved to have carried on an Impreſſion in the Turkiſh Language; but the Turky Company thinking that it became them to do it, ſuffer'd him only to contribute his large Share.

He gave ſeven hundred Pounds towards the Charge of the Iriſh Bible, which he order'd to be diſtributed in Ireland, and contributed liberally towards the Welch Bible, and that in Iriſh for the Highlands of Scotland.

He gave in his Life-time three hundred Pounds per Annum, towards propagating the Chriſtian Religion in America; and gave an hundred Pounds to the Eaſt-India Company, towards their Deſigns of the like Nature in the Eaſt-Indies, intending a much greater Sum, when the Work ſhould be ſet on Foot to the Purpoſe.

He was extraordinary Charitable to thoſe in Want, and bountiful to Men of Learning, being himſelf Maſter of moſt Arts and Sciences; but Chymiſtry was his chief Delight, in which, his Knowledge and great Performances are valu'd through the World, and his Writings univerſally eſteem'd.

Richard, the eldeſt of the ſeven Sons, who ſucceeded his Father in the Earldom of Cork, being remarkably eminent for his Loyalty to King Charles I. in aſſiſting and ſupplying him with Money in his Troubles, and likewiſe by Reaſon of his Marriage with Elizabeth, ſole Daughter and Heir to Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, was created Lord Clifford of Lanelborough; and afterwards, in farther Conſideration of his faithful Services both in England and Ireland, was created Earl of Burlington.

By the ſaid Elizabeth his Wife, he had two Sons and four Daughters; whereof, the Lady Frances was marry'd to Colonel Courtney, afterwards to Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roſcommon; Elizabeth to Nicholas Tufton, Earl of Thanet; Anne to Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich; and Henrietta to Laurence

Hyde, Earl of Rocheſter: And of the Sons, who were Charles and Richard, the latter was kill'd in the Battle of South-hold-Bay, June 3, 1665, fighting againſt the Dutch; and the eldeſt, who was ſtil'd Lord Clifford, died in his Father's Life-time.

He married to his firſt Wife, the Lady Jane Seymour, youngeſt Daughter to William Duke of Somerſet, (Grandaughter to Edward Earl of Hertford, and Great Grandaughter to Edward Duke of Somerſet, &c. Uncle to King Edward VI. Protector of his Realms, and Governor of his Royal Perſon) and by her (who died Nov. 23, 1679, aged forty-two) had four Sons and ſix Daughters: And by his 2d Wife, who was Arethuſa, 6th Daughter to George Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley, he had an only Daughter of her Name, married to James Vernon, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Exciſe, and Son to Secretary Vernon.

Of the Daughters by the firſt Wife, Elizabeth was married to James Barry, Earl of Barrimore; Mary to James Douglaſs, Duke of Queenſberry and Dover; and Arabella is now the Wife of Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne. And,

Of the Sons, who were Richard, Charles, Henry, and Francis, the latter died young, and the eldeſt before his Father; but Henry, the 3d, on the 26th of October 1714, the firſt of George I. was created Baron of Carleton in the County of York, as on the 25th of June 1721, he was appointed Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and in 1723, was alſo one of the Lords Juſtices of Great Britain, during the King's Journey into foreign Parts; but dying on the 14th of March, 1724-5, unmarried, his Honour became extinct.

Charles, who ſucceeded his Grandfather in the Earldom, and was ſecond Son of Charles Lord Clifford, but eldeſt ſurviving as before is obſerved, was one of the Privy-Council to King William, and one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber; and in the firſt of Queen Anne, was made Lord Lieutenant of the Weſt Riding in Yorkſhire, and appointed one of the Commiſſioners to treat of an Union with Scotland; but dying the ſame Year, left Iſſue by Juliana his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir to Henry Noel, ſecond Son of Edward Lord Viſcount Cambden, Richard his Heir, and five Daughters, the Lady Mary, who died young, Elizabeth

beth, Juliana, Jane, and Henrietta; whereof, the eldeſt is married to Sir Henry Beddingfield of Oxborough in the County of Norfolk, Bart. the ſecond to Charles now Earl of Aileſbury; and Henrietta to the Honourable Henry Boyle of Caſtle-Martyr in the Kingdom of Ireland, Grandſon of Roger Earl of Orrery; and the ſaid Richarrd, who was born April the 25th, 1695, and is now Earl of Cork, &c. married on the 21ſt of March, 1720-21, the Lady Dorothy, eldeſt of the two Daughters and Coheirs of William Savile, late Marqueſs of Hallifax, (who was one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to her Majeſty Queen Caroline) by whom he had Iſſue three Daughters, viz. Lady Dorothy, who was born the 14th of May, 1724, and married in Sept. 1741, to George Earl of Euſton, eldeſt Son of his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton. She died in May, 1742. Lady Juliana, born the 21ſt of April, 1727, and died the 11th of March, 1731. Lady Charlotte, born the 27th of October, 1731.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, party per Bend crenelle, Pearl and Ruby, for Boyle. 2d, Checque, Topaz and Saphire; a Feſs Ruby, for Clifford. 3d quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Topaz, on a Pile Ruby, between ſix Fleurs de lis Saphire, three Lions of England. 2d and 3d Ruby, two Wings conjoin'd in Lure, Topaz, for Seymour. 4th Topaz, fretty Ruby, a Canton Ermine, for Noel.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet, Gold, a Lion's Head per Pale, crenelle, Pearl and Ruby.

Supporters. Two Rions per Pale, crenelle, that on the Right, Ruby and Pearl, the other Pearl and Ruby.

Motto. Vivit poſt funera virtus. P. 12. N° 5.

Chief SEATS.

At Chiſwick in the County of Middleſex, two Miles from Brentford, and ſix from London; at Laneſborough in the County of York, ſix Miles from that City; at Burlington-Houſe in London; and at Liſmore in the County of Waterford in Ireland, four Miles from Tullo, and ſeventy-nine from Dublin.

V. THE

V. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Alexander Macdonnel, Earl and Baron of Antrim, and Viſcount Dunluce.

Created Baron of the County of Antrim, June 29, 1619, the 17th of James I. and Viſcount Dunluce in the ſame County, and Earl of Antrim, Dec. 12, in 1620.

This ancient Family is ſaid to be of Scotch Extraction, and have been ſeated in the North of Ireland for near 300 Years; and thereof, in the 5th of Queen Mary, was Donald Macdonnel, who (by the Earl of Suſſex, then Lord Lieutenant) was preſented with a Gold Sword, and Silver gilt Spurs, for his Services againſt the Scots, and from him deſcended Sir Randolph Macdonnel, Kt. who was created Earl of Antrim, and had Iſſue two Sons; Randolph, who in the Reign of King Charles I. was employ'd to procure Forces in Ireland, for his Majeſty's Service in Scotland, under the Marqueſs of Montroſe, and on the 26th of February 1643-4, was created Marqueſs of Antrim; being afterwards, alſo, very ſerviceable to King Charles II. for beſides aſſiſting him with Arms and Ammunition, he furniſh'd him with Ships to make his Eſcape into Foreign Parts, when his Armies were defeated in the Weſt. His Lordſhip married the Lady Catharine Manners, only Daughter and Heir to Francis, the ſixth Earl of Rutland, and Widow of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded in the Earldom by Alexander his Brother, who in 1660, 61, 78, 81, and 85, was Member of Parliament for Wigan in Lancaſhire.

He married Helena, Daughter to Sir John Bourk of Derry Maclaghtny in the County of Gallway, Kt. by the Lady Mary Bourk, his Wife, Daughter to the Earl of Clanrickard, and by her (who died October 7, 1710) had Randolph Earl of Antrim, and a Daughter named Mary; which Daughter was married to Henry Wells of the County of Southampton, Eſq; and the ſaid Randolph her Brother, dying in November 1721, left Iſſue by Rachel his Wife, Siſter to Clotworthy Skeffington, Viſcount Maſſareen, Alexander the preſent Earl, and a Daughter named Helena. His Lordſhip married, firſt, Elizabeth, Daughter of Matthew Pennefeather, Eſq; Accomptant-General of Ireland; and, ſecondly, Anne, eldeſt

eldeſt Daughter of Charles Plunket, Eſq; by whom he has one Daughter, the Lady Rachel.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Topaz, a Lion rampant Ruby, 2d Topaz, a dexter Arm, iſſuing from the ſiniſter Feſs Point, out of a Cloud proper, holding a Croſs croſlet fitchy, Saphire. 3d Pearl, a Ship with its Sails furl'd up, Diamond. 4th Saphire, a Dolphin naiant, in Feſs, Pearl.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm, coup'd at the Shoulder, attir'd Gold, turn'd down Silver; the Hand proper, holding a Croſs croſlet, as in the Coat.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Savage or Wild Man, proper, wreath'd about the Temples and Middle, Emerald; and on the Siniſter, a Faulcon Pearl, its Beak, Legs, and Bells, Gold.

Motto. Toujours preſt. P. 13. N° 6.

Chief SEATS.

At Ballamagary in the County of Antrim, four Miles from Coleraine, and 96 from Dublin; at Glenarm in the ſame County, 10 Miles from Ballymenagh, and 87 from Dublin; and at Bally Caſtle in the ſame County, 12 Miles from Coleraine, and 97 from Dublin.

VI. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Thomas Nugent, Earl of Weſt-Meath, and Baron of Delvin.

Created Baron of Delvin in the County of Weſt-Meath, May 7, 1557, the 4th of Philip and Mary; but originally by Summons to Parliament in 1486, the 1ſt of Henry VII. and created Earl of the County of Weſt-Meath, Sept. 4, 1621, the 19th of James I.

In the Reign of King John of England, Sir Gilbert De Nogent, with his Brother Richard de Capello, came into Ireland with Sir Hugh de Lacy, who gave the Barony of Delvin as a Portion with his Daughter, unto the ſaid Sir Gilbert, as appears by his Deed, in theſe Words, Do omnes Terras & Tenementa quæ quondam O Finean habuit Filio & Conſanguineo meo, Gilberto De Nogent. And the ſaid Sir Gilbert having no Iſſue by her, did nevertheleſs make over the ſaid Eſtate to his Brother Richard, whoſe only Daughter and Heir being

being marry'd to Baron Jones, he became Baron of Delvin in her Right, which continu'd in his Family for an 120 Years (about four Deſcents) until by the failing of Heirs Male, and the Marriage of Catharine the only Daughter and Heir of the laſt Baron Jones to William Nugent of Bracton, (deſcended from a Kinſman of the ſaid Sir Gilbert, that came with him into Ireland) the Eſtate and Title returned to the Family again. Some ſay the ſaid William of Bracton deſcended from the ſaid Sir Gilbert by another Venter, and give the Pedigree thus: William, Son of Nicholas, Son of Robert, Son of Thomas, Son of Gilbert the younger, who was Son to the ſaid Gilbert: But if it had been ſo, it is not likely that he would give away the Eſtate from his own Son to his Brother; therefore, the firſt Opinion, of his being deſcended from the Kinſman, is the moſt likely; or that (as the Iriſh ancient Chronicles have it) he deſcended from Tyrlach More Conner, the 54th King of Connaght, and the 182d Monarch of Ireland, An. Dom. 1127. Thus, Conner na Mire, or of Meath, (ſurnam'd ſo from his and his Family's ſettling in Meath, where his Patrimony lay) one of the ſeven Sons of the ſaid Tyrlach, had a Son called Daniel, who begat Conofny O Connor, who begat Daniel O Connor, who begat Hugh, Father of William of Bracton, the 121ſt Generation from William Nugent of Bracton, who marry'd Baron Jones's Daughter, and took upon him the Sirname of Nugent, likely, by Reaſon of his being marry'd to the Heir General of the Family.

The ſaid William Nugent, in Right of his Wife, became Baron of Delvin, and by her had two Sons, Richard his Heir in the Barony, and William Nugent of Moyath; which William, marrying the Daughter of —— Tuite of Sonagh, by her had three Sons, Thomas his Succeſſor, Theobald Nugent, Anceſtor to the Family of Streams-Town, and Nicholas Nugent, Progenitor of the Families of Tyſarnam, Loghgare, &c. and his Son Piers Nugent, was Anceſtor to thoſe of Ballencelell, Coolvin, &c.

Thomas who ſucceeded his Father at Moyrath, marry'd the Daughter of —— Tuite, and by her had Chriſtopher Nugent, whoſe Wife was Daughter to the Earl of Kildare, and by her he was Father of Thomas Nugent;

Nugent; which Thomas, marrying the Daughter of ——— Plunket, by her had Walter Nugent his Son and Heir.

He marry'd the Daughter of Peter Lynch, by whom he was Father of Thomas Nugent, whose Wife was Mary Daughter to the Baron of Delvin, and by her he had Sir Christopher Nugent of Moyrath, Bart. which Sir Christopher, marrying the Daughter of ——— Lutterel of Lutterel's Town, by her had two Sons, and a Daughter named Bridget, who became the Wife of Walter Nugent of Dunore, Esq;

Of the Sons, who were Sir Thomas Nugent, Bart. and James, the latter marry'd Mary, Daughter to ——— Ferrall of Balintober, Esq; and the eldest marrying Alson, Daughter to ——— Barnwall, by her had two Sons, and a Daughter Mary, which Daughter was marry'd to Richard Nugent, the 2d Earl of West-Meath; and of the Sons, who were Sir Robert Nugent of Taghmon, Bart. and Francis Nugent of Dardistowne, Esq; the latter marry'd Bridget, Sister to William Dungan, Earl of Limerick, by whom he had three Sons and two Daughters, viz. Col. Christopher Nugent of Dardistown, Col. Walter Nugent, kill'd at Aghrim, and Thomas Nugent; and the Daughters were Mary, Wife of Roger Ferral of Mornin, Esq; and Alson was Wife of Sir Anthony Noledy, Kt. and the Wife of Sir Robert was Thomasin, Daughter of ———Eure of Ballyardon.

Having done with these collateral Branches, we now return to Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, who was eldest of the two Sons of William Nugent, Baron of Delvin, and Catharine his Wife, Daughter to ——— Jones, Baron of Delvin, as at first mention'd.

He marry'd the Daughter and Heir of ——— Drake of Drakerath, and by her had three Sons, of which, John the second, was Ancestor to the Family of Killeach, Edw. the youngest, Ancestor to the Family of CloncolKran, and James the eldest, who was the third Baron of Delvin, marrying the Heir of Holywood of Tartaine, she brought Dromcree, Dysart, and Dunore

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Note; Richard Nugent, the 2d Baron of Delvin, of this Family, had a Natural Son nam'd Edward Nugent, who was Ancestor of the Family of Balreach.

into

into this Family; and by her he had four Sons, of which, Andrew the youngeſt was Anceſtor to the Families of Dunore, Clunloſt, &c. Lavalin the 3d, was Progenitor to the Family of Dyſart, as was Robert the 2d, to that of Dromcree, and Chriſtopher the eldeſt, was the 4th Baron of Delvin.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter of Robert Preſton of Gormanſtown, Eſq; and by her had Richard the 5th Baron of Delvin, whoſe Wife was Eliz. Daughter of Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and by her he had Chriſtopher the 6th Baron of Delvin.

Chriſtopher the 6th Baron, had a natural Son nam'd George Nugent, who was Anceſtor to the Family of Agnereden; but the ſaid Lord Chriſtopher had Iſſue Richard the 7th Baron, who by Elizabeth, Daughter of the Lord Howth, had two Sons, Sir Chriſtopher and Sir Thomas Nugent, Anceſtor to the Family of Carelanſtown. Sir Chriſtopher the eldeſt Son died before his Father, and taking to Wife Marian, Daughter to Nicholas Lord Baron of Hoth, by her had five Sons, viz. Richard the 8th Baron of Delvin, James Nugent, Anceſtor to the Family of Culamber, as was Oliver to that of Bellenne; 4th Son Gerald, Anceſtor to the Family of Laſſaſkanedan; and 5th Nicholas to that of Robinſtown.

Richard who was the 8th Baron, marry'd Elizabeth Preſton, Daughter of the Lord Viſcount Gormanſtown, and by her had Chriſtopher the 9th Baron, and William Nugent of Roſs.

Chriſtopher the 9th Baron, marry'd the Lady Mary Fitz-Gerald, Daughter to the Earl of Kildare, and by her had ſix Sons and ſix Daughters; whereof, Juliana was marry'd to Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart. Margaret to ——— Fitz-Gerald; Mable, firſt to the Lord Baron of Inchiquin, and 2dly, to John Fitz-Patrick; Mary to Anthony Dempſy, Son to the Lord Clanmalier; Elizabeth to the Earl of Kildare; and Eleanor to Chriſtopher Cheevers of Macetown. And

Of the Sons, who were Richard, Chriſtopher, Thomas, Gerard, Gilbert, and William, the latter marry'd Margaret Leigh, the 5th marry'd Jane Bynton, Widow of Sir Robert Nugent of Dyſart, Gerrard the 4th, marry'd the Earl of Tyrconnel's Daughter; the 3d marry'd the Daughter of Sir Patrick Barnwall of Crick-

Crickſtown; Chriſtopher the 2d, whoſe Seat was at Corbetſtown, marry'd Anne Cuſack, Lady Foord; and Richard the eldeſt, who was the 10th Baron of Delvin, was created Earl of Weſt-Meath.

He marry'd Joan Plunket, Siſter to the Earl of Fingall, and by her had Chriſtopher Nugent his Heir apparent, and four other Sons, viz. John Nugent of Drumeng, who marry'd Catharine, Daughter of James Dillon of Ballymuley, Colonel Ignatius Nugent, whoſe Wife was Joan, Daughter to the Lord Baron of Lowth, Francis Lawrence, who left no Iſſue.

Chriſtopher, the eldeſt Son, died before his Father, and having marry'd the Lady Anne Macdonnel, Daughter to the Earl of Antrim, by her he had Richard the 2d Earl of Weſt-Meath, whoſe Wife was Mary, Daughter to Sir Thomas Nugent of Moyrath, Bart. (as before has been obſerv'd)--and by her he had three Sons and four Daughters; whereof, the Lady Anne was marry'd 1ſt to Lucas, Lord Viſcount Dillon of Coſteloe, and afterwards to Sir William Talbot, Bart. the Lady Mary, was ſecond Wife of Henry Barnwall, the 2d Lord Viſcount Kingſland; the Lady Jane was marry'd to Alexander Mac Donnel, and the Lady Alice to Henry Dowdall, Eſq;

Of the Sons of Richard the 2d Earl of Weſt-Meath, which were Chriſtopher Lord Delvin, Thomas and William, the latter was a Colonel, and was kill'd at Cavan, A. D. 1690, the 2d was Lord Chief Juſtice of Ireland to King James II. and was created Baron of Riverſtown; and his Lordſhip marrying Marian Barnwall, Daughter to Henry the 2d Lord Viſcount Kingſland, by his firſt Wife, by her had the Right Honourable Hyacinth-Richard Nugent, late Lord Riverſtown, William, now Lord Riverſtown, and Ignatius Nugent, Eſq;

Chriſtopher Lord Delvin, who was eldeſt Son to Richard the 2d Earl of Weſt-Meath, marry'd Mary, Daughter to Colonel Richard Butler of Kilcaſh in the County of Tipperary, and Niece to James the firſt Duke of Ormond, and by her had Richard Lord Delvin, a Capuchin Fryar, Thomas and John, and two Daughters; and dying before his Father, Richard his eldeſt Son, in 1684, ſucceeded his Grandfather, and was the 3d Earl; but he taking on him a Religious

Order in France, as aforeſaid, and dying in April 1714, in a Convent of his Order, without Iſſue, Thomas his next Brother became Heir, and is the 4th and preſent Earl.

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter to Sir John Bellew, Baron of Duleck, and by her had two Sons, Chriſtopher and John deceaſed, and two Daughters; of which, the Lady Mary, the eldeſt, was marry'd to Francis Birmingham, Baron of Athunry; and Catharine to Andrew Nugent of Teloquhan, eldeſt Son to Garret Nugent of Diſert, Eſq;

ARMS.

Ermine, two Ears Ruby.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Cockatrice riſing, proper, his Tail now'd, his Comb and Wattles Ruby.

Supporters. Two Cockatrices, their Wings diſplay'd, and Tails now'd proper, creſted and jollop'd as the former.

Motto. Decrevi. P. 13. N° 7.

Chief SEAT.

At Clowning in the County of Weſt-Meath, five Miles from Athboy, and 26 from Dublin,

VII. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, James Dillon, Earl of Roſcomon, and Baron of Kilkenny-Weſt.

Created Lord Dillon of Kilkenny-Weſt in the County of Weſt-Meath, Feb. 19, 1619, the 17th of James I. and Earl of the Town of Roſcomon, Aug. 5, 1622, the 20th of that Reign.

Of this Family, which in the Reign of K. Hen. II. came from Aquitain into England, and for a long Time have been of great Note in the Counties of Meath, Longford, and Roſcomon, was Luke Dillon, Eſq; who, in 1570, the 12th of Elizabeth, was Lord Chief Baron of the King's Bench; and in 1581, the 23d of that Reign, Sir Robert Dillon, Kt. was conſtituted Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas

In the Reign of King James I. Sir James Dillon, Kt was created Earl of Roſcomon, and was ſucceeded by his

his Son Robert, who in 1639 and 40, was one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland; and he marrying three Wives, had two Sons, James his Heir, and Carey who was a Colonel.

James, who ſucceeded, had a Son nam'd Wentworth, which Son (who was the great Poet) marry'd to his firſt Wife, Frances, eldeſt Daughter to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork; and his 2d, was one of the two Daughters of Matthew Boynton, Eſq; 2d Son of Sir Matthew Boynton of Bramſton in the County of York, Bart. but he dying without Iſſue by either, was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by Carey his Father's Brother, whoſe Wife was Catharine, Daughter to Robert Werden of the City of Cheſter, Eſq; and by her he had two Sons and two Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Catharine and Anne, the youngeſt was marry'd to Sir Thomas Nugent of the County of Meath, and the eldeſt to Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Montalexander; and of the Sons, the eldeſt dying young, Robert the 2d, in 1689, ſucceeded in the Honour; and he marrying Margaret, Daughter to Sir Thomas Putt of the County of Devon, Bart. and dying on the 14th of May, 1715, by her left Iſſue two Sons, and a Daughter named Catharine.

Of the Sons, which were Robert and James, the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father; and he marrying Angel, Daughter to Charles Ingolſby, Eſq; and dying on the 9th of January, 1721-2, without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by James his Brother, who is the preſent Earl, and as yet unmarry'd.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Lion rampant-guardant, Ruby, ſuppreſs'd by a Feſs Saphire, between three Eſtoils, iſſuing out of as many Creſcents of the 2d.

Creſt. On a Chapeau Ruby, turn'd up Ermine, a Falcon riſing, Silver, Beak'd, Legg'd, and Bell'd, Gold.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Griphon Emerald, his Beak, Wings, and Fore-Legs, Topaz; on the Sinifter, a Falcon Ruby, Beak'd, Legg'd, Wing'd, and Bell'd, Gold,

Motto. Auxilium ab Alto. P. 14. N° 8.

Chief SEAT.

In the City of Dublin.

VIII. THE Most Noble and Puissant Lord, William Fielding, Earl of Desmond and Denbigh, Viscount Fielding and Callen, Baron Fielding and St. Liz, and Baron of Caghe.

Created Baron of the Caghe, Viscount Callen, and Earl of Desmond, (now Part of the County of Kerry) July 12, 1619, the 17th of James I. and again, Nov. 22, the 20th of that Reign, in Reversion, after the Death of Sir Richard Preston, Kt. who was created Earl, the 12th of July, 1619, &c. Irish Honours.

Created Baron Fielding of Newnham-padox in the County of Warwick, and Viscount Fielding, Dec. 30, in 1620, the 18th of James I. Earl of the County of Denbigh, Sept. 14, 1622, the 20th of that Reign, and Lord St. Liz, in 1664, the 16th of Charles II. English Honours.

The Descent of this noble Family, the Reader may find set forth at large under the Title of Earl of Denbigh, in the first Volume of this Work, containing an Account of the Nobility of England; so that I shall here only add, that his Lordship marry'd Isabella, Daughter to —— de Young of Utrecht in Holland, and by her has a Son named Basil.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th Pearl, on a Fess Saphire, three Lozenges Topaz; 2d and 3d Topaz, a Lion rampant, Ruby, ducally crown'd Saphire.

Crest. On a Wreath, an Eagle with two Heads display'd, Diamond, arm'd and member'd Gold, and charg'd on the Breast with the first Quarter of the Coat. And sometimes on a Wreath, a Jay, holding a Slip of three Holly Leaves, all proper.

Supporters. Two Bucks proper, attir'd and ungul'd Topaz.

Motto. Honor Virtutis Præmium. P. 14. N° 9.

Chief SEATS.

At Newnham-padox in the County of Warwick, five Miles from Rugby, and 70 from London; and at Martinsthorp in the County of Rutland, three Miles from Uppingham, and 66 from London.

IX. The

IX. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Chaworth, Brabazon, Earl of Meath, and Baron of Ardee.

Created Lord Brabazon, Baron of Ardee in the County of Louth, July 19, 1616, the 14th of James I. and Earl of the County of Meath, April 16, 1627, the 3d of Charles I.

The right ancient and noble Family of Brabazon, or Brabanſon, took to themſelves that Sir Name, in Memory of the famous Province of Brabant, from whence Jaques or James le Brabazon, commonly called the Great Warriour, came to the Aid of William Duke of Normandy, in his Conqueſt of England; and to the ſaid Jaques ſucceeded John his Son, whoſe Reſidence was at Bechworth in the County of Surry, where he was ſucceeded by Adam his Son, who liv'd in the Time of Richard I.

To him ſucceeded at Bechworth, Thomas his Son, whoſe Wife was Amicia, Daughter and Heir to John de Mowſeley, and by her he had Sir Roger le Brabazon of Mowſeley and Eaſtwell in the County of Leiceſter, knighted 53 Hen. 3.

He marry'd Beatrix, Siſter and Co-heir to Manſel de Biſit, and by her had two Sons, Sir Roger and Matthew; of which, Sir Roger was Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, 7 Edw. 2. and he marrying Beatrix, Daughter and Heir to Sir John Sproxton of Sproxton in the County of Leiceſter, Kt. dy'd without Iſſue; ſo that we return to Matthew his Brother, which Matthew, by Sarah Brabazon his Wife, had two Sons, Sir William Brabazon of Garthorpe in the County of Leiceſter, Kt. and Reger Brabazon, Prior of Tinmouth.

Sir William marry'd Joan, Daughter to Sir William Truſſel of Marſton-Truſſel, and Lamport in the County of Northampton, and by her had two Sons, John and Thomas; of which, John was of Sproxton, and he marrying Agnes, Daughter to Richard de Whatton, by her had an only Daughter named Joan, who was his Heir, and was marry'd to William de Woodford of Sproxton; ſo that the ſaid John having no Iſſue Male, we return to Thomas his Brother; which Thomas continu'd the Line, and was ſucceeded by John his Son, who liv'd in the Reign of King Edward III.

and was a great Commander in his Wars in France, as is prov'd by an old Roll of that Time.

This ſaid John liv'd at Mowſeley and Eaſtwell, and he marrying a Daughter of the Family of Harcourt, by her had Nicholas his Son and Heir, whoſe Wife was Daughter and Heir of —— Howberk, and by her he had John Brabazon of Eaſtwell, Eſq; who was ſlain at Boſworth Field.

He marry'd Maud, Daughter and Heir to Nicholas Jervis, by whom he had five Sons, and a Daughter nam'd Iſabel; and of the Sons, which were Roger, Adam, John, William and Alexander, the eldeſt liv'd at Eaſtwell, and had a Daughter nam'd Joan, who was his Coheir, and was marry'd to Sir George Haſtings, Kt.

William the 4th Son, had a Son nam'd John, and a Daughter Margery; which Daughter was marry'd to Sir Edward Moor of Mellifont, and by him was Mother of Gerrald Moor, Lord Viſcount Drogheda, whoſe Wife was Daughter to Sir Adam Loftus, Chief Juſtice of Ireland; but now we return to John, third Son of John Brabazon, by Maud, Daughter to Nicholas Jervis, before-mention'd; which John marry'd the Daughter of —— Chaworth, and by her had Sir William Brabazon, his Heir, and a Daughter nam'd Elizabeth, who was marry'd to Richard Neal of Obketilby in the County of Leiceſter.

Sir William, who ſucceeded, was in 1534, made Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland, and ſo continu'd 'till the 7th of July, 1552, on which Day he dy'd, and his Body was bury'd in St. Catharine's Church in Dublin, but his Heart was ſent to England, and inter'd among his Anceſtors.

In 1543, 1546, and 1549, he was one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland; and having marry'd Mildred, Daughter and Coheir to Nicholas Clifford of Holme, by her left Iſſue two Sons and two Daughters, whereof, Elizabeth the youngeſt, was firſt marry'd to John Gifford, Eſq; and 2dly to Sir Henry Drake, Kt. and Anne the eldeſt, being marry'd to William Thwaits of the County of Kent, Eſq; by him had an only Daughter nam'd Urſula, who was marry'd to Sir Henry Finch, Kt. Serjeant at Law.

Of

Of the ſaid two Sons of Sir William and Mildred his Wife, which were Sir Edward and Anthony, the youngeſt was Governor of the Province of Conaught; and he marrying Urſula, Daughter to Sir Nicholas Malby, Kt. whoſe Wife was Siſter to Sir Thomas Bourk, 2d Son to Ulick Earl of Clanrickard, by her had two Sons, Edward and Malby, and a Daughter named Catharine; which Daughter was marry'd to John Lord Viſcount Bourk, Daughter to Richard Earl of Clanrickard; but now we return to Sir Edward Brabazon, who was elder Brother to Anthony, as before-mention'd, and continu'd the Line.

On the 21ſt of July, 1616, he was created Baron of Ardee; and his Lordſhip marrying Mary, Daughter to Sir Thomas Smith of Micham in the County of Surry, by her had ſix Sons, and eight Daughters, whereof Thomas, Edward, Mary, Henry, and Priſcilla, dy'd young.

Of the Daughters that ſurviv'd, Anne the eldeſt was marry'd to Samuel Elmer, Son and Heir to the Biſhop of London; Catharine the 2d, to Alexander Rigby of Burgh in the County of Lancaſter, Eſq; Elizabeth the 3d, firſt to George Montgomery, Biſhop of Meath, and 2dly to Sir John Brereton, Knt. the King's Serjeant at Law in Ireland; Mary the 4th, to Walter Blount, Eſq; Suſan the 5th, to Luke Plunket, Lord of Killeen, and Earl of Fingall; and Urſula the 6th, to Sir James Hamilton, Kt. then Viſcount of Claneboy.

Of the ſurviving Sons of Edward Lord Brabazon, which were, William, Wallop, and Anthony, the youngeſt marry'd Margaret, Daughter to Chriſtopher Ovenden of Chinor in the County of Oxford, Eſq; by whom he had two Sons and three Daughters, which were, Edward, Anthony, Anne, Dorcas, and Catharine; as Wallop the 2d Son, marrying Anne, Daughter and Heir to Richard Blount of Grindon in the County of Hereford, Eſq; by her had four Sons and three Daughters, Edward, William, Henry, Wallop, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne; and William the eldeſt Son, who was created Earl of Meath, marrying Jane, Daughter to Sir John Bingley, Kt. by her had Edward, the 2d Earl of Meath.

He marry'd Mary, 2d Daughter to Calcot Chambre of Denbigh in Wales, and by her had four Sons and two Daughters; which Daughters were Jane and Mary; one marry'd to Mr. Moor, Brother to the Lord Drogheda, and the other to Mr. Needham.

Of the Sons, which were ——, William, Edward, and Chambre; the eldeſt being drown'd with his Father at Beaumoris, William the 2d, became the 3d Earl; and he marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to Francis Lennard, Lord Dacres, and Siſter to Thomas Earl of Suſſex, by her had two Daughters, whereof, Elizabeth was firſt marry'd to Sir Philip Coote, and 2dly to Mr. Bertie, and Catharine was marry'd to Mr. Vere; but the ſaid William Earl of Meath having no Iſſue Male, Edward his next Brother became the 4th Earl.

In the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne, he was one of the Privy Council in Ireland, and marry'd to his firſt Wife, the Daughter of —— Brereton, and to his 2d, Dorothy, Daughter to James Stopford, Eſq; but dying on the 22d of February, 1708, without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by Chambre, his next Brother, who was the 5th Earl.

In the 1ſt of K. George I. he was appointed one of the Privy Council; and his Lordſhip marrying the only Child of the Lord Viſcount Chaworth, by her had two Sons and three Daughters; whereof, Frances the youngeſt, is marry'd to Col. Henry Ponſonby, Brother to the Lord Viſcount Duncannon, Catharine the 2d, to Mr. Hallowes of Bankewell in the County of Derby, and Mary the eldeſt died unmarry'd.

Of the Sons, which are Chambre and Edward, the youngeſt is Member of Parliament for the County of Dublin; and the eldeſt, who in the 1ſt of George I. was a Member for the ſaid County, (being ſummon'd to the Houſe of Peers by Writ, on the 9th of March, 1714-15, by the Title of Baron of Ardee in the County of Louth) ſucceeding his Father on the 1ſt of April 1715, is the 6th and preſent Earl of Meath, and on the 11th of December 1731, his Lordſhip was marry'd to Mrs. Pendergaſt, Siſter to Sir Thomas Pendergaſt, Bart.

ARMS.

ARMS.

Ruby, on a Bend Topaz, three Martlets Diamond.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Mount Emerald, and thereon a Falcon riſing, Gold, Bell'd of the ſame.

Supporters. Two Wyverns of the latter, collar'd and chain'd Topaz, wing'd and member'd Ruby.

Motto. Vota Vita mea. P. 15. N° 10.

Chief SEAT.

At Killruddery in the County of Wicklow, one Mile from Bray, and 11 from Dublin.

X. THE moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, James Barry, Earl of Barrimore, Viſcount Buttevant, and Baron Barry of Barry's Court.

ſummon'd to Parliament as Baron Barry of Barry's Court in the County of Cork, Anno 1490, the 6th of Henry VII. Viſcount Buttevant in the ſame County, in 1555, the 3d of Philip and Mary, and created Earl of Barrimore in the County of Cork, July 17, 1627, the 3d of Charles I.

This Noble Family, who have been renown'd for their Loyalty and Valour, are ſaid to derive their Name from the Iſland of Barry in the County of Glamorgan in Wales, (ſo called from Baruch, an Holy Man bury'd there) and from their great Riches and Eſtates, have been call'd by the People, Barrimore, or Barry the Great.

David Barry, who was ſtiled Cambrenſis, from the Word Cambria, which in old Time was given to that Part of Britain now called Pembrokeſhire, where he was born) was Secretary to King Henry II. and Tutor to Earl John, that King's Son, whom he attended into Ireland, and wrote a Deſcription of the Country, as before he had done of England and Wales; and after his Return was made Archdeacon of Brecknock, and Biſhop of St. David's, and dy'd in the Year 1167.

William Barry, who was younger Brother to the ſaid David, marrying Angareth, Daughter of Neſta, and Niece to the Prince of South Wales, by her had two Sons, Robert and Philip; whereof, Robert, in the Year 1170, went over into Ireland, where he did

great Service for Dermot King of Leinſter, againſt Donald King of Oſſory; and Philip his Brother marrying the Siſter of Robert Fitz-Stephen, the ſaid Robert gave to William the Son of Philip, three Cantreds of Land in the County of Cork; which Donation was confirm'd by King John, for the Service of ten Knights Fees.

In the Year 1229, the ſaid Philip endow'd the Fryary of Ballibey in the County of Cork, for which his Effigies on Horſeback was caſt in Braſs, and hung up in the Church) and ſix Years after, Sir David his Grandſon, the Son of William before-mention'd, enlarg'd its Revenues.

In 1267, the ſaid Sir David was Lord Juſtice of Ireland, when he ſubdu'd the Mac Carties, and in the Reign of King Edward I. he founded the Fryary of Buttevant, being then Lord of that Place.

In the firſt of Edward II, Anno 1307, John Barry built a Houſe of Minorets, at Caſtle-Lions, as in the ſame Reign, William Barry founded a Convent in the County of Cork; and in the 15th and 16th of Edward II. Roger Barry was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Bridport in the County of Dorſet.

In 1485, dy'd John Lord Barry, and was ſucceeded by Thomas his Son, who, in 1488, did Homage for his Barony, and took the Oath of Allegiance; but in 1499, was ſlain by his Brother David, who was Archdeacon of Cork.

In 1579, the 32d of Elizabeth, David Lord Barry was one of the Lords of Parliament, and had large Poſſeſſions in the County of Cork, among which was Caſtle-Lions, Buttevant, and Barry's Court; and he marrying Alice, eldeſt Daughter to Richard Boyle, the 1ſt Earl of Cork, by her had Richard his Heir and Succeſſor, who was Earl of Barrimore, and was ſucceeded by David his Son, from whom is deſcended James the preſent Earl, who in 1707, was a Colonel of Foot.

In 1710, and 1713, he was Member of Parliament for Stockbridge in the County of Southampton, as alſo one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, and a Lieutenant-General of her Armies in Portugal; and in the 1ſt of George I. was choſen to ſerve in Parliament

ment for Wigan in Lancaſhire, and has continued ſo in every Parliament ſince.

He was alſo, by the ſaid King, made one of the Privy Council in Ireland; and his Lordſhip marrying to his firſt Wife the Lady Elizabeth Boyle, Siſter to Charles Earl of Cork, by her had an only Daughter; and by his 2d, who was the Lady Elizabeth Savage, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Richard Earl of Rivers, and dy'd on the 19th of March 1714-15, he has another, who is nam'd Penelope, and is marry'd to James Cholmondeley, Eſq; youngeſt Son to George late Earl of Cholmondeley; and by his preſent Wife, who is the Lady Anne Chicheſter, Siſter to Arthur Earl of Donegal, he has four Sons, whereof James Lord Viſcount Buttevant, was marry'd June 15, 1738, to Margaret, Siſter and Sole Heireſs to Edward Davis, late Viſcount Mountcaſhel, by whom they have had Iſſue James, born Feb. 1, 1738-9, but died an Infant, and Margaret.

ARMS.

Pearl, three Bars gemels. Ruby.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Caſtle Silver, from the Top whereof iſſues a Wolf's Head, Diamond.

Supporters. Two Wolves of the latter, their ducal Collars and Chains Gold.

Motto. Boutez en avant. P. 15. N° 11.

Chief SEATS.

At Caſtle-Lions in the County of Cork, two Miles from Rathcomuck, and 85 from Dublin; at Wardley-Hall in the County of Lancaſter, ſix Miles from Manchester, and at Rockſavage in the County of Cheſter, eight Miles from that City.

XI. THE moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord Arthur James Plunket, Earl of Fingall, and Baron of Killeen.

Summon'd to Parliament as Baron of Killeen in the County of Meath. in 1486, the 1ſt of Henry VII. and created Earl of Fingall, which is Part of the County of Dublin, Sept. 26, 1628, the 4th of Charles I.

This

This ancient and noble Family came into England with the Danes, and from thence, in the Reign of King Henry II. into Ireland, where they became ſeated in the Counties of Dublin and Meath; and of it, beſides the Earl of whom we are ſpeaking, there are the Barons of Dunſany and Louth.

Sir Hugo de Plunket, marrying the Daughter and Heireſs of Cuſack, Baron of Killeen, he in her Right became Lord thereof, and had a great Eſtate; and in the 11th of Henry VI. 1432, Sir Chriſtopher Plunket was Deputy of Ireland; where, in the Year 1479, the Order of the Garter being eſtabliſh'd, Sir John Plunket, Kt. and Alexander Plunket, Eſq; were two of the firſt that were elected into that Moſt Noble Order.

In 1493, the 7th of Henry VII. Edmund Plunket, Baron of Killeen, was one of the Lords in Parliament, as in 1586, the 28th of Elizabeth, was John Plunket, who, in the 41ſt of that Reign, was Knight Marſhal of the Camp General; and James his Son marrying one of the Daughters of the Earl of Roſcomon, by her had Luke his Son and Heir, who was created Earl of Fingall.

He marry'd Suſan, 5th Daughter to Edward Lord Brabazon, and Siſter to William the 1ſt Earl of Meath, by whom he had Chriſtopher the 2d Earl of Fingall, whoſe Wife was Mabel Barnwell, Daughter to the Lord Vilcount Kingſland, and by her he had Luke the 3d Earl; which Luke marrying Margaret, Daughter to the Lord Viſcount Muſkerry, afterwards Earl of Clancarty, by her had Peter the 4th Earl, and three Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were the Ladies Elizab th, Helen and Amelia, the youngeſt was marry'd to Theobald Taaf, Earl of Carlingford; the 2d was firſt marry'd to Sir Fitz-Gerald Aylmer of Doneda in the County of Kildare, Bart. and afterwards to Michael Fleming of Stehallmock in the County of Meath, Eſq; and Elizabeth the eldeſt, was marry'd to Rowland Eyre of Haſſop in the County of Derby, Eſq;

Peter, who was the 4th Earl, marry'd Frances, 3d Daughter to Sir Edward Hales of Woodchurch in the County of Kent, Bart. and dying in January, 1717-18, by her left Iſſue a Son nam'd Juſtin, who was the 6th Earl; and three Daughters, the Ladies Margaret, Amelia,

Amelia, and Mary, whereof, the eldeſt is marry'd to John Nugent of Caſtle-Nugent in the County of Longford, Eſq; and on the 14th of July, 1730, the Lady Amelia was marry'd to Robert Nugent, Eſq; Son and Heir of Michael Nugent of Carlanſtown in the ſame County, Eſq; but dy'd in Childbed, Aug. 16, 1731; and on the 29th of November following, her ſaid Brother the Earl, was marry'd to Miſs Fitz-Gerald, only Daughter of Morris-Fitz-Gerald of Caſtle-Iſhin in the County of Cork, Eſq; and dying without Iſſue, 27 March, 1734, was ſucceeded by the next Heir Male, Robert Plunket, Eſq; the 6th Earl, who left Iſſue Arthur-James, the preſent Earl.

ARMS.

Diamond, a Bend Pearl; in the ſiniſter Chief, a Tower tripple tower'd of the 2d.

Creſt. On a Wreath, an Horſe paſſant, Silver.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Pegaſus, party per Feſs, Topaz and Pearl; on the Siniſter, an Antelope Silver, his Horns, Mane, Ducal Collar, Chain, and Hoofs, Gold.

Motto. Feſtina Lente. P. 16. N° 12.

Chief SEAT.

At the Caſtle of Killen in the County of Meath, ſeven Miles from Navan, and 12 from Dublin.

XII. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Arthur Chicheſter, Earl of Donegall, Viſcount Chicheſter, and Baron of Belfaſt.

Created Lord Chicheſter, Baron of Belfaſt in the County of Antrim, Feb. 23, 1612, the 10th of James I. Viſcount Chicheſter of Carrick-Fergus in the ſame County, April 1, 1625, the 1ſt of Charles I. and Earl of the Town of Donegall, March 30, 1627, the 4th of that Reign.

Of this Family, which have been ſeated at Raleigh in the County of Devon for many Generations, was John Chicheſter, Eſq; who in the 34th, 45th, and 46th of Edward III. was Member of Parliament for Melcomb-Regis in the County of Dorſet, as alſo in the 4th of Richard II. Anno 1381.

In

In the Reign of King Henry VIII. liv'd Edward Chicheſter, Eſq; whoſe Wife was Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter to John Bourchier, Lord Fitz-Warren, and Earl of Bath, by Cecilia his Wife, Daughter to Giles Lord Daubeney, Knight of the Garter, and Siſter and Heir to Henry Earl of Bridgwater; and from that Match deſcended Sir John Chicheſter, Kt. who in the 1ſt of Queen Mary, and the 5th of Elizabeth, was Member of Parliament for the County of Devon.

He marry'd Gertrude, Daughter to Sir William Courtney of Powderham, Kt. and by her had two Sons, of which, Sir Arthur the youngeſt, in 1604, the 2d of James I. was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and in that Year he ſent the firſt Juſtices of Aſſize into Connaught and Munſter; and in 1612, the 10th of that Reign, he was created Baron of Belfaſt.

In the 12th of James I. he being again Lord Deputy of Ireland, the Harp was firſt marſhall'd with the Arms of Great Britain; and the County of Wicklow, was then ſo made by his Direction.

In 1616, he was made Lord High Treaſurer of Ireland, and in 1622, ſent by King James I. to the Palatinate, and from thence to the Emperor; and at his Return was made one of his Majeſty's Privy Council in England. He died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his Brother Edward, Father of Arthur, created Earl of Donegall, who in 1666, the 18th of Charles II. was made Governor of Carrick-Fergus; His ſecond Wife was the Lady Mary Digby, but leaving no Iſſue, was ſucceeded by Sir Arthur Chicheſter, the Father of another Arthur, who, after many glorious Services perform'd in Spain, in Proſecution of the Rights of the Houſe of Auſtria, being ſlain on the 1ſt of April 1706, at the Fort of Monjuich, was bury'd at Barcelona.

He marry'd the Lady Catharine Forbes, Daughter to Arthur Earl of Granard, and by her left two Sons and five Daughters, Catharine Relict of Clotworthy late Lord Viſcount Maſſareen, by whom ſhe had five Sons and three Daughters. Jane, Anne, Frances, and Henrietta, three whereof were unfortunately burnt in the Houſe at Belfaſt, which took Fire by Accident; and of the Sons, which were Arthur and John, the youngeſt, in 1725, was Member of Parliament for the Borough

Borough of Belfaſt, and on the 13th of September, 1726, was marry'd to Elizabeth, elder Daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate of Arbury in the County of Warwick, Bart. by whom he has two Sons, Arthur aged about Seven, and John about Five, and a Daughter; and Arthur the eldeſt, who is now Earl of Donegall, was, in 1716, marry'd to the Lady Lucy Ridgeway, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs of Robert Earl of Londonderry; but by her, who dy'd July 16, 1732, his Lordſhip has no Iſſue.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Checque, Topaz and Ruby, a Chief, Vair; 2d and 3d Saphire, fretty Pearl.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Bittern, with Wings expanded, and in its Beak a Serpent, all proper.

Supporters. Two Wolves Ruby, each Ducally gorg'd and chain'd Gold.

Motto. Invitum ſequitum Honos. P. 16. N° 13.

Chief SEATS.

At Belfaſt in the County of Antrim, ſix Miles from Liſburne, and 70 from Dublin; at Carrick-Fergus in the ſame County, 10 Miles from Antrim, and 76 from Dublin; at Ballinekil in the Queen's County, eight Miles from Maryborough, and 37 from Dublin; and at Bromfield in the County of Eſſex in England.

XIII. THE moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Richard Lambert, Earl and Baron of Cavan, and Viſcount Kilcourſy.

Created Lord Lambert, Baron of the County of Cavan, Feb. 17, 1617-18, the 15th of James I. and Viſcount Kilcourſy in the County of Weſt-Meath, and Earl of Cavan, March 30, 1627, the 3d of Charles I.

Of this ancient Family, which is of French Extraction, was Radulph de Lambert, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and to him ſucceeded William, whoſe Son Henry was Standard-Bearer to King Henry II. (whoſe Patent is ſtill in the Family) and thereby he got Lands in the North of England.

He marry'd Alice, Siſter to William Maundevill, Earl of Eſſex, and by her had a Son named John, who

was

was of Skipton in the County of York; and to him ſucceeded John his Grandſon, whoſe Son named Thomas, was knighted by Henry III. and to him ſucceeded William his Grandſon, who, in the 7th of Edward III. married the Daughter and Coheir of Thomas Creſſy, and by her had Henry his Heir, who was Father of another Henry, that was knighted the 26th of Edward III.

To him ſucceeded Alayn his Son, who was Father of Goafrey, and he of John, who liv'd in the Reign of Henry V. and he marrying the eldeſt Daughter and Coheir of Giles Whitacre, Eſq; was ſucceeded by Walter his Great Grandſon; which Walter married Roſe, Daughter to Sir Oliver Wallop, Kt. and by her had Oliver Lambert, his Son and Heir.

In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, the ſaid Oliver attending the Earl of Eſſex to Cales in Spain, was there knighted by that Earl; and afterwards returning with him into Ireland, was for his ſingular Service in the North, againſt O Neal, Earl of Tyrone, as well as againſt others of the Iriſh Rebels, made Camp-Maſter-General, and Preſident of Connaught.

In the 15th of James I. he was created Baron of Cavan; and his Lordſhip marrying Heſter, Daughter to Sir William Fleetwood of the County of Lancaſter, Kt. by her had a Son named Charles, who in the 1ſt and 3d of Charles I. was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Roſſinney in the County of Cornwall; and afterwards being created Earl of Cavan, he in 1641, (when the Rebellion broke out) rais'd a Regiment of Foot for his Majeſty's Service; and on the 12th of May 1642, he was made Governor of the City of Dublin, as on the 12th of July the ſame Year, he was Commander of his Majeſty's Forces within the ſaid City and Suburbs.

He married Jane, 2d Daughter to Richard Roberts, Baron of Truro, and by her had Richard the 2d Earl of Cavan, whoſe Son, nam'd Charles, was the 3d Earl; and he marrying Caſtillina, Daughter to ——— Gilbert of the Queen's County, Eſq; by her had Richard the 4th and late Earl, whoſe Wife was Margaret, Daughter to Capt. Trant, and by her his Lordſhip had one Son and three Daughters, viz. Ford, now Earl of Cavan. Lady Gertude, Counteſs of Kerry, Lady Heſter, married to Warner

Warner Weſteurae, Eſq; and Lady Caſtillina, who died unmarried.

ARMS.

Ruby, three Narciſſus's pierc'd, Pearl.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Mount Emerald, and thereon a Centaur, party per Pale proper and Pearl, his Bow Ruby, and Arrow Topaz.

Supporters. Two Men in Armour to the Waſte, Diamond, garniſh'd Gold, their Trowſers Ruby, fring'd Topaz, and their Swords and Knees proper, each having a Steel Cap, adorn'd with ſix Oſtrich Feathers, Pearl and Ruby.

Motto. Utquocunque paratus. P. 17. N° 14.

Chief SEAT.

At Kilcrumin in the Queen's County, three Miles from Maryborough, and 27 from Dublin.

XIV. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, William O Brien, Earl and Baron of Inchiquin, Baron of Burren, Governor of the County of Clare and Cuſtos Rotulorum, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, &c.

Created Earl of Thomond for Life, and Baron of Inchiquin to him and his Heirs Male the 1ſt of July, 1544, the 35th of Henry VIII. Earl of Inchiquin in 1660, the 12th of Charles II. and Knight of the Bath the 28th of May, 1727, the 12th of George I.

This moſt ancient and noble Family of O Brien, who with Signal Bravery have repell'd the Invaſion of the Danes and other foreign Enemies, and gave a freſh Supply of Life and Vigour to the Cauſe of their expiring Country, is lineally deſcended from Brian Boraimhe or Borou, who in 1002 was proclaimed King of all Ireland, and was deſcended originally in a direct Male Line from Hiberius eldeſt Son to Milenus King of Spain, as in the 31ſt and 32d Pages of this Book; and the ſame King Brian Borou marrying Gormflaith, Daughter to Murrough Mac Fluir, by her had Teige O Brien, his Son and Heir, whoſe Wife was

More

More the King of Leinſter's Daughter, and by her had Thurlogh O Brien, who was Monarch of Ireland 12 Years.

He married More, the Daughter of O Heyne, and by her had Dermoid O Brien, who was King of Munſter four Years, and by Sarah his Wife, Daughter to Teige Mac Carty, had Thurlogh O Brien, who was King of Munſter five Years; and he marrying Nariait, Daughter to O Fogherta, by her had Daniel More O Brien, which Daniel was King of Caſhel and Limerick thirty Years, and from him, in a direct Male Line, deſcended Teige O Brien, whoſe Wife was Annabella, Daughter to Mac William Bourk, and by her he had Thurlogh O Brien, Prince of Limerick and Thomond, which Thurlogh marrying Joan Fitz-Morris, Daughter to the Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, by her had four Sons, Conner, Teige, Donogh, and Murrough.

Conner, who was the eldeſt Son, was the laſt of 12 Princes of the O Brien Family, after the Landing of King Henry II. in Ireland, that reigned ſucceſſively in Thomond, and were ſtiled either Kings of Limerick or Thomond, inſtead of being Sovereign Monarchs of all Ireland, as their Anceſtors deſervedly were.

Teige and Donogh, who were the next Brothers to Conner, died without Iſſue; but Murrough, the youngeſt, marrying Eleanor, Daughter to Thomas Fitz-Gerald, called Knight of the Valley, by her had Dermoid O Brien, who was the firſt Baron of Inchiquin; and the ſaid Conner, who was the laſt King of Thomond, and eldeſt Brother to Murrough, leaving a Son, named Donogh O Brien, who was a Minor; to him of Right belong'd the Principality, whereof the ſaid Murrough his Uncle had poſſeſſed himſelf, the Pretence being a moſt unreaſonable Cuſtom called Thaniſtry, then uſed in Ireland, whereby the Eſtate and Title were to deſcend for Life only, upon the eldeſt and worthieſt Man of the Blood and Sirname of him that died laſt ſeized; and afterwards the ſaid Murrough, or Mauro, reſigning his Title and Principality to King Henry VIII. was by Letters Patent created Earl of Thomond for Life, and Baron of Inchiquin to him and his Heirs Male.

It will not be improper to inſert the ſaid Patent here at length, there having been many who were in doubt

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as to the first Earl of Thomond and Baron of Inchiquin. Besides, there being many Particulars in this Patent not to be met with in any others, it may be agreeable to the Curious to have the English Translation in this Place.

'The King, &c. To all Archbishops, Bishops, Dukes, 'Marquesles, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Justices of the 'Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs and Officers, and to 'all our other faithful Subjects to whom these Letters 'Patent shall come, Greeting.

'We trust by the Divine Assistance not only to adorn 'but also to advance the Royal Dignity, by confering 'the first and principal Honours on Men of distinguish-'able Worth and Bravery: For we are of Opinion, 'that our Royal Diadem is not more illustrated by 'Jewels and precious Stones, than strenthen'd and 'secur'd by calling Men of Virtue, and chiefly from 'among the Nobility to assist us in Council, and by 'raising them to the first Honours, to aid in the better 'Government of the State.

'Whereas therefore Morogh O Bryen, born in our 'Kindgom of Ireland, and truly noble by being of our 'Blood and Lineage; having acknowledged and re-'cognized our Sovereignty and rightful Title to the 'Crown of that our Kingdom, which he formerly 'claimed as his own and Ancestor's Right and Inheri-'tance: And having by petitioning our Royal Cle-'mency obtained a free Pardon for the same, We 'think him a fit Person whom of our Royal Munifi-'cence we ought to dignify and illustrate with the 'most distinguishable Marks of Favour and greatest 'Titles of Honour; and therefore we have of our 'special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, 'raised, dignified, and created, and do by these Pre-'sents promote, dignify, and create the said Morogh 'O Bryen, Earl of Thomond, in our Kingdom of Ire-'land aforesaid. And we do also grant and give him, 'by these Presents, the Name, Quality, Stile, Title, 'Honour, and Dignity of Earl of Thomond; to have 'and enjoy the same Place and Suffrage in all Parlia-'ments to be held in our Kingdom of Ireland afore-'said, in the same Manner as other Earls of our said 'Kingdom now have or used to have; together with

« all and ſingular Pre-eminencies, Honours, and Priviledges whatſoever to ſuch Quality of Earldom in any wiſe appertaining or belonging. And we do inveſt, promote, and truly enoble him with ſuch State, Stile, Title, Honour, and Dignity, by the uſual Ceremony of Girding on his Sword: To have and enjoy the Name, Stile, Honour, and Dignity of Earl of Thomond aforeſaid, together with all Pre-eminencies, Honours, Suffrages, and other Privileges aforeſaid, to the ſaid Morogh O Bryen for the Term of his Life. And we do alſo Will and by theſe Preſents Grant, for ourſelves and our Heirs, that the ſaid Name, Stile, Title, Honour, and Dignity of Earl of Thomond, and all and ſingular the other Privileges to the ſaid Morogh O Bryen above granted and permitted, ſhall immediately after the Deceaſe of the ſaid Morogh O Bryen be and remain to our truſty and well-beloved Subject Donogh O Bryen, to be held and enjoyed by him the ſaid Donogh O Bryen for the Term of his Life. And we do farther, by theſe Preſents, of our ſpecial Bounty and Favour, ordain, depute, create, and conſtitute him, the ſaid Morogh O Brien, a Baron of Parliament in our Kingdom of Ireland aforeſaid; and do hereby grant and give him, the ſaid Morogh O Bryen, the Title, Name, and Stile of Baron of Inchiquin, in our Kingdom of Ireland aforeſaid; as alſo a Place in our Parliaments to be held in our ſaid Kingdom of Ireland, and all other Rights, Privileges, and Immunities in any wiſe appertaining to Barons of our ſaid Kingdom of Ireland, by Law, Cuſtom, or otherwiſe; and we farther Will, that he uſe and enjoy the ſame as freely and fully to all Intents and Purpoſes as any other Baron of our ſaid Kingdom ever uſed or enjoyed the ſame; to have and enjoy the ſaid Name, Quality, Stile, and Title of Baron of Inchiquin, together with all and ſingular the Honours, Pre-eminencies, Prerogatives, Emoluments, and Privileges whatſoever, thereunto in any wiſe appertaining and belonging, to the ſaid Morogh O Bryen and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten. And, whereas by the Acceſſion of Honours, it neceſſarily follows, that Expences and Incumbrances muſt encreaſe; That the ſaid Morogh O Bryen may be enabled to

« maintain

'maintain and ſupport the Dignity of Earl of Thomond 'for the Term of his Life; and that the ſaid Morogh O 'Bryen, and his Iſſue Male aforeſaid, may be enabled to 'maintain and ſupport the ſaid Honours of Baron of 'Inchiquin, in a better, more decent, and honour-'able Manner than as a Burden and Incumbrance: 'We, of our uſual Bounty, have granted and given, 'and do by theſe Preſents, for ourſelves and our 'Heirs, grant and give to the ſaid Morogh O Bryen 'all and ſingular the Forts, Caſtles, Houſes, Manors, 'Lands, and Tenements; all Monaſteries ſuppreſs'd, 'and all the Rents, Reverſions, and Services thereun-'to belonging; all Advowſons of Churches, Chapels, 'and Chanteries, all Fees Military, and other Heredi-'taments whatſoever, by whatever Names they may 'be known, which the ſaid Morogh O Bryen formerly 'held and enjoy'd, or doth now hold and occupy in 'Thomond aforeſaid, beyond the Water or River of 'Shannon in our ſaid Kingdom of Ireland. And we 'do alſo hereby, for ourſelves and our Heirs, grant 'and give to the ſaid Morogh O Bryen, all and ſingu-'lar our Advowſons and Patronages whatever of 'Churches, Rectories, Vicarages, Chanteries, and 'Chancellorſhips, lying and being in our ſaid Coun-'try, or Province, beyond the ſaid Water or River 'of Shannon aforeſaid; excepting, nevertheleſs, and 'always reſerving to ourſelves, our Heirs and Succeſ-'ſors, that all and ſingular the Grants, Advowſons, 'Rights of Patronages, Archbiſhopricks, Biſhopricks, 'and all and ſingular the Royalties belonging to the 'Crown in Thomond aforeſaid, to be held and enjoy'd 'by the ſaid Morogh O Bryen, and the Iſſue Male of 'his Body lawfully begotten, be holden of us and our 'Heirs by the Right of Knight's Service, without any 'other Conſideration or Compenſation whatever to be 'render'd, done, or paid to us, our Heirs, or Succeſ-'ſors, except the Service aforeſaid; and this without 'Fine or Fee, great or ſmall, to be render'd, done, 'or paid, either to ourſelves, or any other, for our 'Uſe and Emolument, otherwiſe than before is men-'tion'd and expreſs''d. Witneſs, &c. Dated at our 'Manor of Greenwich, the firſt Day of July, in the '35th Year of our Reign.

And as by the ſame Letters Patent that he created Morogh O Bryen Earl of Thomond for Life, he alſo appointed the ſaid Minor, Donegh, to be Earl of Thomond during his Life, from and after the Death of his Uncle Morogh; he for the preſent was created Baron of Ibrican to him and his Heirs Male; which Title of Earl the ſaid Donogh enjoy'd after the Death of his Uncle. But in King Edward the VIth's Time he ſurrendered the Letters Patent whereby he was created Earl of Thomond for Life; the King granted in return, by another Patent, the Earldom of Thomond to him and his Heirs Male.

Morogh O Bryen, who was the firſt Earl of Thomond, as before mention'd, had Iſſue two Sons, Dermoid and Donogh, which Dermoid what the firſt that was call'd Baron of Inchiquin.

And from Donogh deſcended Sir Donogh O Bryen of Lemineah, Bart. who left conſiderable Eſtates, which are now poſſeſs'd by his two Grandſons, Sir Edward O Bryen of Dromoland, and Henry O Bryen, Eſq; of Store-Hall, both in the County of Clare.

Connor O Bryen, who was the laſt Prince or King of Thomond, marrying Honora Bourk, by her had two Sons, Donogh and Daniel, whereof Donogh was the 2d Earl (by what appears above he could not be the firſt) and he marrying H llen, Daughter to Peirce Butler, Earl of Ormond, by her had Connor O Bryen, the 3d Earl; which Connor m rried Mac Ibrienara's Daughter, and by her had three Sons, of which, Donogh, the eldeſt, was 4th Earl: Teige, the ſecond Son's Family is lately entinct, and Daniel O Bryen, the third Son, was created Lord Viſcount Clare, the 17th of July, 1662, the 14th of Charles II.

Dermoid, properly the ſecond Baron of Inchiquin, married the Lady Margaret, Daughter to Donogh the ſecond Earl of Thomond, and by her he had Morough the 3d Baron, whoſe Wife was Mabell, Daughter to Chriſtopher Nugent, Baron of Delvin, and by her had Morough, the 4th Baron of Inchiquin; he married Marnaret, Daughter to Sir Thomas Cuſack, Lord Chancellor and ſome time one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland, and by her had Dermoid O Bryen, the 5th Baron; which Dermoid marrying Ellen, Daughter to

Sir

Sir Edmund Fitz-Gerald of Bally-maloe, by her had Morough O Bryen, the 6th Baron.

Which Morogh took early to Arms, went into Italy, then the Seat of War, and, ſerved in the Spaniſh Troops; but the Civil Wars breaking out in England, he returned there, and being ſent on the King's Service he commanded a Body of Troops under the Directions of the Earl of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of Sir William St. Ledger, then Lord Preſident of Munſter, (whoſe Daughter he afterwards married) and fought many ſucceſsful Battles againſt the Iriſh, who were animated by the Pope's Nuncio againſt the King. Owen Roe O Neill commanded their Army, as General to the Nuncio; but the Lord Inchiquin met him near Callin, in the County of Kilkenny, defeated his Army and purſued him over the Shannon. He afterwards march'd againſt the Lord Muſkerry and routed him near Charleville; the ſame Day he attack'd the Lord Taffe, and entirely routed his Body of Troops: Three Days after he fought Sir Oliver Stephenſon, at Laſcarrel, who was kill'd in the Battle, and his Army totally deſtroy'd. Sir Alexander Mac Donall coming afterwards to the Aſſiſtance of the Lord Muſkerry, was met at a Place call'd Knocknanoſs, in the County of Cork, by the Lord Inchiquin, who entirely defeated his Army, he himſelf loſing his Life in the Fight. The Lord Inchiquin afterwards took Caſhell, and other Places that held out, and reduced Munſter entirely to Obedience.

Sir William St. Leger dying, the then Earl of Portland was appointed Lord Preſident of Munſter: But the Lord Inchiquin thinking he had merited to ſucceed his Father-in-Law, Sir William St. Leger, refuſed to give up his Garriſons or Troops to the Earl of Portland; and ſo ne time after, the King remembering his paſt Services, and how uſeful he had been to him, appointed him Lord Preſident of Munſter, by which he had the Command of all the Troops there; for which, in 1643, he was voted a Traitor by the Parliament of England.

In 1649 he march'd to the Aſſiſtance of the King's Friends, North of Dublin. Drogheda ſurrender'd to him: He afterwards took Dundalk, and other Garriſons: But in 1652 an Act paſſing in England for ſet-

tling the Affairs of Ireland, He and the Earl of Ormond were excepted from Pardon, and Oliver Cromwell bringing over a mighty Force with him, obliged them to fly to France, where the Lord Inchiquin was made Lieutenant General of the French King's Army, and upon the Conqueſt of Catalonia he was appointed Vice-Roy of it.

From whence, being order'd to command the Troops ſent to aſſiſt the Portugueſe upon their Revolt from Spain, he with his eldeſt Son and all his Family were taken by an Algerine Corſaire, which occaſioned the ſending of Count Shomberg in his Place, who afterwards happily effected that Affair.

Lord Inchiquin having purchaſed his own, and his Son's and Family's Liberty from the Algerines, returned into France, and upon the Reſtoration of the Royal Family he came into England with King Charles the Second, and was created by him Earl of Inchiquin in 1660, and his Lordſhip having married Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir William St. Leger, Lord Preſident of Munſter, by her had William the 2d Earl, who in the Engagement with the Algerine Corſair had one of his Eyes ſhot out.

He alſo had two more Sons, Charles and John, and four Daughters. Charles O Bryen was killed at the Siege of Maſtricht, died unmarried, and John died without Iſſue. One of the Daughters married the Lord Brittas, another Sir Richard Southwell of the County of Limerick, Lady Mary, the third Daughter, was firſt married to Henry Boyle, of Caſtle-Martyr in the County of Cork, ſecond Son to Roger Earl of Orrery, and after his Death ſhe married Admiral Dilks.

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This 3d Earl, after labouring many Years under the Gout, which brought ſeveral other Diſorders on him, died, at his Seat at Roſtellan in the County of Cork, on the 24th of December, 1719, and was buried at the Cathedral Church of Cloyne, in a Vault under an Iſle belonging to his Family.

William, the 4th Earl, married (as before related) the Lady Anne Hamilton, eldeſt Daughter to George Earl of Orkney, and Heireſs both to his Titles and Eſtates; by her he has had eleven Children, four Sons and ſeven Daughters, of which there are now living but the two eldeſt, Lady Mary O Bryen and Lady Anne; Morough, the youngeſt Son (a moſt hopeful Youth) died the 20th of September, 1741; he was call'd Lord O Bryen from his Father's Familly, and from his Mother's was Lord Kirkwall. The late Earl of Orkney and his Lady are buried at Taplow Church, in a Vault under an Iſle belonging to them, as are alſo the Earl of Inchiquin's nine Children.

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to Elizabeth Davys, his firſt Couſin, eldeſt Daughter to Paul Lord Viſcount Mount-Caſhel; and Robert the eldeſt, ſtiled Viſcount Muſkerry, who, in 1731, was Commander of the Adventure Man of War, is marry'd to the Daughter of Captain Plyer of Goſport in the County of Southampton.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Stag trippant, Ruby, attir'd and ungul'd Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm, coup'd below the Elbow, and erect, cloath'd with Male, turn'd down Pearl, the Hand proper, holding a Nute of the laſt.

Supporters. Two Angels, veſted Silver, their Hair and Wings Gold, and Mantles Purple; each bearing on his exterior Arm a Target Pearl, ſtudded Topaz.

Motto. Forti & fideli nihil difficile. P. 18. N° 16.

Chief SEAT.

At Caſtle-Blarney in the County of Cork, three Miles from that City, and 100 from Dublin.

XVI. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, John Boyle, Earl of Orrery, Baron of Broghill, and Baron of Marſton.

Created Baron of Broghill in the County of Cork, February 28, 1626, the 2d of Charles I. Earl of Orrery in the ſame County, September 5, 1660, the 12th of Charles II. (Iriſh Honours) and Baron of Marſton in the County of Somerſet, (Engliſh Honour) Sept. 10, 1711, the 10th of Queen Anne.

The Deſcent of this noble and ſpreading Family, the Reader may find under the Title of Boyle Earl of Cork; and that Richard, the firſt Earl of that Name, marrying Catharine, only Daughter to Sir Jeffrey Fenton, Kt. (principal Secretary of State, and one of the Privy Council in Ireland) by her had ſeven Sons, whereof Richard was Earl of Cork and Burlington, and Roger was Earl of Orrery.

He wrote ſeveral fine Plays, among which was that of Muſtapha, Son of Solyman the Magnificent, eſteem'd one

one of the fineſt Performance in the laſt Century; and in 1644, he was Governor of Limerick.

In 1660, he was created Earl of Orrery, and was one of the Lords Juſtices, and Preſident of Munſter; and in 1663, obtain'd a Patent for Markets and Fairs, to be held for ever in his two Villages of Rathgogan and Ballymatra; and afterwards (to him and his Heirs) procured the ſaid two Places to be erected into Boroughs, with the Nomination of Recorders, Town-Clerks, Clerks of the Market, and other Officers, and now they return four Members to Parliament in Ireland.

He marry'd the Lady Margaret, third Daughter to Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and by her had two Sons and four Daughters; whereof, Catharine was marry'd to Richard Bret, Eſq; and dy'd on the 3d of September, 1681, in the 28th Year of her Age; Elizabeth to Folliot Wingfield, Viſcount Powerſcourt, and dy'd in 1709, without Iſſue; —— to —— Moor, Earl of Drogheda; and Mary to William O Brien, the 2d Earl of Inchiquin.

Of the Sons, who were Roger and Henry, the latter was a Lieutenant Colonel, and dy'd in 1691, leaving Iſſue by Mary his Wife, Daughter to Murough O Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, four Sons and two Daughters; Elizabeth, marry'd in 1707, to Brettridge Badham of the County of Cork, Eſq; and Margaret to Joſeph Dean of the County of Meath, Eſq; and of the Sons, which were Roger, Henry, Charles, and William, the latter was a Captain in Duke Schomberg's Regiment of Horſe, and marry'd the only Daughter of Dr. Thomas Garth; the third was Captain of the Ship Strumbolo; the ſecond was ſeated at Caſtle-Martyr; and the eldeſt dy'd in 1705.

Roger, the eldeſt Son of Roger Earl of Orrery, on the 16th of October, ſucceeded his Father in his Honours, and marry'd the Lady Mary Sackville, Daughter to Richard Earl of Dorſet, by Frances his Wife, Daughter to Lionel Cranfield Earl of Middleſex, and by her had three Sons and two Daughters; of the Daughters, which were Elizabeth and Mary, the eldeſt dy'd young; but the Lady Mary was marry'd to Clotworthy Upton, Eſq; and dy'd in 1694.

Of

Of the Sons, who were Roger, Lionel, and Charles, the eldeſt dy'd in his Infancy, and the 2d ſucceeding his Father, and dying on the 23d of Auguſt, 1703, without Iſſue, Charles his Brother became Earl of Orrery, &c.

In the Reign of Queen Anne, he was made one of the Privy Council, Colonel of her Majeſty's Regiment of Fuſiliers, Major General of her Majeſty's Forces, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States of Flanders and Brabant, Knight of the Thiſtle, and choſe a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the Borough of Huntington; and by the ſaid Queen, on the 10th of September, 1711, was created Baron of Marſton in England, as at firſt mention'd; the Preamble to which Patent is as follows:

"AS it is a glorious and honourable Thing to have a Place among the Peers of our Kingdom of Great Britain, ſo are we firmly determin'd to confer ſuch great Honours upon none, but who ſhall again add ſome Splendor to the illuſtrious Order of our Nobility; nor ſhall we ſeem to depart from this Reſolution, when we call our well beloved and very faithful Couſin and Counſellor Charles Earl of Orrery, in our Kingdom of Ireland, to ſit in the Auguſt Aſſembly of our Britiſh Lords: For he is ſprung from that Stem, which (having ſpread itſelf over England and Ireland) does at this Time boaſt of ſeveral Branches of Noblemen, and which has produced a Race, either extraordinary for human Literature, or highly renown'd for their moſt profound Knowledge in Natural Philoſophy. Excited by the Examples of his Family, and the Glory which he has derived from his Anceſtors, he has cultivated and adorn'd his Mind in the moſt uſeful Learning, even from his Youth. To theſe Studies he has diligently apply'd himſelf; with theſe he has been delighted; yet when our Affairs requir'd him, he has ſuffer'd himſelf to be withdrawn from his Learned Retirement; and the War daily increaſing, he expreſs'd an equal Deſire and Readineſs to diſcharge the Employment of a Soldier. But when we underſtood that he had alſo a Genius capable of managing Political Affairs, we ſent him our Envoy

to

'to the States of Brabant and Flanders, with full 'Commiſſion to treat of the moſt important Con- 'cerns. In the Adminiſtration of this Province, he 'has approv'd himſelf with very great Praiſe, and 'has given as ſignal Inſtances of his Ability in Ne- 'gotiations, as of his Military Valour. Since indeed, 'on both Accounts, he is entitled to ſome Mark of 'our Favour, we have thought fit that he who was 'born a Peer of our Kingdom of Ireland, ſhould en- 'joy his deſerved Degree of Honour in that of Great- 'Britain. Know ye, &c.

In 1714, the firſt of George I. he was appointed one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerſet. In 1705 he married the Lady Elizabeth Cecil, Daughter to John Earl of Exeter, a moſt beautiful accompliſh'd Lady, who died in the 21ſt Year of her Age, much lamented, and left one Son, John the preſent Earl, who was born in 1708.

The late Earl died on the 28th of Auguſt, 1731, in the 57th Year of his Age, when he was Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces, Knight of the Moſt Ancient and Noble Order of the Thiſtle, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

John the preſent Earl married on the 9th of May, 1728, the Lady Henrietta Hamilton, youngeſt Daughter to George Earl of Orkney, by whom he had Iſſue Charles Lord Broghill, born Jan. 27, 1728-9, Hamilton born Feb. 2, 1729-30, and the Lady Elizabeth born May 7, 1731. She dying on the 28th of Auguſt, 1732, his Lordſhip marry'd 2dly, Margaret, Daughter and Sole Heireſs to John Hamilton, Eſq; of Caledon in the County of Tyrone, in Ireland, by whom he had Iſſue the Lady Catherine-Agnes, born Octob. 31, 1740, who died in 1741, and another Son and Daughter.

ARMS.

Party per Bend, crenelle, Pearl and Ruby, a Creſcent for Difference.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Lion's Head eras'd, party per Pale, crenelle, as the Coat.

Supporters

Supporters. Two Lions, party per Pale, as the Creſt; the Dexter, Ruby and Pearl; the other, Pearl and Ruby.

Motto. Honor Virtutis Præmium. P. 18. N° 17.

Chief SEATS.

At Charleville in the County of Corke, at Caledon in the County of Tyrone, and at Maiſton, near Bath, in the County of Somerſet,

XVII. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord Coote, Earl of Mountrath, Viſcount Caſtle Coote, Baron of Caſtle-Cuff, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, April 2, 1621, the 19th of James I. and Baron and Viſcount Coote, and Earl of Mountrath in the Queen's County, Sept. 6, 1660, the 12th of Charles II.

The firſt Earl of this Family was Sir Charles Coote, Bart. Son of Sir Charles, who in 1641, beat Luke Toole, and a Thouſand Rebels in the County of Wicklow; and the ſaid firſt Earl in 1650, routed the Iriſh at the Battle of Skirfola.

In 1660, he was one of the Lord's Juſtices of Ireland; and dying on the 18th of December 1661, was ſucceeded by Charles his Son, who was the 2d Earl, Father of Charles the 3d Earl, who in 1696, was alſo one of the Lords Juſtices, and in 1704, one of the Privy Council; but he dying in 1709, left Iſſue by Iſabella his Wife, 2d Daughter and Coheir to Charles Dormer, Earl of Caernarvon, (by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Arthur Lord Capel) three Sons, whereof Charles the eldeſt ſucceeded, and was the 3d Earl.

He was likewiſe one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, and King George I. and was Member of Parliament for Knareſborough in the County of York; but dying at Bourdeaux in France, on the 14th of September 1715, in the 35th Year of his Age, and without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by Henry his Brother; which Henry was alſo Member of Parliament for Knareſborough, from 1714, to the 17th of March, 1720, when he dy'd unmarry'd; and to him ſucceeded Algernoon his youngeſt Brother, the late Earl, and a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for Caſtle-Riſing

and

and for Hedon; and in 1721, his Lordſhip was marry'd to the Lady Diana Newport, youngeſt Daughter to Richard Earl of Bradford, (by Mary his Wife; one of the two Daughters and Coheirs to Thomas Wilbraham of Woodney in the County of Cheſter, Kt. and Siſter to the Counteſs of Dyſart) and by her had one Son, who ſucceeded him in the Honour Auguſt 1744, and is now Earl of Mountrath.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Pearl, a Chevron Diamond, between three Coots proper, (viz. Diamond, their Beaks and Legs Ruby.) 2d Ruby, on a Feſs Topaz, between three Horſes currant Pearl, as many Hurts. 3d Saphire, ten Billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, and a Chief Topaz, on the latter a demi Lion rampant-naiſſant, Diamond, 4th as the firſt.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Coot, as in the Arms.

Supporters. Two Wolves Diamond, each ducally gorg'd Pearl.

Motto. Vincit Veritas. P. 19. N° 18.

Chief SEATS.

At Ruſh-Hall in the Queen's County, two Miles from Mountrath, and 38 from Dublin; and at Wood-Hall in the County of Hertford.

XVIII. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Edward Moor, Earl of Drogheda, Viſcount Moor, and Baron of Mellefont.

Created Lord Moor, Baron of Mellefont in the County of Louth, July 21, 1616, the 14th of James I. Viſcount Moor of Drogheda in the ſame County, February 7, 1621, the 13th of James I. and Earl of Drogheda, June 20, 1661, the 13th of Charles II.

Of this Noble Family was Sir Edward Moor, Kt. (ſo made in the Field) a Perſon of great Courage and Conduct, and for his many and eminent Services both at Home and Abroad, Queen Elizabeth (after the Expulſion of the Monks) gave him the Abby of Mellefont, where his Poſterity have remained ever ſince.

He marry'd Margery, Daughter to William Brabazon, 4th Son of John Brabazon of Eaſtwell in the County

County of Leiceſter, Eſq, Anceſtor to the Earl of Meath, by whom he had Garret Moor, Baron of Mellefont, and Viſcount Drogheda, whoſe Wife was Daughter to Sir Adam Loftus, Chief Juſtice of Ireland, and by her he had Charles, the Father of Henry, who in 1649, helped to reduce Ireland to the King's Obedience, and afterwards was created Earl of Drogheda.

He marry'd Alice, Daughter to William Lord Spencer of Wormleighton in the County of Warwick, and Siſter to Henry the firſt Earl of Sunderland, by whom he had Henry the 2d Earl of Drogheda, and a Daughter named Mary; which Daughter was Counteſs of Dalhouſie, and Mother of John Lord Ballenden in Scotland.

Henry, who was the 2d Earl, was one of the Privy Council to K. William, and in 1696, 1701, and 1702, one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland, and was alſo one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne; and he marrying Mary, Daughter to Sir John Cole of Newland in the County of Dublin, Bart. and Siſter to Arthur Lord Ranelagh, by her (who dy'd on the 6th of May 1726) had eight Sons and two Daughters.

Of the Sons, who were Charles, Arthur, Henry, John, William, Robert, Capel, and Edward, the latter dy'd without Iſſue; as did Arthur the 2d; but William marry'd the Lady Anne Lennard, 2d Daughter to Thomas Earl of Suſſex, firſt Widow of Richard Barret of Bell-houſe in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; and 2dly, of Henry Roper, Lord Teynham, and dy'd in 1728; John marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, as Henry the 3d marry'd Catherine, Daughter to Sir Thomas Knachbull, Relict of Sir George Rook; and the eldeſt dying before his Father, left Iſſue by Jane his Wife, Daughter and Heir to Arthur Lord Viſcount Loftus of Ely, three Sons, Henry, Edward, and Charles, whereof, the youngeſt dy'd in his Infancy; but the eldeſt, on the 7th of June 1714, ſucceeding his Grandfather, was Earl of Drogheda, &c.

In the Reign of King George I. he was a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the Borough of Camelford in Cornwall, and in 1720, was marry'd to Mrs. Charlotte Boſcawen, eldeſt Daughter to Hugh Lord

Viſcount Falmouth; but dying on the 28th of May, 1727, without ſurviving Iſſue, Edward his Brother enjoys the Honour, who marry'd the Hon. Sarah Ponſonby, Daughter to the Right Hon. Brabazon Ponſonby, Lord Viſcount Duncannon, by whom his Lordſhip had five Sons and two Daughters, of which the following are living, viz, Henry Lord Moore, Charles, Ponſonby and Edward Loftus; and Lady Sarah Moore; his Lordſhip married Octob. 13, 1737, ſecondly Bridget, Daughter to the late Hon. William Southwell, Eſq; Colonel of the Battle-Axe-Guards, by whom his Lordſhip hath Iſſue, William, Lady Mary, Lucy, and Lady Bridget.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Saphire, on a Chief indented, Topaz, three Mullets pierc'd, Ruby. 2d Ermine, on a Chief Saphire, three Lions rampant Pearl. 3d Ruby, a Croſs bottony, Topaz. 4th Saphire, a Scorpion in Bend Gold.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet Topaz, a Moor's Head proper, Wreath'd about the Temples Pearl and Saphire.

Supporters. Two Greyhounds Silver.

Motto. Fortis cadere, cedere non poteſt.

P. 19. N° 19.

Chief SEATS.

At Mellyfont near Drogheda, 21 Miles from Dublin, and at Munſterevan in the Queen's County, 30 Miles from Dublin.

XIX. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord George Talbot, Earl of Waterford, Wexford, and Shrewſbury, and Baron Talbot and Furnival.

Summon'd to Parliament as Baron Talbot, June 5, 1330, the 4th of Edward III. and created Earl of Shrewſbury in the County of Salop, (Engliſh Honours) May 20, 1442, the 20th of Hen. VI. and Earl of the Towns of Waterford and Wexford, (Iriſh Honours) in 1661, the 13th of Charles II.

The Deſcent of this great and illuſtrious Family being ſet forth at large in the firſt Volume of this Work.

which contains an Account of the Nobility of England; I ſhall only add, that in 1719, his Lordſhip marrying Mrs. Mary Fitz-William, Daughter to Thomas Lord Viſcount Fitz-William of Merion, (by Mrs. Pitt, his 2d Wife, Siſter to George Pitt of Stratfield-ſea in the County of Southampton, Eſq;) by her has one Son and one Daughter, viz. George Lord ———, and the Lady Barbara.

ARMS.

Ruby, a Lion rampant, within a Border engrail'd. Topaz.

Creſt. On a Cap of Maintenance, a Lion, Gold, his Tail extended.

Supporters. Two Talbots, Pearl.

Motto. Preſt d'accomplir. P. 20. N° 20.

Chief SEATS.

At Iſleworth in the County of Middleſex, one Mile from Brentford, and nine from London; at Grafton in the County of Worceſter, one Mile from Bromſgrove, and 82 from London; at Alton Caſtle in the County of Stafford, three Miles from Chedle, and 106 from London; and at Haythorp near Woodſtock in the County of Oxford, 60 Miles from London.

XX. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Montalexander, and Viſcount and Baron Montgomery.

Created Baron and Viſcount Montgomery of Ards in the County of Downe, May 3, 1622, the 20th of James I. and Earl of Montalexander (an Houſe) in the ſame County, the 13th of January, 1661, the 13th of Charles II.

Of this ancient and noble Family, which is of French Extraction, was Roger de Montgomery, the Son of Hugh, a near Relation to William Duke of Normandy, and was one of thoſe Nobles, who in the Year 1066, accompany'd him to England, where commanding the Body of his Army at the memorable Battle of Haſtings, when King Harold was ſlain, for that ſignal Service, the Duke beſtowed on him very large Gifts, as the Territory and Honour of Arundel,

with the Earldom of Saliſbury, in which City he founded the Abby of St. Peter, and there dy'd.

He marry'd Mabel, Daughter to William de Talvaiſe, and by her had a Son named Philip, who in the Reign of Henry I. going into Scotland, got a fair Inheritance in the Shire of Renfrew; and from him deſcended Sir John Montgomery of Egleſham; which Sir John, in the Year 1388, being at the Battle of Otterburne, took Priſoner with his own Hand, Sir Henry Piercy, Son to the Earl of Northumberland; and for his Ranſom obliged him to build the Caſtle of Punoon, the chief Meſſuage of the Lordſhip of Egleſham.

He marry'd the Daughter and Heir to Sir Hugh Eglington, of the Ilk, (by Giles his Wife, Daughter to Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland, and Siſter to King Robert II.) and with her having the Baronies of Eglington and Ardroſſan in the County of Cunningham, the Family from thence quarter the Arms of Eglington, which are Gules, three Annulets Or, ſton'd Azure.

To Sir John and his ſaid Wife, ſucceeded Sir John their Son, who was one of the Hoſtages ſent into England for the Ranſom of King James I. and he marrying Agnes, Daughter to the Lord Maxwell by her had a Son named Alexander, which Son, by the aforeſaid King, was made a Lord of Parliament, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter to Thomas Boyde of Kilmarnock, and by her had another Alexander, who dy'd before him, leaving Iſſue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Patrick Hepburne of Hales, three Sons and five Daughters; whereof Jane was marry'd to Sir Robert Cunningham, Anceſtor to the Earl of Glencairn; and of the Sons, which were Alexander, Robert, and George, from the eldeſt is deſcended the Earl of Eglington in Scotland, (under which Title the Family has flouriſh'd for above 200 Years) and from Robert, whoſe Patrimony was the Lands of Bredſtone in that Kingdom, is deſcended the Earl of whom we are ſpeaking.

To the ſaid Robert ſucceeded Hugh his Son, who was knighted, and upon K. James I's Acceſſion to the Throne of England, was one that attended him thi-

ther, being then Secretary of State for Scotland; and ſoon after, he had a Patent for Lands in Carolina; he then went to Ireland, got Con O Neal, the rebellious Earl of Tyrone, out of the Caſtle of Carrick-Fergus, and brought him by Way of Scotland to London; for which ſignal Service, he had the 3d Part of the ſaid O Neal's Eſtate.

About the ſame Time, the ſaid Sir Hugh purchaſing the Eſtate of Dunſky at Port-Patrick, there brought his Family, which liv'd in the Caſtle for ſome Years; but himſelf was for the moſt Part in Ireland, where he had carry'd over People from Scotland, to plant that Eſtate; and having three Sons, Sir Hugh, James and George, the youngeſt was Biſhop of Meath, and Chaplain to King James I. and the eldeſt, who was created Viſcount Montgomery of Ards, by the ſaid King, was alſo of his Majeſty's Privy Council for Ireland.

To him ſucceeded Hugh his Son, who was the 2d Viſcount; and he marrying to his firſt Wife, a Daughter of the Lord Sterling, who was Secretary for Scotland, and of the Name of Alexander, his Son Hugh, by the Intereſt of the ſaid Lord Sterling, was created Earl of Montalexander, and in 1660 was made Maſter of the Ordnance, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council; as alſo the ſame Year appointed one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the Affairs of Ireland, and the next Year was created an Earl; and his Lordſhip marrying to his 1ſt Wife, a Daughter of the Earl of Drogheda, by her had two Sons and one Daughter.

Of the Sons, which were Hugh and Henry, the eldeſt, who was the 2d Earl, was one of the Privy Council to King James II. as alſo in 1701, and 1702, one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland, and in 1704, was Maſter of the Ordnance.

He was likewiſe one of the Privy Council to King William, Queen Anne, and King George I. and marry'd to his firſt Wife, Catharine, Daughter to Colonel Carey Dillon, afterwards Earl of Roſcomon; and to his 2d, Elizabeth, Daughter to the Lord Viſcount Fitz-harding; but dying on the 12th of February, 1716-17, without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by Henry his Brother, who was the 3d Earl.

In

In 1714, the 1st of George I. he was appointed one of his Majesty's Privy Council; and his Lordship marrying Mary, eldest Daughter to William St. Lawrence, Baron of Howth, by her had two Sons and one Daughter, which Daughter is dead; and of the Sons, which are Hugh and Thomas, the eldest is married to Eleanor, Daughter to Sir Patrick Barnwall, Kt. but has yet no Issue, and is the present Earl.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th Saphire, three Fleurs de lis, Topaz; 2d and 3d Ruby, three Anulets Gold, ston'd Saphire; all within a Border of Scotland (which is Topaz, a double Tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd with Fleurs de lis, Ruby) and in a Shield Surtout of the latter, a Sword in Bend, Pearl, the Pomel and Hilt Gold, surmounted by a Scepter in Bend sinister, Topaz.

Crest. On a chapeau Ruby, turn'd up Ermine, a dexter Gauntlet erect, holding a Dagger, all proper.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Wyvern Emerald gorg'd with a Viscount's Coronet Topaz. On the Sinister, an Angel, vested Saphire, girded Gold, his Hair and Wings Topaz; and over his Shoulders, in a Belt Ruby, a Sword pendant Pearl, the Pomel and Hilt Gold.

Motto. Honneur sans Repos. P. 20. N° 21.

Chief SEATS.

At Montalexander in the County of Downe, six Miles from Belfast, and 67 from Dublin; and at Rogerstown in the County of Dublin, three Miles from Swords, and 10 from Dublin.

XXI. THE Most Noble and Puissant Lord, Arthur Forbes, Earl and Viscount of Granard, Viscount Hamlin, Baron of Clanehugh, and Bart.

Created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Feb. 14, 1661, the 13th of Charles II. Baron of Clanehugh, and Viscount of Granard in the County of Longford, Nov. 24, 1675, the 27th of Charles II. and Earl of Granard, Dec. 30, 1684, the 36th of Reign.

That which will ſufficiently atteſt the Antiquity of this numerous and far ſpreading Family, is a Grant by King Alexander II. of Scotland, to Fergus the Son of John, of the Lands and Tenements of Forbes in the County of Aberdeen, from whence the Sirname has been originally aſſum'd.

The firſt conſpicuous Perſon of this Line, was one Alexander Forbes, who in the Year 1303, reſolutely defended his Caſtle of Urquhart in Murray, againſt Edward I. of England; but at length having it ſtorm'd, he and the whole Garriſon were put to the Sword; and by that fatal Stroke, his Family would have periſh'd, had not his Wife preſerv'd it by Alexander a Poſthumous Son; which Alexander, in Compenſation of what his Father had loſt in the Service of his King and Country's Quarrels, had a Grant of King Robert I. of divers Lands; but he treading in the Steps of his gallant Father, and loyally adhering to King David Bruce, againſt Edward Baliol, who call'd himſelf King of the Realm, was ſlain at the Battle of Duplin.

In the Reign of King Robert II. Sir John Forbes of that Ilk, the Son of the aforeſaid Alexander, acquiring from Thomas Earl of Mar, ſeveral Lands in the County of Aberdeen, was therein confirm'd by the Charter of that King, and in the 5th of Robert III. was conſtituted Juſtice-General, and Coroner of that County.

He marry'd Elizabeth Kennedy, a Daughter of the Family of Dunure, by whom he had three Sons, all Knights; and of thoſe, John the youngeſt was Founder of the Family of Tolquhon, William was Anceſtor to the Lord Pitſligo, and Sir Alexander the eldeſt was Heir to his Father.

He marry'd Elizabeth, a Daughter of the Family of Douglaſs; and obtaining a Grant from John Earl of Buchan, to himſelf and the ſaid Elizabeth his Wife, of the Lands of Milkie, Fintry, Blackſton, and Balcroſs, was therein ſucceeded by James their Son, whoſe Siſter, named Annabella, was marry'd to Sir Patrick Gray, of Foulis, Anceſtor to the Lord Gray.

James who ſucceeded, was knighted by K. James II. in whoſe Reign he was alſo call'd Lord Forbes; and by Edigia his Wife, Daughter to William Earl of Mariſhal,

riſhal, had two Sons, viz. William his Heir, from whom is deſcended the preſent Lord Forbes in Scotland, who is the firſt Baron of that Realm; and from Patrick the ſecond Son, deſcended Sir Arthur Forbes, Kt. and Bart. of Nova Scotia, who in the Reign of King Charles I. was a Man of great Intereſt in the Province of Ulſter, and an Officer of Horſe in his Majeſty's Army.

In 1660, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the Affairs of Ireland; and in 1671, being Marſhal-General of the Army, was then alſo appointed one of the Lords Juſtices, as he was in 1675; and in 1684, when he was Lieutenant-General, was created Earl of Granard, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by Arthur his Son, who was the ſecond Earl.

In 1690, the 1ſt of William and Mary, he was appointed one of the Privy-Council; and his Lordſhip marrying Mary, eldeſt Daughter to Sir George Rawdon of Moyra in the County of Downe, Bart. by his ſecond Wife Dorothy, Daughter of Edward Lord Conway, had by her a Son George, called Lord Forbes, and two Daughters, Lady Jane and Lady Dorothy, the eldeſt whereof, is marry'd to a French Major, and the youngeſt dy'd on the 17th of May, 1729, and his Lordſhip dying 24 Aug. 1737, was ſucceeded by his ſaid Son George, the 3d and preſent Earl of Granard, Member in this preſent Parliament for the Boroughs of Air, &c.

ARMS.

Saphire, three Bears Heads, coup'd Pearl, muzzl'd Ruby.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Bear paſſant, Silver, Gutty de Sang, and muzzl'd as the former.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, an Unicorn Erminois, viz. Yellow powder'd with Black. On the Siniſter, a Dragon Ermine, his Wings expanded.

Motto. Fax mentis incendium Gloriæ.

P. 21. N° 23.

Chief SEATS.

At Caſtle-Forbes in the County of Longford, two Miles from Longford, and 46 from Dublin; and at Symon's Court in the County of Dublin, two Miles from that City.

XXII. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Richard Coote, Earl of Bellamont, and Baron of Colloony.

Created Baron of Colloony in the County of Sligo, Sept. 6, in 1660, the 12th of Charles II. and Earl of Bellamont in the ſame County, Nov. 2, 1689, the 1ſt of William and Mary.

The firſt Baron of this Family, was Sir Richard Coote, Kt. who had two Sons, and three Daughters; whereof Letitia the 3d, was marry'd to Robert Moleſworth, Eſq; who by King Geo. I. was created Viſcount Moleſworth; and Mary was marry'd to William Steward, Viſcount Mountjoy; and of the Sons, the youngeſt was bred to the Law; and the eldeſt, who was named Richard, ſucceeding his Father, was in 1688, choſe Member of Parliament for Droitwich in the County of Worceſter.

In 1689, he was ſworn Treaſurer and Receiver-General to Q. Mary, Wife of King William III. and the ſame Year was created Earl of Bellamont.

In 1699, he was Governor of New England and New York, as alſo Admiral of thoſe Seas, where he took Captain William Kid, the famous Pirate, in whoſe Ship was found great Treaſure, which he ſent to England.

In 1701, the ſaid Earl dying in his Government beyond Sea, was ſucceeded by Nanfan his Son, who was the 2d Earl; and he marrying the Lady Frances de Auverquerque, Siſter to Henry Earl of Grantham, and dying on the 14th of June, in 1708, by her left a Daughter of her Name, who on the 28th of June, 1723, was marry'd to Robert Clifton of Clifton in the County of Nottingham, Eſq; (who in 1725, was made Knight of the Bath) but the ſaid Nanfan having no Iſſue Male, Richard his Brother became Heir, and is the 3d and preſent Earl.

He

He marry'd to his first Wife, Judith, only Daughter to Francis Wilkinson of the Borough of Southwark, Esq; by whom he has two Sons and two Daughters, viz. Richard Lord Coote, (who was Captain Lieutenant in the first Regiment of Foot Guards) Thomas, the Ladies Mary, and Judith; and in 1721, marrying to his 2d Wife, Anne, Daughter to John Holloway of the City of Oxford, Esq; and Widow of Sir Harry Oxendon of Dean-Court in the County of Kent, Bart. by her has one Son, who was born Nov. 19, 1723, but his said Lady dying on the 13th of Febr. 1723-4, his Lordship is now a Widower.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Chevron Diamond, between three Cootes proper; a Mullet for Difference.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Coote, as in the Arms.

Note, the Cootes are Diamond, their Beaks and Legs Ruby.

Supporters. Two Wolves Ermines, viz. Black powder'd with White.

Motto. Vincit Veritas. P. 22. N° 24.

Chief SEATS.

At Bellamont in the County of Sligo, 10 Miles from Sligo, and 70 from Dublin; and at the Caſtle of Colloony in the ſame County, five Miles from Bellamont.

XXIII. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, —— Ginkle, Earl of Athlone, Viſcount Aughrim, and Baron of Ballymore.

Created Baron of Ballymore in the County of Weſt-Meath, Viſcount of Aughrim in the County of Gallway, and Earl of Athlone in the County of Roſcomon, February 20, 1691-2, the 4th of William and Mary.

Godart, who was the firſt Earl, was deſcended of a very ancient Family in the United Provinces of Holland, where he was Baron de Reede, and Ginkle, Lord Ameronger, Middachier, Livendael, Elſt, Stervelt, Roenhergh, &c. Knight of the Royal Order of the Elephant, General of the Cavalry of the United Provinces,

Provinces, Grand Commander of the Teutonick Order, and General of the Dukedom of Guelder, and the County of Zutphen.

In 1691, he was a Lieutenant-General of King William's Forces in Ireland, where, in June the ſame Year he took Ballymore for the Engliſh, and in July following, the Iriſh Town of Athlone; which brave and noble Enterprize is hardly to be match'd in Hiſtory, it being attack'd acroſs a wide and deep River, and took in an Hour's Time, by only three thouſand Men, in the Face of a great Army, who were Maſters of all the Fords, by the Retrenchments they had caſt before them.

He afterwards totally defeated the Army of King James II. at the great Battle of Aughrim, where St. Ruth, the French General was ſlain, and near ſeven thouſand Iriſh, and then taking Galway, and the City of Limerick, compleated the Reduction of the Kingdom; for which (to his immortal Fame) he received the Thanks of the Houſe of Commons, with two Grants of 26480 Acres of Land; and for a farther Mark of Honour, his Majeſty King William was pleaſed to create him Earl of Athlone.

In 1696, he burnt the Magazine of Givet in Flanders, conſiſting of all Manner of Stores for an Army of an hundred thouſand Men for three Months; and after the Death of Prince Naſſau-Saarburgh, ſucceeded as Velt-Marſhal of the Armies of the States. But dying in 1703, univerſally lamented, as being an excellent General, left two Sons; whereof, the youngeſt marry'd the Lady Mary de Naſſau, eldeſt Daughter to William Earl of Rochford; and Godart the eldeſt, ſucceeding his Father, was the 2d Earl of Athlone, and Father of Godart the 3d Earl, who dying unmarried, was ſucceeded by his Brother —— the 4th and preſent Earl.

ARMS.

Pearl, two Bars dancette, Diamond.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Pair of Wings erect and Bar-ways dancette, as the Coat.

Supporters,

Supporters. Two Griphons Topaz, their Wings expanded.

Motto. Malo mori quam fœdari. P. 22. N° 25.

Chief SEATS.

In Germany.

XXIV. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Charles Butler, Earl of Arran, Viſcount Tullo, Baron of Cloghgrenan, Lord Butler of Weſton, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, and High Steward of the City of Weſtminſter.

Created Baron of Cloghgrenan in the Queen's County, Viſcount Tullo in the County of Catherlough, and Earl of the Iſlands of Arran in the County of Gallway, (Iriſh Honours) January 23, 1693-4, the 5th of William and Mary; and at the ſame Time, he was created Lord Butler of Weſton in the County of Huntingdon in England.

This Great and Illuſtrious Family of the Butlers, (ſo renown'd for the many valiant and loyal Perſons it has produc'd) is deſcended from the antient Counts of Brion in Normandy, Gilbert Earl of Brion, having a Grandſon named Gilbert de Tonbridge, who was Earl of Clare, and he a younger Son nam'd Walter Fitz-Gilbert, who was Father of Theobald Fitz-Walter, the firſt Lord Butler of Ireland, ſo made by King Richard I.

Their firſt Reſidence in England was in the County of Norfolk, where, in the Reign of William the Conqueror, liv'd Theobald Walter, whoſe Son named Herveius, being educated under Ranulph of Glanfeld, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, he firſt became Dean of York, then Biſhop of Saliſbury, and laſtly, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

He marry'd Maud, Daughter to Theobald de Valoins, and by her had five Sons, whereof Hubert the eldeſt, was born at Weſt-Derham in the County of Norfolk, and there built a Monaſtery, encompaſs'd with a ſtrong Wall and Moat, and afterwards was Lord Chancellor, and Lord High Treaſurer of England; which great Truſt he manag'd ſo well, that in

two

two Years Time (beſides the publick Expences) he ſav'd the King of his own Revenue, 110,000 Marks.

He dy'd in the Year 1205, at his Manor of Tenham, and was bury'd at Canterbury, being ſucceeded by Theobald his Brother, who was a Perſon of great Note in his Time, having large Poſſeſſions both in England and Ireland; among which, was the Lordſhip of Preſton in the County of Lancaſter, call'd, Preſton in Agmunderneſs; which Lordſhip, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, were confirmed to him by the Charter of Richard I.

In the 6th of Richard I. he was conſtituted Sheriff of the County of Lancaſter; in which Office he continu'd till the firſt of King John, inclusive, and founded a Monaſtery at Cockerſands in the ſaid County.

He alſo founded the Monaſtery of Arclo, together with the Abbey of Woxheney in Limerick, and that of Menath in Tipperary in Ireland; and in the 5th of King John, gave two Palfrey's for Licence to go into England.

He marry'd Maud, Daughter to Robert Vavaſor, with whom he had the Manors of Edlington and Newborough, and the Lands of Bolton; and dying the 9th of King John, left Iſſue by the ſaid Maud his Wife, two Sons, and a Daughter of her Name.

Of the Sons, which were Theobald and Thomas, the latter was Founder of the Hoſpital of St. Thomas of Acon, in Cheapſide, London, and marry'd Maud, Siſter to Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and in the 5th of Henry III. Theobald the eldeſt being of full Age, he aſſum'd the Sirname of Butler, from his Office of Chief Butler of Ireland, and ſucceeded his Father.

He marry'd Roheſe, Daughter and Heir to Nicholas de Verdon, and by her was Father to Theobald Butler, Lord of Carrick, who in 1247, the thirtieth of Henry III. was one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland.

He marry'd Joan, eldeſt Siſter and Coheir to John Marris of Huntſpil-Marris in the County of Lancaſter; and dying the 6th of October, 1285, in the Caſtle of Arclo, by her left Iſſue another Theobald, who, in 1295, ſat in the Iriſh Parliament, and dy'd in 1299.

He

He marry'd Joan, Sister and Coheir to Richard Fitz-John, Baron of Berkhamstead, and by her had two Sons, and a Daughter of her Name, which Daughter was marry'd to one of the House of Mortimer; and of the Sons, which were Edmund and Theobald, from the youngest descended the Barons of Dunboyne, and Sir Edmund the eldest succeeded his Father.

In the Year 1309, he, with John Fitz-Thomas, the first Earl of Kildare, dispers'd the Rebellion in Connaught, and those of Opnaly; and in 1312, was Deputy of Ireland, when he forc'd the Birnes, and Tools, numerous and potent Clans, to submit, and then sent the Earl of Kildare General against others of them into Munster, where, at Adare, Nicholas Fitz-Maurice was knighted, and was afterwards Lord of Kerry.

In 1314, the said Sir Edmund was Lord Justice again, when, for his many good Services to the Kingdom then invaded by the Scots, under Edward Bruce, he was on the 14th of May, in 1316, 9 Edw. II. created Earl of Carrick, in Right of his Wife, who was Joan, Daughter and Heir to the Earl thereof; and dying in 1321, by her left three Sons, James, John, and Edmund; from which John is descended the Lord Viscount Ikerine; and James the eldest, succeeded his Father, as Earl of Carrick, and Lord Butler of Ireland.

In the 6th of Edward III. he was created Earl of Ormond, (the North Part of the County of Tipperary) at which Time he had also given him by that King, the Royalties, Liberties, and Knights Fees, in the said County, (which, by the Favour of the Kings and Queens of England, his Posterity enjoy'd till the Year 1715) and was afterwards made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

He marry'd Eleanor, Daughter to Humphry Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, by Elizabeth his Wife, 7th Daughter of King Edward I. and dying on the 17th of January, 1337, by her left Issue one Son and two Daughters, whereof, Eleanor the eldest, was marry'd to Gerald Fitz-Morris, Earl of Desmond, and Petronilla to Gilbert Lord Talbot; and the said Son, their Brother, who was named James, succeeded his Father as Earl of Ormond and Carrick.

In

In 1359, he was appointed Lord Juſtice of Ireland, and in 1361, Lionel Duke of Clarence, 3d Son to King Edward III. being made Lord Lieutenant, he attended him from England, having for himſelf four Shillings per diem; for Retinue, two Shillings a-piece for two Knights, 12 Pence a-piece for 27 Eſquires, 6 Pence a-piece for 20 Hoblers arm'd, and 4 Pence a-piece for 20 Hoblers unarm'd; and in 1364, he was Deputy to the ſaid Duke.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir to ——— Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kildare, and dying on the 18th of October, 1383, by her left James the third Earl of Ormond, &c. who in 1392, was Lord Juſtice of Ireland, as he was in 1403, and dy'd the ſame Year at Gowran.

He marry'd Anne, Daughter to John Lord Welles, by whom he had two Sons, James his Succeſſor, and Richard, whoſe Godfather was King Richard II. but of him hereafter.

James who ſucceeded, and was the 4th Earl of Ormond, was in 1407, made Lord Juſtice of Ireland, as in 1420, he was Lord Deputy, and in 1426, Lord Juſtice again, and in 1440 and 43, he was Lord Lieutenant.

He marry'd Joan, Daughter to William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, and by her had three Sons, James, John and Thomas, whereof, John was knighted at Leiceſter, by the Duke of Bedford, for his faithful Adherence to the Lancaſtrian Intereſt.

James, who was elder Brother to the ſaid John, was on the 18th of July, 1449, 27 Hen. VI. created Earl of Wiltſhire in England, (his Father then living) and was the 5th Earl of Ormond; and in the 28th of Henry VI. he was Lord Deputy of Ireland, as alſo conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners, unto whom the Cuſtody of the Town and Caſtle of Calais, with the Tower of Riſebank, and Marches of Picardy, were committed for the Term of five Years.

In the 33d of Henry VI. he was made Lord High Treaſurer of England, and in the 38th, a Knight of the Garter; but upon the Loſs of the Day at Towton-Field, where he continu'd firm in his Loyalty to the Lancaſtrian Party, (and where the Duke of York was ſlain) he being taken Priſoner by Richard Salkeld, Eſq; was beheaded at Newcaſtle, on the 1ſt of May, Anno 1460, 1 Edw. 4.

He

He marry'd to his firſt Wife, Avice, Daughter to John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel; and to his 2d, Eleanor, Siſter and Coheir to Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet, but having no Iſſue, John his next Brother ſucceeded; and he being attainted, the 14th of Edward IV. Thomas the younger Brother became Heir, who in the Reign of Henry VII. (by Act of Parliament in England) was reſtor'd both to Honour and Eſtate, and ſoon after, ſworn one of the Privy Council.

In 1492, he was the Queen's Great Chamberlain, and ſent Ambaſſador into France, and on the 14th of October, 1495, 9 Hen. 7. he was ſummoned as a Peer to the Engliſh Parliament, by the Title of Thomas Ormond de Rochford, and was in ſuch Favour with the ſaid King, and King Henry VIII. that he only, of all the Iriſh Peers, had the Freedom to ſit and vote in the Engliſh Parliament, taking Place of all the Engliſh Barons.

This great Earl dying on the 3d of Auguſt, 1515, was bury'd in Mercers Chapel, London, leaving 40,000 Pounds in Money, beſides Jewels, and as much Land in England, as at this Day would yield 30,000 Pounds per Annum; ſo that he was ſaid to be the richeſt Subject the King had.

He marry'd Anne, Daughter and Heir to Sir Richard Hankford, Kt. by whom he had two Daughters, Anne marry'd to Sir Thomas St. Leger, Kt. and Margaret to Sir William Bullen, of Blickling in Norfolk, by whom ſhe was Mother of Thomas Bullen, who was created Earl of Ormond and Wiltſhire, and was Father of Anne Bullen, who was Mother of Queen Elizabeth; but the ſaid Thomas Bullen having no Iſſue Male, his Honour and Eſtate deſcended to his Kinſman, Sir Pierce Butler, who was Son of Sir James Butler, Son of Sir Edmund, Son of Sir Richard Butler before-mention'd, who was Godſon to King Richard II.

In 1521, this Sir Pierce, who was Earl of Ormond, &c. was Lord Deputy of Ireland; but in 1527, King Henry VIII. having conferr'd the Title of Ormond upon Thomas Bullen, Viſcount Rochford, (who was afterwards his Father in Law) the ſaid Sir Pierce, was on the 23d of February, the ſame Year, in lieu thereof,

of, created Earl of Offory, at Windsor, and gave the Trumpeters 20 Pounds, whereas the great Earl of Tyrone gave them but forty Shillings.

In 1528, he was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and in 1535, (with his Son James, then Viscount Thurles) was made Governor of the Counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary, and the Territories of Offory and Ormond.

On the 22d of February, 1537, (Thomas Bullen, Earl of Ormond, dying without Issue-Male) he was restored to the said Title of Earl of Ormond, which was afterwards confirmed to the Family by Act of Parliament; and he dying in 1539, left Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, three Sons, and two Daughters; whereof, Margaret was marry'd to Mac William, and Helen to Conogher Earl of Thomond; and of the Sons, which were James, Thomas, and Richard, the latter was created Viscount Montgarret, and James the eldest succeeded his Father.

On the 11th of May, 1535, he was created Viscount Thurles in the County of Tipperary, as also made Lord High Treasurer and Admiral of Ireland, (his Father then Living) and in 1536, he timely oppos'd the Disturbances in Munster, begun by James Earl of Desmond; as also, at the King's Desire, in 1545, went General of the Irish Forces into Scotland, in Aid of the Earl of Lennox; but upon his Return to London, was himself, and fifty of his Servants, poison'd at a Supper, of which 18 dy'd, and he by Will ordain'd his Heart should be interr'd in Ireland.

He marry'd Joan, sole Daughter and Heir to James Earl of Desmond, by whom he had five Sons, viz. Thomas, John, James, Sir Peter, and Sir Edmund; of which, Thomas the eldest succeeded, and liv'd in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, which Queen used to boast of the untainted Loyalty of the House of Ormond.

In 1579, he was made Governor of Munster, and the Account of his Services is as follows, viz. first, he maintained 200 Horse, and 500 Foot, in all the Expeditions the Earl of Sussex made to the North, and fought on Foot in every Battle. 2dly, he reliev'd the besieg'd Earl of Thomond, and took the Castle of Clare.

Clare. 3dly, he ſubdu'd O Sullevan More, and took ſeveral of the O Mores Priſoners, all which he deliver'd to the Earl of Suſſex. 4thly, he ſubdu'd Pierce Grace, Rory Oge, and the Mac Swynes. And 5thly, the Earl of Deſmond rebelling, he took him Priſoner, and deſtroy'd 46 of his Captains, 800 notorious Traytors, and 4000 common Soldiers.

In 1597, he was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Army, when he did good Service in the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, where he ſlew many conſiderable Rebels, among which was Thomas Bourk, and ſeveral of the ſaid Bourk's Brothers were taken or wounded.

On the 23d of May, 1596, the 38th of Elizabeth, he was made Knight of the Garter; and dying in 1614, in the 87th Year of his Age, was bury'd in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife Elizabeth, Daugther to Thomas Lord Berkley, by whom he had a Daughter of her Name; and by his 2d, who was Elizabeth, Daughter to John Lord Sheffield, he had an only Son named John, who dy'd in his Infancy; but the ſaid Earl marrying to his 3d Wife, Helena, Daughter to David Barry, Viſcount Buttevant, (Anceſtor to the Earl of Barrymore) and by her having no Iſſue, his Daughter, the Lady Elizabeth, whom he had by his firſt Wife, became his Heir, and ſhe being marry'd to Sir Richard Preſton, Kt. afterwards created Lord Dingwall in Scotland, and Earl of Deſmond in Ireland, by him had an only Daughter of her Name, who was marry'd to James Duke of Ormond, as will follow.

To Thomas Earl of Ormond laſt mention'd, ſucceeded Walter Butler his Nephew, Son of John his Brother, by Catharine his Wife, Daughter to Maccarty Reah, and to the ſaid Walter, King James I. confirm'd the Honours of his Anceſtors.

He marry'd Helena, Daughter to Edmund Butler, Viſcount Montgarret, by whom he had Thomas his Heir apparent, who in 1618, was drown'd in his Paſſage from England, and left Iſſue by Hellen his Wife, Daughter to Sir John Pointz, Kt. two Sons, and a Daughter, who was marry'd to Arthur Chicheſter, Earl of Donegall.

Of the Sons, which were James and Richard, the latter marry'd Frances, Daughter to Mervin Toucher, Earl of Caſtlehaven; and James the eldeſt, (on the 2d of May, 1623,) ſucceeding his Father in his Honours, he therein ſhone as bright as any of his Anceſtors, and left new Titles to his Poſterity, and a Name never to be forgotten in Hiſtory.

In the Year 1630, he purchas'd a Troop of Horſe in the ſtanding Army; and in 1633, the Lord Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Strafford) being appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, he call'd a Parliament, to meet at the Caſtle of Dublin, where he iſſu'd a Proclamation, that none of the Members, either Peers or Commoners, ſhould enter with their Swords, which all obey'd, except this young Lord, who told the Black Rod at the Door, he ſhould have no Sword of his, except in his Guts; which ſo fir'd the Lord Deputy, (being not uſed to be diſobey'd) that his Lordſhip was called on in the Evening, to anſwer it, who thereupon ſhew'd his Majeſty's Writ, calling him to Parliament Cinctus cum Gladio; which Sort of Anſwer being not expected, and finding him like to prove an unractable Companion, it was in Deliberation that Night, between the Lord Deputy and his two Friends, Sir George Radcliff, and Mr. Wandesford, whether to trample under Foot, or to oblige, ſo daring a young Man, who was now alſo grown very popular; but Sir George being for the more benign Extreme, he was taken into Favour, and made one of the Privy Council.

In 1639, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, being Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he appointed the Earl of Ormond Lieutenant-General of the Horſe, in the Army which was then newly raiſ'd, but as ſoon diſbanded, for upon the Neck of this, the Earl of Strafford fell into theſe Troubles, which in May 1641, hurry'd him to the Scaffold; but the ſaid Earl having heard with what Vigour the Earl of Ormond contended to overthrow thoſe Accuſations that came againſt him from the Parliament of England, made it his laſt Requeſt to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to beſtow his Blue Garter upon him, which the King did accordingly.

On the 23d of October, 1641, the Rebellion breaking out, he was appointed by his Majeſty to be Lieute-

nant

nant-General of the Army, and for his Courage and Bravery againſt the Iriſh Rebels, had a Letter of Thanks from the Engliſh Parliament, and a Jewel worth 500 Pounds; and the King on his Part, (on the 30th of Auguſt, 1642) created him Marqueſs of Ormond.

On the 12th of January, 1643-4, the ſaid Marqueſs was ſworn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in March 1647, the Parliament of England ſending Commiſſioners of him, to require he ſhould deliver up to them all the Garriſons in Ireland; his Lordſhip refuſed to do it, without Orders from the King; but he afterwards receiving ſuch Orders from his Majeſty, deliver'd them up, together with the City of Dublin; and the Parliament of Ireland, which before had made Application to that of England for Protection, preſented the following Addreſs of Thanks to the Marqueſs, ſign'd by the Speakers of both Houſes; which being the Senſe of that Aſſembly, and ſo great a Character of his Excellency's wiſe Adminiſtration, is here inſerted intire, for the Honour of that Great Man, as follows.

The Remonſtrance of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, declaring the Acknowledgment of their hearty Thankfulneſs to the Moſt Honourable James Marqueſs of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Excellency.

"WE the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, in our whole Body, do preſent our ſelves before your Lordſhip, acknowledging with great Senſe and Feeling, your Lordſhip's ſingular Goodneſs to us the Proteſtant Party, and thoſe who have faithfully and conſtantly adher'd unto them, who have been preſerv'd to this Day (under God) by your Excellency's Providence and pious Care, which has not been without a vaſt Expence out of your own Eſtate; as alſo, to the hazarding of your Perſon, in great and dangerous Difficulties; and when your Lordſhip found yourſelf (with the Strength remaining with you) to be too weak to reſiſt an inſolent (and upon all Occaſions) perfidious and bloody Enemy; rather than we ſhould periſh, you have (in your Care) tranſmitt'd us to other Hands, that are

'are both able and willing to preſerve us; and that 'not by a bare caſting us off, but by complying ſo far 'with us, that you have not deny'd our Deſires of 'Hoſtages, and among them, one of your moſt dear 'Sons; all which, being ſuch Free Earneſt of your 'Excellency's Love to our Religion, Nation, and both 'Houſes, do invite us here to come unto you, with 'Hearts fill'd with your Love, and Tongues decla- 'ring how much we are obliged to your Excellency, 'profeſſing, our Reſolutions are all with Real Service '(to the utmoſt of our Power) to manifeſt the Since- 'rity of our Acknowledgement and Affection unto 'you; and to perpetuate to Poſterity, the Memory of 'your Excellency's Merit and our Thankfulneſs, we 'have appointed this Inſtrument to be enter'd in both 'Houſes, and under the Hands of both Speakers, to 'be preſented to your Lordſhip.

17 Day of March, 1646. Richard Bolton, Chancellor, Maurice Euſtace, Speaker, &c.

The Marqueſs, as has been ſaid, yielding up all his Authority in Ireland, to the Parliament Commiſſioners, haſted over into England, and from London to Hampton-Court to the King then Priſoner there, who receiv'd him with extraordinary Grace, as a Perſon who had ſerv'd him with great Zeal and Fidelity, and with the utmoſt univerſal Teſtimony of all good Men, that any Man could receive.

He ſtill remaining Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by the King's Commiſſion, on the 29th of September, 1648, went over again to his ſaid Poſt, and on the 30th of January, following, the King being murder'd, he proclaim'd Charles Prince of Wales, eldeſt Son to the murder'd King, by the Name of Charles II.

On the 20th of July 1660, 12 Car. II. he was created Baron Butler of Lanthony, and Earl of Brecknock in Wales, and on the 13th of March 1661, was created Duke of Ormond in Ireland, at which Time he was Privy Counſellor in both Kingdoms, Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold, one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, and Knight of the Garter.

In 1662, he was again made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which great Employment he held for the Space of

of ſeven Years, and then, on the 26th of Auguſt, 1669, being inſtall'd Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, he, on the 18th of September following, deliver'd the Sword to John Lord Roberts of Truro, who ſucceeded him as Lord Lieutenant.

In 1677, he was a third Time made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from whence, in 1682, he went into England, leaving Richard his 2d Son (who was Earl of Arran, and Lord Butler of Weſton) Deputy till his Return.

On the 19th of November, 1682, 34 Car. 2. the ſaid Duke was created an Engliſh Duke, retaining the ſame Title as before in Ireland, to which Kingdom he returning in Auguſt, 1684, and King Charles II. dying, on the 6th of February, 1684-5, his Grace proclaim'd King James II. with the uſual Solemnity.

On the 15th of February, 1684-5, he was made Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold; and in 1686, being recall'd out of Ireland, which Kingdom he had ſerv'd about ſeven Years, as he had done the firſt Time, dy'd on the 21ſt of July, 1688, in the 79th Year of his Age, at his Seat of Kingſton-hall in the County of Dorſet, and was bury'd among his Anceſtors, in the Church of Kilkenny.

This Great Duke, (who was the 12th Earl of Ormond, and the 7th of the Name of James) had liv'd to ſee four Kings, three whereof he had ſerv'd for 57 Years with an unſhaken Zeal to the Crown, and tho' from the firſt of Henry III. to the firſt of James II. which was the Space of 437 Years, there were ten of this Family, who were twenty ſeven times, either Lords Juſtices, or Lords Lieutenants of Ireland; yet it will not appear in all the Records, that any Stain of Diſloyalty was ever imputed to any that were the chief Branch of it.

He marry'd the Lady Elizabeth Preſton, only Child of Richard Lord Dingwall and Earl of Deſmond, which ended the long Contentions of the Families; but the ſaid Lady being in Ward to the Earl of Holland, then Lord Chamberlain of England, he was forced to pay down 15000 Pounds to the ſaid Earl of Holland for her Wardſhip.

By the ſaid Lady, his Grace had three Sons, viz. Thomas Earl of Oſſory, Richard Earl of Arran, and

John Earl of Gowran, who died without Iſſue; and his Grace having alſo two Daughters, Elizabeth the eldeſt, was marry'd to Philip Stanhope, Earl of Cheſterfield; and Mary to William then Lord Cavendiſh, afterwards Earl and Duke of Devonſhire.

Richard the 2d Son, who was created Earl of Arran in Ireland, was in 1673, 25 Car. II. created Lord Butler of Weſton in England, and in 1677, was made Doctor of Law; and being Deputy of Ireland, as beforemention'd, he there did good Service againſt the mutinous Garriſon of Carrick-fergus.

He marry'd firſt the Lady Mary, Daughter to James Duke of Richmond, and ſurviving her, marry'd ſecondly Elizabeth, Daughter to John Ferrers of Tamworth-Caſtle in the County of Warwick, Eſq; and dying on the 26th of January 1685, by her left Iſſue two Daughters, whereof, Elizabeth dy'd ſoon after him, and Charlotte was marry'd to Charles Lord Cornwallis.

Thomas, who was ſtil'd Earl of Oſſory, and was eldeſt Son to James Duke of Ormond, was in 1660, 12 Car. II. made one of the Privy Council, as alſo on the 18th of Auguſt the ſame Year, ſummoned to the Engliſh Parliament, by the Title of Lord Butler of More-Park.

He was likewiſe made Admiral of his Majeſty's Fleet; and being a Perſon of ſingular Worth, gave eminent Proofs of his Prudence and Valour both by Sea and Land, and in 1664, and 1668, was appointed Deputy of Ireland, during the Abſence of his Father, who was Lord Lieutenant.

On the 17th of June, 1672, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and in 1679, appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; but dying of a Fever at Whitehall, on the 30th of July the ſame Year, was bury'd among his Anceſtors, in the Church of Kilkenny.

This excellent Perſon (who was both honour'd and eſteem'd by all when living, for his invincible Courage and Bravery, and the many ſhining and virtuous Qualities that appear'd in him and caus'd him to be as much lamented when dead) marry'd the Lady Amelia Naſſau, Daughter to Lewis de Naſſau, Lord of Beverweart, Son to the illuſtrious Maurice Prince of Orange, and Count of Naſſau, by whom he had Iſſue

three

three Sons and ſix Daughters; whereof, three dy'd young, the Ladies Elizabeth, Amelia, and Henrietta ſurviving, the eldeſt was marry'd to William Stanley, Earl of Derby, and the youngeſt to Henry d'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham.

Of the Sons of Thomas Earl of Oſſory, which were James, Charles, and John, the latter dy'd young, and James the eldeſt, who ſucceeded his Grandfather, was bred as a Nobleman at Chriſtchurch in Oxford.

On the 16th of September, 1680, he was created Maſter of Arts, and on the 25th of July, 1688, being elected Chancellor of the Univerſity, in the Room of his Grandfather, deceas'd, was inſtall'd at his Houſe in St. James's Square, London, on the 23d of Auguſt following.

Upon the Landing of the Prince of Orange, in England, he was one of the firſt that went over to him, and upon his Advancement to the Throne, was made one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Captain of the 2d Troop of Guards, as on the 5th of April 1689, he was made a Knight of the Garter, and was Lord High Conſtable of England for the Day, at their Majeſties Coronation.

In 1690, he attended his Majeſty into Ireland, where he was made one of the Privy-Council, and was at the Battle of the Boyne; and in 1691, going with him into Holland, was at an Interview with the Elector of Brandenburgh, at the Hague, where his Grace had the Honour of dining with him, and ſate next to the Elector; as he did ſome Days after, when the Elector treated the King.

In 1693, he was taken Priſoner by the French, at the Battle of Landen, and carry'd to Namur; at which Place he found an Opportunity to ſignalize his Charity and Generoſity, as he had before, his Bravery; for he put a conſiderable Part of what was remitted to him of his own Revenues, into the Hands of Count Guiſcard, who was Governor of the Place, to be diſtributed among his Fellow Priſoners; and being afterwards ſet at Liberty, he attended his Poſt in the Army, where the Grandeur of his Table and Retinue, were an Honour to the Engliſh Nation, as his Valour had been an Example to the Nobility.

In the Year 1702, Queen Anne apointed him Commander in Chief of all the Forces ſent againſt France and Spain, when he deſtroyed the French Fleet, and the Spaniſh Galleons in the Habour of Vigo.

On the 4th of January, 1703, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which Poſt he continu'd till 1706, and the next Year was made Colonel of the 3d Troop of Horſe-Guards.

On the 19th of October, 1710, he was again declar'd Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and on the 1ſt of January, 1711-12, was made Captain-General and Commander in Chief of all her Majeſty's Land Forces in Great Britain, or which were or ſhould be employ'd abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of her Allies; and at the ſame Time he was alſo appointed Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Conſtable of Dover Caſtle.

He was likewiſe one of her Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerſet, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk, and City of Norwich, Chancellor of the Univerſities of Oxford and Dublin, High Steward of the Cities of Weſtminſter, Briſtol, and Exeter, Lord of the Regalities and Liberties of the County Palatine of Tipperary, and Chief Butler of Ireland; and his Titles were, Duke, Marqueſs, and Earl of Ormond, Earl of Oſſory and Brecknock, Viſcount Thurles, Baron of Arclo, Dingwall, Lanthony, and Moor-Park, and was alſo Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, as before noted; but in 1715, being impeach'd by the Houſe of Commons of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, he fled into France, and was thereupon attainted for the ſame.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife, the Lady Anne Hyde, eldeſt Daughter to Laurence Earl of Rocheſter; but the ſaid Lady dying in Childbed of her firſt Child, which alſo deceas'd with her, his Grace marry'd to his 2d, the Lady Mary Somerſet, 2d Daughter to Henry Duke of Beaufort, and by her has had one Son and five Daughters; of which, the Lady Mary the 3d Daughter was marry'd to John Lord Aſhburnham, and dy'd in January 1712-13, and the ſaid Son (her Brother) who

was

was named Thomas, was born Sept. 26, 1686, and dy'd Feb. 27, 1689.

Charles, who was second Son to Thomas Earl of Ossory, and younger Brother to James the late Duke, being in 1694, created Earl of Arran, and by Queen Anne, made Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, was also, in 1715, the first of George I. elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and High Steward of the City of Westminster; and is marry'd to Elizabeth 4th and youngest Daughter to Thomas Lord Crew of Stene, but has as yet no Issue.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st Topaz, a Chief indented, Saphire, for Fitz-Walter, and modern Butler. 2d Ruby, three cover'd Cups, Topaz, taken as Lords Butlers of Ireland. 3d Ermine, a Saltire ingrail'd, Ruby, for Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Desmond. 4th Pearl, a Lion rampant, and Chief, Ruby; on the latter, a Swan Silver, between two Annulets Gold, for Carrick.

Crest. In a Ducal Coronet Topaz, a Plume of five Ostrich Feathers, and thence a Faulcon rising, all Pearl.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Faulcon with Wings expanded, Silver, beak'd and member'd Gold; on the Sinister, a male Griphon, as the Dexter, his Beak, Rays, plain Collar, and Chain, Topaz.

Motto. Comme je Trouve. P. 23. N° 26.

Chief SEAT.

At Bagshot in the County of Surrey, seven Miles from Windsor, and 23 from London.

XXV. THE Most Noble and Puissant Lord, William Fitz-William, Earl Fitz-William, Viscount Miltown, and Baron of Lifford, Baron Fitz-William of Milton, in the County of Northampton.

Created Baron of Lifford in the County of Donegall, December 1, 1620, the 18th of James I. and Viscount Miltown in the County of West-Meath, and Earl Fitz-William of the County of Tyrone, July 21, 1716, the 2d of George I.

This moſt antient and noble Family of Fitz-William (who until the Reign of King Edward III. wrote their Name Fils Guillaume, or Filius Willielmi) is deſcended from * Sir William Witz-William, who in the Year 1066, attended King William I. call'd, The Conqueror, as Marſhal of his Army, when he enter'd England †; and from the ſaid Sir William, are deſcended the ſeveral Branches of Fitz-William of Emley, Spretborough, Woodhall, Wadworth, Aldwark, Fenton, Athewyck, Bentley, and Hathilſay, all in the County of York; Plomtree, Chaworth, and Kingſby, in the County of Nottingham; Kempſton in the County of Bedford; Mablethorp, Clixby, and Witham, in the County of Lincoln; Gainſpark-Hall in Eſſex; and of Greens-Norton, Milton, Ringſted, and Glapthorne, in the County of Northampton; of which, the Branches of Milton, Clixby, and Witham, ſtill ſurvive; the others, who were all eminent for their honourable Birth and Alliances, are become extinct, without Iſſue Male; whereby, the Right honourable John Earl Fitz-William, Viſcount Miltown, and Baron of Lifford, (reſiding at Milton aforeſaid) is become the firſt and principal Heir Male of this Moſt Noble and Honourable Family now exiſting.

The following Pedigree containing all the ſeveral Branches before enumerated, is truly and faithfully collected from the Books and Regiſters in the College

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* Note, Some Genealogiſts do make the Anceſtor of this Family to be one Thomas Fitz-William, who is ſaid to come out of Normandy with King Edward the Confeſſor, to whom he was Couſin in Blood.

† This Family have a Tradition, that King William I. call'd, the Conqueror, in Token of the Services done him by this William Fitz-William, at the Battle of Battle-Abbey in Suſſex, gave him the Scarff off from his own Arm, that he wore in that Battle; which Scarff now remains in the Poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable John the preſent Earl Fitz-William, Anno 1733.

of

of Arms at London, the Records in the Tower of London, Wills and Monumental Inscriptions, and other sufficient Proofs and Authorities, and continu'd to the Year of our Lord 1732.

SIR William, who enter'd England with the Conqueror, and was Marshal of his Army, as before-mention'd, marry'd Emma, Daughter to Monsieur Solabris, of Normandy, by whom he had Sir William Fitz-William, Kt. whose Wife was Eleanor, Daughter and Heir to Sir John d'Emley, Kt. Lord of Emley and Sprotborough, and by her he had another William Fitz-William, who was Lord of the said Places, and liv'd in the Reign of Henry II.

He marry'd —— Daughter to —— and by her was Father of another Sir William, who was Lord of Emley and Sprotborough; and he marrying Albreda de Lizures, Daughter to Robert, and Sister of the Half Blood to Robert de Lacy, Lord of Pontefract, by her had Sir William Fitz-William his Heir, who was Lord of Emley and Sprotborough, and of Plumtree in the County of Nottingham.

He marry'd Ella, Daughter of Hamiline, and Sister to William Earl Warren and Surry, and by her had Sir Thomas Fitz-William, Kt. who was also Lord of the Places before-mention'd; and he marrying Agnes, eldest Daughter to Roger Bertram, Baron of Mitford, in the County of Northumberland, by her had three Sons and five Daughters.

Of the Sons, which were William, Roger, and Peter, to Sir Roger his Father gave the Manor of Woodhall in the County of York; and William (succeeding as Lord of Emley and Sprotborough) marry'd Agnes, Daughter to Richard Lord Grey of Codnor, and by her had another Sir William Fitz-William, Kt. who was Lord of Emley and Sprotborough.

He marry'd Maud, Daughter to Edmund Lord Deyncourt, and by her had four Sons and four Daughters; whereof, Sir Thomas the second, had the Manor of Plumtree in the County of Nottingham; and he marrying Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir to Sir Robert Mablethorp of Mablethorp in the County of Lincoln, Kt. from that Match sprung the Family of Fitz-William of Mablethorpe, as also that of Witham in the

same

ſame County; and Sir John the eldeſt of the four Sons, ſucceeded his Father, as Lord of Emley and Sprotborough.

He marry'd Joan, Daughter to Sir Adam Reresby of Thriburgh in the County of York, Kt. by whom he was Father of another Sir John Fitz-William, Kt. who was alſo Lord of the aforeſaid Places; and he marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to ——— Lord Clinton, by her had three Sons, and three Daughters.

Of the Sons, which were, Sir William, Richard, and Edmund, the youngeſt was ſeated at Wadworth in the County of York, and from him deſcended the Families of Kirkby in the County of Nottingham, Clixby in the County of Lincoln, Kempſton in the County of Bedford, and Aldwark in the County of York; of which laſt Line was Sir William Fitz-William, Knight of the Garter, who in 1538, the 29th of Hen. VIII. was created Earl of Southampton, and was alſo Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord High Admiral of England, but dy'd in 1542, without Iſſue.

Richard, who was 2d Son of Sir John and Joan, before-mention'd, became ſeated at Hathilſay in the County of York; and Sir William the eldeſt, ſucceeding his Father as Lord of Emley and Sprotborough, he marry'd Maud, Daughter to Ralph Cromwell, Lord of Tatterſal, Siſter of Ralph, and Aunt to Ralph Lord Cromwell, Treaſurer of England, and by her had two Sons and two Daughters; whereof, Sir John the eldeſt, ſucceeded his Father as Lord of Emley and Sprotborough.

He marry'd Eleanor, Daughter to Sir Henry Green, of Drayton in the County of Northampton, Kt. and dying in 1417, 6 Hen. V. by her left Iſſue ſix Sons, and a Daughter named Maud; which Sons being, John, Nicholas, Ralph, Robert, William, and John, the eldeſt John marry'd Margaret, Daughter to Thomas Clarel of Aldwark in the County of York, and ſucceeded his Father, as Lord of Emley, &c. but this Line becoming extinct in 1516, the 8th of Hen. VIII. as did that of Arkenwick in the County of York, the 4th of Henry VIII. which [illegible] then contin'd from Nicholas the 2d Son; and the Line of Ralph the 3d Son, who was Lord of Hathilſay and Sprotborough,

ending

ending in the Year 1569, as did the Line of Bently in the County of Nottingham, diſtended from Robert the 4th Son; and in 1416, the Line of Plumtree, in William the 5th Son; we now proceed to John the 6th and youngeſt Son of Sir John and Eleanor Green his Wife, as before-mention'd.

The ſaid John, who became poſſeſs'd of Greens-Norton and Milton in the County of Northampton, as alſo of Gainſpark-Hall in the County of Eſſex, marrying Ellen, Daughter to William Villiars of Brooksby in the County of Leiceſter, Eſq; by her had three Sons and two Daughters.

Of the Sons, which were, Sir William, Bartholomew, and Richard, the youngeſt was of the City of London, as was Sir William the eldeſt, who was alſo of Milton, and Gainſpark-Hall; and he having been ſome Time retain'd in the Service of Cardinal Woolſey; and retiring afterwards to his Houſe at Milton, where he gave his old Maſter the Cardinal kind Entertainment, when he was in Diſgrace with the King, was thereupon call'd before King Henry VIII. who demanded how he durſt entertain ſo great an Enemy to the State; he anſwer'd the King, that he had not contemptuouſly or wilfully done it in Diſobedience to his Majeſty; but only becauſe the Cardinal had been his Maſter, and (partly) the Means of his greateſt Fortunes: At which Anſwer, the King was ſo well pleaſed, that ſaying he had few ſuch Servants, he immediately knighted him, and made him one of his Privy Council.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife Anne, Daughter to Sir John Hawes of the City of London, Kt. 2dly, Mildred, Daughter to Richard Sackville of Buckhurſt in the County of Suſſex, Eſq; and his 3d was Jane, Daughter to John Ormond or Urmond, bnt by her he had no Iſſue.

By Mildred his 2d Wife, he had three Sons and two Daughters, which Daughters were Eleanor and Mary; and of the Sons, which were, Francis, Thomas and Chriſtopher, the 2d became ſeated at Kempsford in the County of Bedford; and Francis the eldeſt, being ſeated at Fenton in the County of Nottingham, had a Son named Henry, who was of Scampton in the County of Lincoln, and afterwards of Glapthorn in the County

County of Northampton; but thoſe Lines being extinct, we ſhall now ſpeak of the Iſſue of the ſaid Sir William, by Anne his firſt Wife, who was Daughter to Sir John Hawes, as before-mention'd.

By the ſaid Anne he had two Sons, and two Daughters; whereof, Anne, the youngeſt, was marry'd to Sir Anthony Cook of Giddy or Gedney-Hall in the County of Eſſex, Kt. by whom ſhe was Mother of Mildred Cook, who was marry'd to William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treaſurer of England, and by him was Mother of Robert the firſt Earl of Saliſbury; and Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid Sir William and Anne his firſt Wife, being marry'd to Sir Thomas Brudenel of Dean in the County of Northampton, Kt. by him was Grandmother of Thomas the firſt Earl of Cardigan.

Of the Sons of the ſaid Sir William Fitz-William and Anne his firſt Wife, which were Sir William and Richard, the youngeſt was ſeated at Ringſted in the County of Northampton; but John his Son, dying without Iſſue, in 1588, that Line became extinct; ſo that we ſhall now ſpeak of Sir William the eldeſt Son, who on the 9th of Auguſt, 1534, 26 Hen. 8, ſucceeded his Father at Milton and Gainſpark-Hall.

He marry'd Anne, Daughter to Sir Richard Sabcots of Eton in the County of Huntingdon, Kt. by whom he had four Sons, and a Daughter named Chriſtian, which Daughter was firſt marry'd to Sir Richard Wingfield, Kt. Lieutenant of Portſmouth, and 2dly, to Sir George Delves, Kt. one of the Gentlemen Penſioners to Queen Elizabeth; and of the Sons, which were, William, John, Brian, and John, the youngeſt ſerv'd in Ireland againſt the great Rebel, O Neal, whom he defeated in 1567, and dy'd without Iſſue, as did Brian his next Brother, who was a Captain, and in 1569, ſerv'd againſt the Rebels in the North of Ireland; and John the 2d Son, who was train'd up in France, and ſerv'd Queen Mary in her Army, as Maiſtre de Camp, againſt the Scots, dying without Iſſue likewiſe, we ſhall now ſpeak of Sir William the eldeſt Son, who was Heir to his Father, and in 1599, ſucceeded him at Milton.

He was born in the Year 1526, and being bred up under the Tuition, and in the Service of (his Kinſman

by

by the Mother) John Lord Ruſſel, Lord Privy Seal, the firſt Earl of Bedford of that noble Family, was by him preferr'd to King Edward VI. by whom he was made Marſhal of the King's Bench, and was afterwards employ'd by Queen Mary in Ireland, under Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Suſſex, the Lieutenant of that Kingdom.

On the 24th of July 1559, the 2d of Elizabeth, he was by Letters Patent, made Vice-Treaſurer, and Treaſurer at War in the ſaid Realm, and ſo continu'd four Years, and in the Interim, notwithſtanding his Employments in thoſe Offices, the ſaid Queen call'd him to greater Authority, making him twice one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland, and thrice Lord Deputy.

This Sir William Fitz-William, was not only eminent for his great Services in Ireland, in which he continu'd between 30 and 40 Years, and diſcharged himſelf in all his honourable Employments in that Kingdom, with great Prudence and Fidelity, whereby he juſtly merited his Royal Miſtreſs's Favour, and gain'd an univerſal Applauſe and Eſteem among the Nobility and People of that Realm; but her Majeſty, as a further Mark of the Truſt and Confidence ſhe repoſed in his Abilities, and Fidelity for her Service, was pleaſed to conſtitute him Conſtable of Fotheringhay Caſtle in the County of Northam, on; where he behav'd himſelf with ſo much Civility towards the Queen of Scots, during her Impriſonment under his Care, in that Caſtle, that the Morning before ſhe was beheaded, ſhe preſented him with her Son's Picture, King James I. which Picture is now in the Family.

He marry'd Anne, Daughter to Sir William Sidney, Kt. and Siſter to Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Garter, Lord Preſident of Wales, who was Father of Robert the firſt Earl of Leiceſter, of that noble Family; and by her left Iſſue two Sons, and three Daughters; whereof, Margaret the youngeſt was marry'd to John Byron, Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir John Byron of Clayton in the County of Lancaſter, Kt. lineal Anceſtor to William now Lord Byron; Philippa, the 2d, to Sir Thomas Conigſby of Hampton-Court in the County of Hereford, Kt. and Anceſtor to Thomas

late

late Earl of Coniſby; and Mary, the eldeſt, to Sir Richard Dyer, of Stoughton in the County of Huntingdon, Kt.

Of the ſaid two Sons of Sir William, and Anne Sidney his Wife, which were, Sir William and John, the youngeſt was a Captain in the Wars of Scotland, and dy'd without Iſſue; but Sir William the eldeſt, who on the 22d of June, 1599, ſucceeded his Father, and reſided at Milton, and Gainſpark-Hall aforeſaid, marrying Winifred, Daughter to Sir Walter Mildmay of Apethorp in the County of Northampton, Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Under-Treaſurer of England, by her had two Sons, and a Daughter named Anne; which Daughter became the Wife of John Ilham of Braunſton in the County of Northampton, Eſq;

Of the Sons, which were, Sir William and Walter, the eldeſt, on the 5th of Auguſt, 1618, ſucceeded his Father at Milton, and Gainſpark-Hall, and was alſo of Deaſthorp in the County of Northampton; and on the 1ſt of December, 1620, 18 Jac. 1. was created Lord Fitz-William of Lifer alias Lifford in the County of Donegall in the Kingdom of Ireland, entailing the ſame on the Heirs Male of his Body for ever.

He marry'd Catharine, Daughter to William Hyde of South-Denchworth in the County of Berks, Eſq; and Siſter to Sir George Hyde of Kingſton-Liſle in the ſame County, Knight of the Bath; and dying on the 6th of January, 1643, by her left Iſſue two Sons and two Daughters; of which, Catharine the youngeſt, was marry'd to Sir John Lee of St. Edmund's-bury in the County of Suffolk, Kt. 3d Son of Sir Robert Lee, Kt. Lord Mayor of London; but Winifred the eldeſt Daughter, dy'd without Iſſue, as did John the youngeſt Son; and William the eldeſt, ſucceeding his Father in his Honour, was the 2d Baron.

He marry'd Jane, Daughter and Coheir to Hugh Hunter, alias Perry, Sheriff and Alderman of London, 2d Son of Thomas Hunter, alias Perry, of Worton-underedge in the County of Glouceſter, and by her had four Sons and three Daughters; whereof, Catharine the eldeſt, and Frances the youngeſt, dy'd unmarry'd; but Jane the 2d Daughter, was marry'd

to

to Sir Chriſtopher Wren, Kt. who was Surveyor of the Works to Queen Anne.

Of the Sons of William the 2d Lord, which were, William, William, Charles, and Ferdinand, the latter dy'd unmarry'd, the eldeſt at ſix Months old, and the 3d, who was a Colonel of Horſe in Ireland, dying there, in 1689, without Iſſue, William the 2d Son, on the 28th of December, 1656, ſucceeding his Father, was the 3d Baron; and on the 21ſt of July, 1716, the 2d of George I. was created Viſcount Miltown, and Earl Fitz-William of the County of Tyrone.

He marry'd Anne, Daughter, and at length ſole Heir to Edmund Cremor of Weſt-Winch in the County of Norfolk, Eſq; and by her (who dy'd Feb. 4. 1716-17, aged 61 Years and 19 Days) had four Sons, and ſix Daughters; whereof, Catharine the 1ſt, Frances the 2d, Ruth the 3d, Mary the 4th, and Jane the 6th, dy'd young; but Anna Maria the 5th, was marry'd to Sir Charles Barrington of Barrington-Hall in the County of Eſſex, Bart. who dy'd in Jan. 1714-15, and ſhe on the 1ſt of July 1717, aged 41.

Of the Sons, which were William, Charles, John, and George, the eldeſt, 2d, and 4th, dying unmarry'd, John the 3d Son, on the 28th of December, 1719, ſucceeding his Father, was the ſecond Earl; and he marrying Anne, Daughter and ſole Heir to John Stryder of Sutton upon Lound in the County of Nottingham, Eſq; had by her two Sons and two Daughters, William, ——, Anne, and Elizabeth; and the ſaid Lady Anne, their Mother, dying on the 14th of September, 1726, and their Father on the 28th of Auguſt 1728, when he was Cuſtos Rotulorum for the Liberty of the City of Peterborough, and a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the ſaid City, William Lord Viſcount Miltown, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded, and is now Earl Fitz-William, &c. created a Peer of England by the Stile of Lord Fitz-William, Baron of Milton, in the County of Northampton, and was marry'd on Friday the 22d of June, 1744, to the Lady Anne Wentworth, eldeſt Daughter of Thomas Earl of Malton, Knight of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath.

ARMS.

Lozengy, Pearl and Ruby.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet, Gold, a Plume of five Feathers tripple plum'd, Pearl.

Supporters. Two Savages proper, wreath'd about their Temples and Middles Emerald, each holding in his exterior Hand a Tree eradicated, and the Top broken off.

Motto. Appetitus Rationi pareat. P. 23. N° 27.

Chief SEAT.

At Milton in the County of Northampton, two Miles from Peterborough, and 62 from London.

XXVI. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Richard Parſons, Earl and Viſcount Roſs, Baron of Oxmantown, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, October 10, 1620, the 18th of James I. Baron of Oxmantown in the County of Dublin, and Viſcount Roſs in the County of Wexford, July 2, 1681, the 33d of Charles II. and Earl of Roſs, May 19, 1718, the 4th of George I.

In 1640 and 41, Sir William Parſons, Maſter of the Court of Wards, was one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland; and Sir Richard Parſons, Bart. who was the firſt Baron and Viſcount, marrying to his third Wife Elizabeth, Daughter to George Count Hamilton, (by Frances his Wife, afterwards Dutcheſs of Tyrconnel) by her left two Sons and two Daughters; whereof, Frances the eldeſt, was marry'd to John Lord Viſcount Netterville; and Catharine to James Huſſey of Weſt-Town in the County of Dublin, Eſq; and of the Sons, which were, Richard and George, the youngeſt is dead; and on the 30th of January, 1702-3, the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, was created Earl of Roſs.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife, Mary, Daughter to the Lord William Paulet, by Louiſa his firſt Wife, Daughter to the Marqueſs of Monponillon in Holland, who was a younger ſon to the Duke de la Force in France, and by her had two Sons and one Daughter the Lady Elizabeth; but by his ſecond Wife, who was Frances, Daughter to Thomas Claxton of the City of

of Dublin, his Lordſhip had no Iſſue, and dying the 26th of June, 1741, was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving Son Richard, now Earl of Roſs.

ARMS.

Ruby, three Leopards Faces, Pearl.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm, coup'd below the Elbow, and erect, proper; holding a Pole-Ax of the latter, fring'd and taſſel'd, Topaz.

Supporters. Two Leopards, Silver; each gorg'd with a plain Collar Ruby, ſtudded Gold.

Motto. Pro Deo & Rege. P. 24. N° 28.

Chief SEAT.

At Clonelly in the County of Wicklow, three Miles from Wicklow, and 21 from Dublin.

XXVII. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Henry Petty, Earl and Baron of Shelburne, Viſcount Dunkeron, Member of Parliament for Chipping-Wicomb in the County of Bucks, Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

Created Baron of Shelburne in the County of Wexford, June 16, 1699, the 11th of William III. and Viſcount Dunkeron in the County of Kerry, and Earl of Shelburne, February 11, 1718-19, the 5th of George I.

Of this Family was Anthony Petty, of Rumſey in the County of Southampton, Clothier, whoſe Son named William, being (1623) enter'd in Latin and Greek, in a Grammar School, he thence went to Caen in Normandy, where he learnt the French Tongue, ſtudied the Mathematicks, and other Univerſity Learning; and in 1647, returning into England, and ſettling at Oxford, was Deputy Profeſſor of Anatomy in that Univerſity, having the Chair afterwards in his own Right; and then commencing Doctor of Phyſick, was one of the College of that Faculty in London.

In 1652, he had a Patent from the Rump Parliament, to be one of the Surveyors of Ireland, upon which he ſet Sail for Dublin, where he was Clerk of the Council, and ſecretary to the pretended Lord Lieu-

tenant; and in 1654, began to ſurvey the Country, which he finiſh'd with that Exactneſs in ten Months, that there was no Eſtate, tho' but of 60 Pounds per Annum, which was not exactly mark'd in its true Value; Maps being likewiſe made of the whole Performance.

At the Reſtoration of King Charles II. he was brought into the Preſence, and diſcourſing his Majeſty in his own Way, gave him great Satisfaction, inſomuch, that he was knighted in 1661, and when the Royal Society was ſet up, was choſen Fellow, and afterwards made one of the Council belonging to it.

In 1663, he rais'd his Reputation ſtill higher, by the Succeſs of his Invention of the double bottom'd Ship, a Model of which, is ſtill kept among the Curioſities of the ſaid Royal Society in London; and being a famous Virtuoſo, and a moſt ſingular Promoter of Experimental Philoſophy, and Mechanick Inſtruments, of which he was an admirable Inventer, they, together with his Political Arithmetick, and other Works of Curioſity, prov'd very honourable to himſelf, and uſeful to the Nation.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir Hardreſs Waller, Kt. and dying in 1687, by her left two Sons, Charles and Henry; and a Daughter, Anne, marry'd to Thomas Fitz-Morris, Earl of Kerry; and on the 21ſt of December, 1688, the 4th of James II. the ſaid Elizabeth being created Barones of Shelburne, was ſucceeded in the ſaid Barony by Charles her eldeſt Son, but he dying without Iſſue it became extinct, ſo that we ſhall now ſpeak of Henry his Brother.

In the 11th of William III. he was honour'd with the Barony of Shelburne by a new Creation, as before mention'd; and in 1704, was appointed one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, as in September 1714, he was to King George I. in whoſe firſt Year he was choſe Member of Parliament for the Borough of Great Marlow in the County of Bucks, and in the 5th, created a Viſcount and Earl.

In 1722, he was choſe Member for Chipping-Wicomb in the County of Bucks; and his Lordſhip marrying Arabella Boyle, Daughter to Charles Lord Clifford, and Siſter to Charles Earl of Cork and Burlington, by her has had five Children, whereof one Son

and

and one Daughter, James and Anne, are now living. James Lord Dunkeron has married Elizabeth, Siſter and Coheir to Sir James Clavering of Axwell in the Biſhoprick of Durham.

ARMS.

Ermine, on a Bend Saphire, a Magnetick Needle, pointing at a Pole Star. all Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Bee-hive, beſet with Bees diverſly volant, proper.

Supporters. Two Pegaſus's Ermine, each bridled, crin'd, wing'd, and ungul'd, Topaz, and charg'd on the Shoulder with a Fleur de lis, Saphire.

Motto. Ut Apes Geometriam. P. 24. N° 29.

Chief SEAT.

At High-Wicomb in the County of Bucks, 20 Miles from Oxford, and 27 from London.

XXVIII. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, John Villiers, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron Grandiſon, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, September 4, 1612, the 10th of James I. Baron and Viſcount Grandiſon of Limerick, January 30, 1620, the 18th of James I. in Reverſion, after the Death of Sir Oliver St. John, Kt. then Lord Viſcount Grandiſon, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, for want of Iſſue Male to the Villiers's, and created Earl Grandiſon, Auguſt 11, 1721, the 7th of George I.

This ancient and noble Family is deſcended of the Houſe of Villiers Seigniors of Liſle-Adam in the Dutchy of Normandy; of which Houſe was that renown'd Pierre de Villiers, who in the Year 1390, was Grand Maſter of France, under King Charles VI. of that Realm; and in the ſame Reign liv'd Jaques de Villiers, Provoſt of Paris, and Marſhal of France; but the Founder of this Noble Branch was Pagan de Villiers, which Pagan, ſoon after the Conqueſt, was Lord of Croſby in the County of Lancaſter, and had a Son named Gilbert, from whom deſcended Alexander, who was Lord of Brookſby in the County of Leiceſter, and Father of Sir Nicholas de Villiers, Kt. a great Soldier.

He attended King Edward I. in his Wars in the Holy Land, and elſewhere; and bore for his Arms, Sable, three Cinquefoils Argent; which he then left, and bore the Croſs of St. George, charg'd with five Eſcallop Shells, Or, which is now the paternal Coat of this great Family.

To the ſaid Nicholas, ſucceeded Francis his eldeſt Son, which Francis was knighted, and ſerv'd the Kings Edward II. and III. in their Wars; but he dying without Iſſue, Geoffery his Brother became Heir; and in the 26th of Edward III. was Knight of the Shire for the County of Leiceſter, and to him ſucceeded John his Son, who was Lord of Brookiby.

He marry'd Joan, Daughter and Coheir to Simon Pakeman of Kirby in the County of Lancaſter, Eſq; and by her was Father of Richard, and he of John, whoſe Wife was Joan, Daughter to William Meering, and by her he had two Sons, John and William; whereof, the eldeſt dying without Iſſue, the youngeſt, in 1416, the 4th of Hen. 5. ſucceeded his Father.

He marry'd Joan, Daughter and Coheir to John Bellers, a worthy, rich, and noble Family dwelling at Kirby-Bellers in the County of Leiceſter, and by her had a Son named John, which Son, dying before him, left Iſſue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to John Southill of Everingham in the County of York, Eſq; a Son of his Name, who, in 1480, the 20th of Edward IV. ſucceeded his Grandfather.

In the 6th, 10th, and 15th of Henry VII. he was Sheriff of the Counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, and at the Marriage of Prince Arthur, was made a Knight; but dying in 1508, the 22d of that Reign, left Iſſue by Agnes his Wife, Daughter to John Digby of Colſhil in the County of Warwick, Eſq; four Sons, John, George, Thomas, and William; of which, the eldeſt ſucceeded, and was knighted; and the 23d, and 29th of Henry VIII. was Sheriff of the County of Leiceſter; but having no Iſſue Male, George his next Brother became Heir.

He marry'd Joan, Daughter to John Harrington of Bagworth in the County of Warwick, Eſq; but by her having no ſurviving Iſſue, Thomas the next Brother ſucceeded, and to him William the youngeſt; which William dying in 1558, the 6th of Q. Mary, left

left Iſſue, by Colletta his Wife, Daughter and Heir to Richard Clarke of the County of Huntingdon, Eſq; and Widow to Richard Beaumont, Eſq; of Cole-Orton in Leiceſterſhire, a Son named George, who liv'd at Brookſby, and was knighted.

In 1591, the 33d of Elizabeth, he was Sheriff of the County of Leiceſter, and marry'd to his firſt Wife, Auderey, Daughter and Heir to William Saunders of Harrington in the County of Northampton, Eſq; by whom he had two Sons, Sir William Villiers of Brookſby, Kt. and Bart. and Sir Edward Villiers, Kt. (who was Preſident of Munſter) and having alſo two Daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, the eldeſt was marry'd to John Lord Butler, of Hatfield-Woodhall in the County of Hertford, and the youngeſt, to Sir William Waſhington.

To his 2d Wife, the ſaid Sir George marry'd Mary, Daughter to Anthony Beaumont of Glenfield in the County of Eſſex, a younger Son of William Beaumont of Cole-Orton in the County of Leiceſter, Eſq; and by her, beſides a Daughter named Suſan, who was marry'd to William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, he had three Sons, John, George, and Chriſtopher; of which, the eldeſt, on the 19th of July, 1619, was created Baron of Stoke, and Viſcount Purbeck; and marry'd Frances, Daughter to Sir Edward Coke, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and had a Son nam'd Robert, who dy'd without Iſſue, which put an end to that Line.

The ſecond, was by King James I. firſt made a Gentleman of his Bedchamber, then Maſter of the Horſe; after which, on the 24th of April, 1615, he was elected a Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and then made General Warden and Chief Juſtice of all the King's Foreſts North of Trent.

On the 27th of Auguſt, 1616, he was advanced to the Title of Lord Whaddon of Whaddon in the County of Bucks, and Viſcount Villiers; as on the 25th of Jan. afterwards, he was created Earl of Buckingham, and on the firſt of Jan. following, Marquels of the ſame Place.

On the 13th of Jan. 1618, he was appointed Lord High Admiral of England, as on the 4th of February he was ſworn one of the Privy Council, and about

the ſame Time made Juſtice in Eyre of all the Parks and Foreſts South of Trent, as alſo Maſter of the King's-Bench-Office, High Steward of Weſtminſter, and Conſtable of Windſor Caſtle.

On the 18th of May, 1623, 21 Jac. 1. he was created Earl of Coventry, and Duke of Buckingham, and was afterwards made Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

He was likewiſe in great Favour with King Charles I. at whoſe Coronation he was Lord High Steward of England for the Day, but on the 23d of Aug. 1628, was ſtabb'd with a Knife at Portſmouth, by one John Felton, a Lieutenant of Foot, to whom he had made Promiſes of Preferment, but neglected to perform them.

This great Duke marry'd the Lady Catharine Maners, only Child and Heir to Francis, the 6th Earl of Rutland, and by her had two Sons, and a Daughter of her Name, which Daughter was firſt marry'd to Charles Lord Herbert, eldeſt Son to Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; who dying before Cohabitation, ſhe, 2dly, marry'd James Steuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, by whom ſhe had a Daughter named Mary, who was marry'd to Richard Butler, Earl of Arran, but dy'd without Iſſue.

Of the Sons of the ſaid George, Duke of Buckingham, and Catharine his Wife, Francis the youngeſt, was ſlain in the Service of King Charles I. in an Encounter with the Parliament Forces at or near Kingſton upon Thames, July 7, 1648, unmarry'd, and George the eldeſt, ſucceeding his Father, was the 2d Duke of Buckingham, and Knight of the Garter.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter and Heir to Thomas Lord Fairax of Cameron in Scotland; but dying without Iſſue, April 16, 1687, the Honour became extinct, ſo that we return to Chriſtopher, who was younger Brother to George the firſt Duke; which Chriſtopher, on the 24th of September, 1623, was created Baron of Daventry, and Earl of Angleſea, thoſe Honours the next Year deſcending to Charles his Son; but he dying in 1659, without Iſſue Male, they likewiſe became extinct in this Family; ſo that we now return to Sir Edward Villiers, Kt. Preſident of Munſter, who was 2d Son of Sir George Villiers of Brookſby,

Brookſby, and Auderey Saunders his firſt Wife, as before mention'd.

He marry'd Barbara, Daughter to Sir John St. John, Kt. by Lucy his Wife, Daughter and Heir to Sir Walter Hungerford of Fairly in the County of Wilts, (which Sir John was 2d Son of Nicholas St. John of Liddiard-Tregoze in the ſaid County, and younger Brother to Sir Oliver St. John, who, on the third of June, 1620, was created Viſcount Grandiſon, with Limitation for want of Iſſue Male, to the Iſſue of the ſaid Sir Edward Villiers) and by the ſaid Barbara his Wife, the ſaid Sir Edward having four Sons, William, John, George, and Edward, and one Daughter; the eldeſt ſucceeded the ſaid Oliver St. John in the Title of Grandiſon, and from Sir Edward the youngeſt Son, is deſcended William Earl of Jerſey in England.

William, who ſucceeded in the Title of Grandiſon, (engaging all his Brothers, as well as himſelf, in the War, in the Service of King Charles I.) being wounded at the Siege of Briſtol, and there dying, left Iſſue by Mary his Wife, 3d Daughter to Paul Bayning, Lord Viſcount Bayning, an only Daughter named Barbara; which Daughter was marry'd to Roger Palmer, Eſq; who in 1661, 13 Car. II. was created Earl of Caſtlemain; and on the 3d of Auguſt, 1670, 22 Car. II. ſhe was created Baroneſs of Nonſuch in the County of Surrey, Counteſs of the County of Southampton, and Dutcheſs of Cleveland in the County of York, during Life, with Remainder to Charles and George FitzRoy, her Sons, ſucceſſively, and their Heirs Male reſpectively.

By King Charles II. the ſaid Barbara had three Sons, and two Daughters; whereof, Charlotte was marry'd to Edward-Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, and Anne to Thomas Lennard, Earl of Suſſex; and of the Sons, which were Charles, Henry, and George; the youngeſt was Duke of Northumberland, Henry was Duke of Graſton, and Charles the eldeſt, is Duke of Cleveland, as Succeſſor to the ſaid Barbara his Mother, whoſe Father, William Lord Grandiſon, having no Iſſue Male, his Honour deſcended to John his next Brother, who was the ſecond Viſcount; but he dying without Iſſue, it then deſcended to George his next Brother, who was the 3d Viſcount.

He

He marry'd the Lady Mary Leigh, youngest of the two Daughters, and Coheirs to Francis Earl of Chichester, (by Audery his Wife, Daughter to John Lord Butler of Bramfield) and by her had a son nam'd Edward, who dy'd before him, leaving Issue by Catharine his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir to John Fitz-Gerald of Decyes, in the County of Waterford, Esq; (a Descendant of the House of Desmond) a Son named John, and two Daughters; whereof, Mary is marry'd to Brigadier Stuart, as was Harriot to Robert Pitt, Esq; elder Brother to Thomas Earl of Londonderry; and the said John their Brother, succeeding his Grandfather, was, by King George I. created Earl of Grandison; and he marrying Frances, Sister to Lucius-Henry Cary, Viscount Falkland, by her has had two Sons and three Daughters; which were James Fitz-Gerald, William, Catharine, Elizabeth, and Frances, all which Children are dead, except the Lady Elizabeth, who is marry'd to Aland-John Mason of Waterford, Esq; and on the 11th of July 1728, the eldest Son was marry'd to Miss Putland, an Heiress, the Daughter of a wealthy Citizen of London, and died Dec. 12, 1732.

Note; On the 6th of January, 1699-1700, the said Catharine Fitz-Gerald had a Patent granted by King William, to enjoy the same Titles and Precedence, as if the said Edward Villiers had survived his Father, George Lord Viscount Grandison, and had been actually possess'd of the Honour and Title of Viscount Grandison; and the said Catharine, who was afterwards marry'd to Lieutenant-General William Stuart, dy'd on the 20th of December, 1725; and the said General, who was Commander in Chief of all Queen Anne's Forces in Ireland, and one of her Privy Council, dy'd June 4, 1726, aged 74.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st Pearl, on a Cross Ruby, five Escallop Shells Argent, for Villiers. 2d, Party per Chevron, Diamond and Pearl, three Elephants Heads erazed and counterchanged, for Saunders. 3d, Ruby, a Cross ingrail'd Pearl, with a Lozenge of the same in the dexter Canton, and a Mullet for Difference, for Leigh. 4th Ermine, a Saltire Ruby, for Fitz-Gerald.

Crest.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Lion rampant, Pearl, crown'd ducally, Topaz.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, an Horſe Silver; on the Siniſter, a Lion of the latter, crown'd as the Creſt.

Motto. Fidei Coticula Crux. P. 25. N° 30.

Chief S E A T.

At Dromanagh in the County of Waterford.

XXIX. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, William Fitz-Morris, Earl of Kerry, Viſcount Clanmorris, Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.

Summon'd to Parliament as Baron of the County of Kerry, and Baron of Lixnaw in that County, by Henry II. and created Viſcount Clanmorris in the County of Kerry, and Earl of that County, Nov. 2. 1722, the 9th of George I.

This ancient and noble Family, which is a Branch of that great and illuſtrious Houſe of Fitz-Gerald, Earls of Kildare, who were originally deſcended from the Great Duke of Tuſcany, and in ſeveral Ages flouriſh'd in the moſt renown'd Countries of Europe, was Walter the Son of Otho, a noble Baron in Italy, which Walter attending the Norman Duke into England, was made Conſtable of the Caſtle of Windſor, and he having two Sons, from Gerald the eldeſt, is deſcended the Earl of Kildare and from Raymond, who was ſirnamed le Groſs, is deſcended the Earl of whom we are ſpeaking.

He marry'd Baſil, Siſter to Richard Strongbow Earl of Pembroke, and by her had Morris Fitz-Raymond, whoſe Son Thomas Fitz-Morris, marrying Grace, Daughter to Mac Murrough of Leinſter, by her had Morris Fitz-Thomas, who in 1295, was one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland; and to him King Edward I. in the 25th of his Reign, Anno 1297, wrote, on an Expedition into Scotland.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter and Heir to Mac Cloade of Gallway, (whoſe Arms were Azure, a Tower Argent) and by her had a Son named Nicholas Fitz-Morris; which Son, in 1312, was knighted by the Earl of Kildare; and he marrying Slany,

Daughter

Daughter to —— O Brian, Prince of Thomond, by her had two Sons; whereof, Morris Fitz-Nicholas the eldeſt, was the firſt Baron of Kerry; and to whom ſucceeded John his Brother; which John marrying Honor, Daughter to —— O Brian, Prince of Thomond, by her had Morris Fitz-John, who was the third Baron of Kerry.

He marry'd Jane, Daughter to James Earl of Deſmond, and by her had Patrick Fitz-Morris, 4th Lord of Kerry, whoſe Wife was Catharine, Daughter to Mac Carty-More, and by her had Thomas Fitz-Patrick, the 5th Lord; which Thomas marrying Honor, Daughter to Thomas Fitz-James, Earl of Deſmond, by her had Edmund Fitz-Thomas, the 6th Lord of Kerry.

He marry'd Moor, Daughter to O Conner of Kerry, and by her had Edmund Fitz-Edmund, the 7th Baron, to which Edmund, ſucceeded Thomas Fitz-Edmund his Son, the 8th Baron; and he marrying to his firſt Wife, Slaney, Daughter to James Earl of Deſmond; and to his 2d, Catharine, Daughter to Teige Mac Carty-More, was ſucceeded by Thomas Fitz-Patrick, who was the 9th Baron.

He marry'd Jane, Daughter to David Lord Roche, Viſcount de Rupe, and Fermoy, and by her had Thomas Fitz-Patrick, the 10th Baron; which Thomas marrying to his firſt Wife, —— Daughter to Conner O Brian Earl of Thomond; and to his 2d, Giles, Daughter to Richard Power, Lord of Curragh-More, was ſucceeded by Patrick Fitz-Morris his Son and Heir, who was the 11th Baron, but by which of his Wives is not ſaid.

He marry'd Honora, Daughter to Sir Edmund Fitz-Gerald of Ballymallow in the County of Cork, and by her had ſix Sons, and five Daughters; of which Sons, William the eldeſt ſucceeding, was the 12th Baron; and he marrying Conſtance, Daughter of Mr. Long, of London, by her had Thomas the 13th Lord, who was created likewiſe Earl of Kerry, being ſo made by his Majeſty King George.

In May 1726, he was appointed one of the Privy-Council in Ireland; and his Lordſhip marrying Anne, Daughter to Sir William Petty, Kt. and Siſter to Henry Earl of Shelburne, by her had two Sons and three Daughters;

Daughters; William, John, Anne, Arabella, and Charlotte; whereof William the eldeſt Son ſucceeding, is the preſent Earl, and married June 29, 1738, to the Lady Gertrude Lambert, Daughter of Richard Earl of Cavan, and has Iſſue, the Honourable John Lord Fitz-Morris, born the 9th of September, 1740, and one Daughter.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Pearl, a Saltire Ruby, and Chief Ermine, for Fitz-Morris. 2d and 3d Saphire, a Tower Pearl, for Mac Cloade.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Centaur, party per Feſs, Proper and Pearl.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion Ruby: on the Sinifter, a Griphon Topaz.

Motto. Virtute non verbis. P. 25. N° 31.

Chief SEAT.

At Lixnaw in the County of Kerry, ſix Miles from Ardfeart, and 106 from Dublin.

XXX. THE Moſt Noble and Preſent Lord, Edward Bligh, Earl and Viſcount Darnley, Baron Clifton of Rathmore, and Baron Clifton of Leighton-Bromſwald.

Created Baron Clifton of Rathmore in the County of Meath, Auguſt 1, 1721, the 8th of George I. Viſcount Darnley of Athboy in the ſame County, Jan. 28, 1722-3, and Earl of Darnley, June 1, 1725.

The Deſcent of this noble Lord being ſet forth under the Title of Baron Clifton, in the firſt Volume of this Work, which contains an Account of the Nobility of England, we refer the Reader thereto; and ſhall here only add, that his Lordſhip on the 12th of September 1728, ſucceeded his Father, and is now Earl of Darnley, &c.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Saphire, a Griphon Segreant, Topaz, arm'd and langu'd Ruby, between three Creſcents, Pearl, for Bligh. The 2d and 3d Quarters are quarterly, firſt Saphire, a Chevron between three Lozenges

Lozenges Topaz, for Hyde. 2d Ruby, Three Lions paſſant-guardant in Pale, Party per Pale, Topaz and Pearl, for O Brien. 3d Topaz, a Feſs counter-compone, Pearl and Saphire, a Border ingrail'd Ruby, for Stuart. 4th Diamond, Semi of Cinquefoils, and a Lion Rampant, Pearl, for Clifton.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Griphon's Head eraz'd, Gold.

Supporters. Two Griphons, with Wings expanded, Topaz; each having a Ducal Collar and Chain, Saphire.

Motto. Finem Reſpice. P. 26 N° 32.

Chief S E A T.

At Rathmore in the County of Meath, five Miles from Trim, and 22 from Dublin.

XXXI. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord Ridgeway Pitt, Earl and Baron of Londonderry, and Viſcount of Galen-Ridgeway.

Created Baron of Londonderry in the Province of Ulſter, May 4, 1719, the 5th of George I. and Viſcount of Galen-Ridgeway, and Earl of Londonderry, Aug. 30, 1726, the 12th of his Reign.

Of this Noble Family, which were anciently of Blandford in the County of Dorſet, was Thomas Pitt, Eſq; who in the Reign of Queen Anne, was made Governor of Fort St. George in the Eaſt Indies, where he reſided many Years, and there purchaſed a Diamond, which he ſold to the King of France for two hundred thouſand Pounds.

The following Account of his purchaſing the Diamond was lately printed in one of the publick Papers.

Since my coming into this melancholy Place of Bergen, I have been often thinking of the moſt unparalleil'd Villainy of William Frazer, Thomas Frederick, and Smaya, a Black Merchant, who brought a Paper before Governor Addiſon in Council, inſinuating, that I had unfairly got Poſſeſſion of a large Diamond, which tended ſo much to the Prejudice of my Reputation and the Ruin of my Eſtate, that I

thought neceſſary to keep by me the true Relation how I purchaſed it in all Reſpects, that ſo, in caſe of ſudden Mortality, my Children and Friends may be apprized of the whole Matter, and ſo be enabled thereby to put to Silence and confound thoſe, and all other Villains in their baſe Attempts againſt either. I having not my Books by me at preſent, I cannot be poſitive as to the Time, but for the Manner of purchaſing it I do here declare and aſſert, under my Hand, in the Preſence of God Almighty, as I hope for Salvation through the Merits and Interceſſion of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, that this is the Truth, and if it be not, let God deny it to me and my Children for ever, which I would be ſo far from ſaying, much leſs leave it under my Hand, that I would not be guilty of the leaſt Untruth in the Relation of it for the Riches and Honour of the whole World.

About two or three Years after my Arrival at Maderaſs, which was in July 1698, I heard there were large Diamonds in the Country to be ſold, which I encourag'd to be brought down, promiſing to be their Chapman, if they would be reaſonable therein; upon which Jamchund, one of the moſt eminent Diamond Merchants in thoſe Parts, came down about December 1701, and brought with him a large rough Stone, about 305 Mangelins, and ſome ſmall ones, which myſelf and others bought; but he aſking a very extravagant Price for the great one, I did not think of meddling with it, when he left it with me for ſome Days, and then came and took it away again, and did ſo ſeveral Times, not inſiſting upon leſs than 200,000 Padagoes; and, as I beſt remember, I did not bid him above 30,000, and had little Thoughts of buying it for that; I conſider'd there were many and great Riſques to be run, not only in cutting it, but alſo whether it would prove ſoul or clean, or the Water good; beſides, I thought it too great an Amount to be adventured home on one Bottom: But Jamchund reſolved to return ſpeedily to his own Country, ſo that I beſt remember it was in February following he came again to me (with Vinaay Chittee, who was always with him when I diſcourſed him about it) and preſs'd me to know whether I reſolved to buy it, when he came down to 100,000 Padagoes, and ſomething under, before

fore we parted, when we agreed upon a Day to meet, and make a final End thereof one Way or other, which I believe was the latter End of the aforesaid Month, or the Beginning of March; when we accordingly met in the Consultation Room, where, after a great deal of Talk, I brought him down to 55,000 Padagoes, and advanced to 45,000, resolving to give no more, and he likewise resolving not to abate, so delivered him up the Stone, and we took a friendly Leave of one another: Mr. Benyon was then writing in my Closet, with whom I discours'd what had pass'd, and told him, now I was clear of it; when about an Hour after my Servant brought me Word that Jamchund and Vincary Cuttee were at the Door, who being call'd in, they us'd a great many Expressions in praise of the Stone, and told me he had rather I should buy it than any body, and to give an Instance thereof offer'd it for 50,000; so believing it must be a Rarity worth, if it would sell, I offer'd to part the 5000 Padagoes that was between us, which he would not hearken to, and was going out of the Room again, when he turn'd back and told me, that I should have it for 49,000; but I still adhered to what I had before offer'd him, when presently he came to 47,000, and made a solemn Vow he would not part with it a Padagoe under, when I went again into the Closet to Mr. Benyon and told him what had pass'd, saying, that if it was worth 47,500 it was worth 48,000*; so I clos'd with him for that Sum, when he deliver'd me the Stone, for which I paid him very honourably, as by my Books appears. And I here further call God to witness, that I never us'd the least threatning Word at any of our Meetings to induce him to sell it me; and God himself knows it was never so much as in my Thoughts so to do: Since which I have had frequent and considerable Dealings with this Man, and trusted him with several Sums of Money, and ballanced several Accounts with him, and left upwards of 2000 Padagoes in his Hands at my coming away: So had I used the least indirect Means to have got it from him, would not he have made himself Satisfaction when he

* 20,400 l. Sterling, at 8 s. 6 d. per Padagee.

has had my Money ſo often in his Hands? Or would I have truſted him afterwards, as I did preferable to all other Diamond Merchants? As this is the Truth, ſo I hope for God's Bleſſing upon this and all my other Affairs in this World, and eternal Happineſs hereafter. Written and ſign'd by me, in Bergen, July 29, 1710.

THO. PITT.

In the 2d of George I. he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for building of fifty new Churches, as in the 3d he was Governor of Jamaica, which laſt Poſt he reſign'd; and being Lord of Old Sarum in the County of Wilts, had thereby an Hereditary Right to ſit in the Houſe of Commons, as the Earls of Arundel have to the Houſe of Peers.

He married Jane, Daughter to James Innis, Son of Adam Innis of Reidhall in the County of Murray in Scotland, (who was one of the Sons of Sir Robert Innis of Innis in the ſaid County, Bart. by the Lady Griſel Steuart his Wife, Daughter to James Steuart, Lord Down, and Earl of Murray, who married Margaret Counteſs of Murray, Daughter and Heir to James Steuart Earl of Murray, (natural Son of James V. King of Scots, and baſe Brother to Mary Queen of Scots) and by her, who died on the 10th of January 1727-8, had three Sons and two Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were, Lucy and Eſſex, the eldeſt was married to James Stanhope, Eſq; afterwards Earl of Stanhope, (and is dead) and the youngeſt to Charles Cholmondly of Vale-Royal in the County of Cheſter, Eſq; and of the Sons, which were Robert, Thomas, and John, the eldeſt, (who in 1723, was one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth to the Prince of Wales, and Member of Parliament for Old Sarum) on the 28th of April 1726, ſucceeded his Father, and died on the 21ſt of May 1727, leaving Iſſue by Harriot his Wife, Siſter to John Villiers, Earl Grandiſon, two Sons and five Daughters.

John, the youngeſt Son of the ſaid Thomas Pitt, and Jane Innis his Wife, is a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the Borough of Camelford, in the County of Cornwall, and a Colonel in the firſt Regiment of

Foot Guards, and is married to Mrs. Mary Bellaſſiſe, Siſter to Thomas Lord Viſcount Fauconberg. And,

Thomas, the 2d Son, who in 1713-14 and 22, was choſe Member of Parliament for the Borough of Wilton in the County of Wilts, and in Jan. 1726-7, appointed Captain-General and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Leeward Iſlands in America, died in the Iſland of St. Chriſtophers, Sept. 12, 1729, aged 41.

He married the Lady Frances Ridgeway, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs to Robert Earl of Londonderry, (whoſe Anceſtor, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, was ſent into Ireland, where he planted the firſt Proteſtant Colony) and was thereupon created a Baron, Viſcount and Earl, as at firſt mention'd, and by his ſaid Lady left two Sons and one Daughter; Thomas, the eldeſt Son, was the 2d Earl of Londonderry, but dying unmarried in 1734 was ſucceeded by his Brother, Ridgeway, the 3d and preſent Earl, who is yet unmarried.

ARMS.

Diamond, a Feſs cheque, Topaz and Saphire, between three Bezants.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Crane proper, beak'd and member'd Gold, holding up its dexter Foot.

Supporters. Two Falcons Diamond, beak'd, member'd, and bell'd Topaz; each being gorg'd with a Chaplet and Roſes Ruby, barb'd and ſeeded proper.

Motto. Amitie. P. 26. N° 33.

Chief SEATS.

At Woodcote in the County of Dorſet, 12 Miles from Saliſbury, and 80 from London.

XXXII. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Richard Child, Earl Tilney, Viſcount Caſtlemain, Baron of Newton, and Baronet, and a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the County of Eſſex, [1733.]

Created Baronet July 18, 1678, the 30th of Car. II. Baron of Newtown in the County of Donegall, and Viſcount Caſtlemain in the County of Kerry, Apr. 17 1718,

1718, the 4th of George I. and Earl Tilney of Caſtlemain, May 17, 1731-2, the 5th of George II.

Deſcended from the ancient and knightly Family of Child, (heretofore ſometimes written Le Child, and likewiſe L'Enfant) late of Northwick, Pencock, Pool-Court, and Shrowley, all in Worceſterſhire; where Thomas Child of Northwick was living Eaſter-Monday 1349, 23 Edw. III. and 28 Nov. 1353, 27 Edw. III. as was alſo William Le Child 15 Dec. 1350, 24 Edw. III. and Richard Le Child 21 Nov. 1320, 14 Edw. II. But the Prime Anceſtors of this Family were originally Lords of Arcal-Pawe, thence call'd Child's Arcal, in the County of Salop; which Line ended long ſince in Richard L'Enfant, or Child, who left Anne his Daughter and ſole Heir, married to John Baldwin, Eſq; of Diddlebury in the ſame County, whoſe Poſterity in Right of that Match quarter the Arms of Child, borne alſo with the Difference of a Creſcent by Sir Lacon William Child of Kinlet in the aforeſaid County.

William Child of Northwick, in the County of Worceſter, was Father of Edmund Child of the ſaid Place, whoſe Son, William Child married Anne, Daughter to —— Huncks, and by her had William Child of Penſack, who married the Daughter of —— Jeffreys, and by her had William, who married —— Daughter of Sir Thomas Coventry of Crome in the County of Worceſter, Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Viſcount ——, by her had John Child, from whom deſcended Richard Child of the City of London, Merchant, whoſe Wife was Elizabeth, Daughter to —— Roycroft of Weſtonſwick in the County of Salop, Eſq; (a Family that came from Abbeville in Normandy) and by her he had two Sons, and a Daughter nam'd Anne.

Of the Sons, which were John and Joſiah, the latter, on the 7th of May 1638, ſucceeded his Father, and was an Eaſt-India Merchant, as alſo ſometime Governor of that Company, and was created a Baronet as above.

He married to his firſt Wife, Anne, Daughter to Edward Boat of Portſmouth in the County of Southampton, and by her had two Sons, Joſiah and Richard, that died in their Infancy; but having a Daughter

nam'd Elizabeth, who was married to John Howland of Stretham in the County of Surry, Esq; by him she had a Daughter of her Name, who was married to Wriothesly Russel, Duke of Bedford.

To his second Wife, the said Josiah marrying Mary, Daughter to William Atwood of Hackney in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, and Widow of Thomas Stone of the City of London, Merchant, by her had a Son named Josiah, and two Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Rebecca and Mary, the eldest was first married to Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert, eldest Son to Henry then Marquess of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort, and by him had Henry, late Duke of that Name, and a Daughter nam'd Henrietta, which Daughter was married to Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

To her second Husband, the said Rebecca married John Lord Granville of Potteridge, second Son of John the first Earl of Bath; and the said Mary, her Sister, was married to Edward Bullock of Fulkborn-Hall, in the County of Essex, Esq;

Sir Josiah, who was Father of the said Rebecca and Mary, marrying to his third Wife, Emma, youngest of the two Daughters and Coheirs to Sir Henry Bernard of Stoke in the County of Salop, Kt. (and Widow of Francis Willoughby of Wollaton in the County of Nottingham, Esq; Father of Thomas Lord Middleton, and Cassandra Dutchess of Chandos) by her had two Sons, Bernard and Richard. But now we return to Josiah, by the 2d Wife before mention'd, which Josiah, on the 22d of June 1699, his Father then dying in the 69th Year of his Age, succeeded him, and was the second Baronet.

In 1703, he was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Warham in the County of Dorset, and marry'd Elizabeth, eldest Daughter to Sir Thomas Cooke of the City of London, Kt but dying on the 20th of January, 1733-4, without Issue, and Bernard his half Brother dying a Batchelor, in the 21st Year of his Age, on the 5th of June 1698, Richard, who was younger Brother to the said Bernard, became Heir.

In 1708, he was chose Member of Parliament for Malden in the County of Essex, as in 1710, 13 and 14, and in the last Parliament, he was for that County;

and

and marrying Dorothy, only Daughter and Heir to John Glynne of Henley-Park in the County of Surry, Esq; 2d Son to Sir William Glynne of Bisseter in the County of Oxford, Bart. who died in the Year 1744: by her has two Sons and two Daughters, John, Josiah, Emma, and Lady Dorothy. Lady Emma is marry'd to Sir Robert Long, Bart. and Member in the present Parliament for the County of Wilts, and hath several Children.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th Ruby, a Chevron Ermine, between three Eagles close, Pearl, 2d and 3d Pearl, on a Bend Saphire, three Escallop-Shells Silver.

Crest. On a Wreath, an Eagle with Wings expanded, Pearl; having its Neck envelop'd with a Snake, its Tail wav'd over his Back, all proper.

Supporters. Two Eagles reguardant, Silver, each envellop'd with a Snake as the Crest.

Motto. Imitari quam invidere. P. 27. N° 34.

Chief SEAT.

At Wansted in the County of Essex, three Miles from Barking, and six from London.

XXXIII. THE Most Noble and Puissant Lord, John Percival, Earl of Egmont, Viscount Percival of Kanturk, Baron Percival, Baron Percival of Burton, and Baronet, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, &c.

Summon'd to Parliament in Ireland, the 14th of Edward I. A. D. 1285. (but this Title is not now claimed) summon'd once to Parliament in England, the 24th of Edward I. A. D. 1296, but not since.

Created Baron Percival, and Baron Percival of Burton, the 15th of March, 1714-15, Viscount Percival of Kanturk, December 1722, and Earl of Egmont in July 1733.

This ancient and noble Family, which has branch'd itself out into several considerable Houses in France, Italy, and the Low-Countries, transplanted itself from Normandy into England with William the Bastard, 1066.

It is descended by the Mother's Side from Herfastus the Dane, Brother to Gunnora Wife of Richard the first Duke of Normandy; whose Son Osbernus Crepon

Seneſchal of Normandy, marry'd Albreda, Daughter to Ralph Earl of Ivery and Brioux, by whom he had William Fitz-Olbern, Earl of Hereford, Lord of the Iſle of Wight, Lord Marſhal and Lord Steward of England, by whoſe Advice, principally, the Conqueſt of England was undertaken. He marry'd Adelice, Daughter of Roger Tonny, Standard Bearer of Normandy, by whom he had Emma, marry'd to Ralph de Weiet, a Saxon, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk; Itta, marry'd to Robert de Bellomonte, 2d Earl of Leiceſter; Roger Earl of Hereford; Raoul a Monk; and William Earl Britolio or Breteuil; which William marry'd Adelina, Daughter to Hugh de Montfort, but by her had no Iſſue; he left however, two natural Children, Euſtace Earl of Pocey, (who by Julian, natural Daughter to Henry I. had two Sons, William de Pocey, and Roger) and Iſabella, who afterwards became Heir to her Father, and marry'd Aſceline Gouel, or Gouel de Percival, Son to Robert Lord of Percheval and Ivery, from which Marriage in the 24th Deſcent, and in the direct Male Line, is John now Earl of Egmont.

Aſceline or Anchitel Gouel, or Gouel de Percival, was (after the Death of his Father) Lord of Percheval and Ivery in Normandy, and, as appears by Doomſday-Book, Lord alſo of Cleihelle, Rune, Ciltone, Duddeſham, Percedham, Cildeton, Terram Alwini, Pilloch, Stochland, Edweſtine, Blackmore, &c. in England. He left three Sons, Robert Lord of Ivery, &c. Roger le Bigue, (who both dy'd without Iſſue) and William Gouel de Perceval, Lord of Percheval and Ivery, after the Death of his Brother Robert.

This William was the firſt who aſſum'd the Name of Lovel, and was in Arms againſt Henry I. in Normandy, with Waleran Earl of Mellent, his Brother-in-law; and afterwards adhering to Maud the Empreſs, held out the Caſtle of Carie, in the County of Somerſet, againſt King Stephen. He marry'd Alicia de Bellomonte, Daughter to Robert de Bellomonte, Earl of Mellent in Normandy, and 1ſt Earl of Leiceſter in England, by his Wife Elizabeth, Daughter to Hugh the Great, Earl of Vermandois, Son to Henry I. King of France; by her he had four Sons, 1. Walerande Lord of Yvery, who dy'd without Iſſue in 1177, the

the 24th of Henry II. 2. John Lovel, Anceſtor to the Lords Lovel, to the Viſcount Lovel, temp. Ric. 3. and to Lovel Lord Morley. 3. Sir Richard de Perceval, from whom deſcended the Barons Perceval in Ireland, in the Reigns of Edward I. and II. the Noble Lord of whom we now write, and (as it is ſuppoſed) William Percival, who was Baron of Somerie in England, in the Reign of Edward I. The 4th was Roger, but of him there is nothing farther ſaid.

Sir Richard de Perceval before-mention'd, went a Commander to the Holy War in 1190, with Richard Cœur de Lion, King of England: In that War he gave Marks of uncommon Valour; and having been diſabled with his Wounds, return'd Home, and dying ſoon after, was bury'd at Weſton in Gordano in the County of Somerſet, under a magnificent Monument, which remained till the late Civil Wars, when it was deſtroy'd by the Parliament Army.

He had a Son Sir Richard, who was with his Father in the Holy Land, and lies alſo bury'd at Weſton, where there ſtill remains a ſhort Inſcription over his Grave.

This Richard left three Sons, the firſt was Robert Lord Percival, who was engaged in the Wars of Ireland, in the Time of Edward I. and had Summons to the Parliament held at Dublin the 14th of that Reign, 1285. He was in very great Confidence with that Prince, and much conſulted by him in the Affairs of Scotland, as appears by ſeveral Letters written to him, and by particular Meſſengers ſent to him upon Affairs of too great Importance to be truſted to Letter. He marry'd Grace, Daughter to the firſt Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, by whom he left a Son Robert, afterwards Lord Percival, who was kill'd fighting againſt the Iriſh in 1303. He left a Son Thomas, with whom the Title extinguiſh'd 1322.

The 2d Son was Hugo de Percivalle, of whom there is nothing ſaid, but that he granted the Lands of Corevile, Lindbays, and Watton, to his younger Brother John de Watton, and dy'd without Iſſue, 1277.

John de Watton, or de Percivalle, was third Son to Richard above-mention'd Lord of Corevile, Lindbays, Watton, &c. which Lands deſcended to his eldeſt Son John Percival, who dy'd in 1284, leaving two

Sons, John, who dy'd the ſame Year with his Father, and Richard who ſucceeded him, and had a Son, Sir John Percival, Knight of the Shire for Somerſetſhire, in the Parliament held at Lincoln, the 29th of Edward I. 1302; but this Branch of the Family terminated in two Daughters, in the Reign of Richard III.

We return now to Sir Roger de Percival, ſometimes call'd de Somerie, 2d Son to John de Watton. He was a very conſiderable Man in the Reign of Edward I. whom he attended to the Wars in Scotland. He marry'd Joanna, Daughter and Heir to John de Breteche, Lord of Carhampton, Trobbleville, and Bodecombe, who deſcended from a younger Son of the ancient Counts of Guiſnes, in 1071.

To him ſucceeded Sir John Percival de Somerie, Lord of Carhampton, Trobbleville, and Bodecombe, in Right of his Mother; he was Knight of the Shire for the County of Warwick, 17 Edw. II. 1324, and marry'd Emma de Atton, Daughter, and at length Heir of Richard de Atton, by whom he had a Son Walter, who was left in the Cuſtody of his Grandfather Atton, his Mother having, after the Death of her firſt Huſband, marry'd Roger de Clivedon. This Walter was Lord of Exford, Bradcot, Carhampton, Trobbleville, Bodecome, &c. and left a Son Ralph.

Ralph Percival, marry'd the Siſter, and afterwards the Heir of John Percy, who having committed a Murther, was obliged to fly, and changed his Name to Forreſter; but dying without Iſſue, the Manor of Weſton in Gordano in the County of Somerſet, came, in Right of his Wife, to this Ralph, who dy'd the 50th of Edward III. 1376. He was ſucceeded by John his Son and Heir, who was poſſeſs'd of all the Lands above-mention'd, beſides other very large Eſtates in Wales; but in the 9th of Richard II. 1386, he was outlaw'd, and all his Lands ſeized into the King's Hands: They were reſtor'd again (excepting thoſe he had in Wales, which are no more mention'd) by King Henry IV. and deſcended to his Son Ralph, who in the Year 1401, was Lord of Weſton, Bradcot, Carhampton, Trobbleville, Bodecombe, Honyſpull, Alledon, Lympleſham, Cheddle, Axebruſſe, Cokelake, Clywere, Wedmore, Nye, Sandford, Makkeſmulle, Wynſcombe, Wyntied, Barton, Wodeburgh, Compton,

Epiſcopi

Episcopi Draycote Brutton, Rolleston, and Avele, with the Manor of Downhatherley, and other Lands in the Counties of Glouceſter and Somerſet. He marry'd Joan Heireſs of Tykenham, by whom he had two Sons, Ralph and Richard; but Ralph dying without Iſſue, Richard became his Heir.

To this Richard ſucceeded another Ralph, who marry'd Joan, Daughter to Sir Richard Newton, and dy'd 17 Edw. IV. 1477, leaving a Daughter Joan, and two Sons, Richard and John.

Richard ſucceeded his Father Ralph, and dying five Years after, left three Sons, Richard, Ralph, and William; but they all dying young, the Eſtate came to John the ſecond Brother, who marry'd the Widow of Richard Kyng, by whom he had a Son James who was Lord of Weſton, Carhampton, Trobbleville, Bodecombe, Stoke, Nemnette, &c. To whom ſucceeded Roger.

This Roger left two Sons, Edmund and Thomas; Edmund the eldeſt, was Lord of Weſton, Eaſtbury, Carhampton, &c. inherited the greateſt Part of the Eſtate of the Family, and dy'd the 4th of Edward VI. 1550: But this Branch became extinct in a 5th Deſcent from him, upon the Death of Anne, ſole Daughter and Heireſs to Thomas Percival; this Anne was firſt marry'd to Evan Lloyd of Llannimenick in the County of Salop, and 2dly to Colonel Thomas Saliſbury of Bachagrage in the County of Flint, by whom ſhe had no Iſſue.

Thomas Percival the 2d Brother, marry'd Alice Cave of Sydenham in the County of Somerſet, Heireſs of Cave, Sydenham, Kitsford, Dallingrige, Huſſey, Stourton, Payne, Tilly, &c. by whom he had Iſſue David his Son and Heir, from whom in the ſeventh Deſcent is the preſent Earl.

David Percival marry'd Alice Bythemore, Heireſs of Bythemore, Marſhal, &c. he was Lord of Sydenham, Moreland, Wely, North Pederton, Wolmerſton, Wembedon, Petherham, Dunwere, Mulſey, Slapp-Bawdrip, Bowere, &c. alſo of Nailſay in Right of his Wife. He dy'd the 26th of Henry VIII. 1535.

To him ſucceeded James; but he dying without Iſſue, the Eſtate came to George, the ſecond Son of David juſt mention'd, who marry'd Elizabeth, Siſter

to

to Sir Amias Bampfield of Poltymore in the County ty of Devon: He was Lord of Naiſley, Sydenham, Overwere, Netherwere, North-Petherton, Pederhinz Marſh, Bethelborow, Hurcot, Littleton, Kingſdon, &c. in the County of Somerſet, where he was poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable Eſtate. But having quarell'd with his Son, for marrying imprudently, and without his Conſent, he was determined to ruin him, and accordingly, in that View actually ſold and ſpent a great Part of his Fortune. But his Son being at length grown into great Favour with Queen Elizabeth and the Lord Burleigh, and the Wife dying without Iſſue, he was at length reconciled to him, and left him what remained of his Eſtate. He went over with him into Ireland in the Beginning of the Reign of K. James I. and dy'd at Dublin 1620, 89 Years old.

Richard, Son of George above-nam'd, having been guilty of many Extravagancies, and marry'd contrary to the Approbation of his Father, and being abandon'd by him, as was before obſerv'd, travell'd into Spain, where he ſtay'd ſeveral Years, and acquir'd a thorough Knowledge of the Spaniſh Tongue. Returning home, he found his Father ſtill in the ſame Reſolution, and abſolutely determin'd not in the leaſt to contribute to his Support; this oblig'd him to apply to the Lord Burleigh, who knowing his Story, and being acquainted with his Abilities, committed to his Care his two Sons, (afterwards Earls of Exeter and Salisbury.) Some time after this, in the Year 1586, upon the Rumour of the great Armament in Spain, when it was yet uncertain what was the true Intention of it; an Engliſh Ship having chaced a Spaniſh Veſſel, the Spaniards threw over-board a Packet in Cypher, deſign'd for the Malecontents in England, which being recover'd by the Engliſh, and brought to the Lord Burleigh, was by him entruſted to this Richard, in Council, where the Queen was preſent; who brought it again the next Morning, at the ſame Hour, decypher'd, and fairly tranſcrib'd in Spaniſh, Latin, and Engliſh, and deliver'd it to the Queen herſelf. This was the firſt certain Intelligence of the Deſign of Spain; and the Queen was ſo pleaſed with the Importance of the Diſcovery, and the Expedition of the Perſon employ'd in it, that ſhe ſettled a Penſion of

800 Marks per Ann. on him, and ſoon after gave him a Place in the Dutchy Court, worth 400 l. per Ann.

In the Beginning of the Reign of King James I. he was Member of Parliament in England, and being judg'd a proper Perſon to aſſiſt in the Eſtabliſhment of the Court of Wards in Ireland, was appointed Regiſter of the Court in that Kingdom, a Place worth 2000 l. per Ann. He accordingly tranſplanted his Family thither, taking with him his Father George, as was before obſerv'd. This Richard dy'd in 1621, ſoon after his Father, having ſold the Manor of Sydenham, Nailſay, &c. ſome time before. His ſecond Wife was Alice Sherman, by whom he left two Sons, Walter and Philip: But Walter the eldeſt dying without Iſſue, Philip became his Heir.

This Sir Philip Percival was a Man of great Sagacity, and publick Service in Ireland. He was at one and the ſame Time, Regiſter of the Court of Wards, (as his Father had been) Chief Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, Clerk of the Houſe of Lords, Clerk of the Crown, Commiſſary General of the Army (in which he had a Command beſides) Keeper of the Records, &c. From his great Capacity, and the Largeneſs of his Income, he was call'd by the great Earl of Strafford, then Deputy of Ireland, Sir Philip Perceive-all, and Sir Philip Receive-all, to which his Enemies added Deceive-all, tho' no Man ever bore a more unblemiſh'd Character, but extremely obnoxious to the Popiſh Party there.

In 1644, (in Behalf of the Proteſtants of Ireland) he was deputed by that Government to England, in order to oppoſe the Endeavours which the Rebels were then uſing to obtain unreaſonable Graces and Favours, but this pointed him out ſo particularly to the Reſentment of that Party, that he return'd no more.

He was Maſter of a very great Eſtate in Ireland, but during the Time of the War, which was very heavy upon that Country where it lay, he receiv'd but very little from it, having been a Sufferer by the Rebellion, (according to a Computation made by himſelf) above 60,000 l. a prodigious Sum of Money in that Country at that Time. This oblig'd him in 1647, to ſell the Manor of Burton, and other Lands in the County of Somerſet, the only Remains (but 500 l. per Ann.)

Ann.) of an Eſtate which had continued in his Family above 500 Years,

He was Member of the Long Parliament for the Borough of Newport in Cornwall, but was ſecluded by Cromwell and his Party, with many others, who were not ſufficiently diſpoſed to go through with them in their Meaſures. He dy'd the ſame Year, viz. 1647, of Grief, as it is ſaid, for the Calamities of the Times, and the bad Poſture of his own Affairs, which he fear'd his Family would never be able to recover; and left Iſſue by Catharine his Wife, Grandaughter to Sir William Uſher, two Sons, Sir John Percival, who ſucceeded his Father, aad George, who marry'd the Heireſs of Croſton, from which Marriage are deſcended the Percivals of Temple-Houſe in the County of Sligo.

Sir John Percival the eldeſt Son, tho' at that Time very young, found Means to inſinuate himſelf ſo far into the Favour of Lenthall the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, that being recommended ſtrongly by him, he grew into great Eſteem with Henry Comwell, who took him over with him into Ireland, where he recover'd his Eſtate.

He was a Perſon perfectly acquainted with the Intereſt of Ireland, and very ſerviceable to the Proteſtant Intereſt there, in the Time of Oliver Cromwell, and after the Reſtoration of King Charles II. principally conſulted in drawing the Act of Settlement, the Magna Charta of that Kingdom, where he was a Member of Parliament, and one of the Privy Council; and for his Services obtained very particular Favour from the Crown, in ſettling the Taxes of his Eſtate.

He marry'd Catharine, Siſter to Sir Robert Southwell of Kingſale in Ireland, and dy'd in 1665, 36 Years old, leaving three Sons, Philip, Robert, and John.

Sir Philip Percival ſucceeded his Father; but he dying unmarry'd, and Robert the 2d, being murder'd young, the Eſtate deſcended to Sir John Percival the youngeſt Brother.

He marry'd Catharine, Daughter to Sir Edward Dering of Surrendon in Kent, Bart. and dying in 1686, left three Sons, Edward, John and Philip.

Sir

Sir Edward the eldeſt Son, ſucceeded his Father, and though then but ſix Years old, was involved in the general Outlawry paſſed under King James in Ireland, not long after; but the Act giving Leave for all innocent Perſons and Minors, by themſelves or their Guardians, to make out their Pretenſions why they ſhould not ſuffer by it, in purſuance thereof his Claim was produced and allowed, even in that diſtracted Time. But the Eſtate ſuffer'd nevertheleſs by the Civil War that enſu'd, ſhort as it was, above forty thouſand Pounds. Sir Robert Southwell, his Guardian, giving in the Accounts to the Chancery of England, by which, in the ſingle Article of Rents alone, the Loſs amounted to the Sum of twenty thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-eight Pounds, twelve Shillings and five Pence Half-penny.

Sir Edward dying three Years after in London, upon the 9th of November, 1691, John (ninth of that Name) now Earl of Egmont, ſucceeded his Brother, who, in the Reign of Queen Anne, was twice Knight of the Shire for the County of Corke, and one of the Privy Council, in which Poſt he was continued by King George I. by whom, upon his Acceſſion to the Throne in 1714, he was created Baron Perceval of Burton in the County of Corke, and Baron Perceval: And again, in 1727, Viſcount Perceval of Kanturk in the ſame County.

Upon the Acceſſion of King George II. he was ſtill continued in the Privy Council, and being choſen Member of the firſt Parliament of this Reign, for Harwich in Eſſex, was appointed Recorder of the ſaid Borough. In 1732 he was the firſt Preſident of the Colony of Georgia in America, in 1733 created Earl of Egmont. His Lordſhip is married to Catharine Daughter of Sir Philip Parker a Morley in Suffolk, Bart. Siſter to the late Sir Philip Parker a Morley Long, Bart. laſt Male Heir of the Barons Morley of that Houſe, which Family through thoſe of Lovel of Tichmerſh, Morley, Delapole Earl of Suffolk, Stafford Earl of Stafford, Aldithley Earl of Glouceſter, Clare Earl of Glouceſter, Mortimer Earl of March, and other noble Houſes of the old Nobility, is thrice derived from Joan of Acres, Daughter to King Edward I. By this Lady he has had three Sons,

Sons, John, Philip and George, and four Daughters, Catharine, Mary, Mary and Helena, of which Catharine is now Widow of Thomas Hanmer of the Fenns, Esq; Heir apparent to Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lady Helena is married to Sir John Rawdon, of Rawdon Hall in the County of York, Bart. Of the Sons Philip and George, and of the Daughters the two Mary's, died Infants.

John the eldest, and now the only surviving Son, is Member of Parliament for the City and Liberties of Westminster, in England, and for the Borough of Dingley in Ireland, and upon the 15th of February 1737, was married to Catharine, second Daughter of James late Earl of Salisbury, by the Lady Anne Tufton, second Daughter of Thomas late Earl of Thanet, by his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Henry Cavendish, late Duke of Newcastle, by whom he has three Sons, John-James Percival, so named from his Godfathers the Earls of Egmont and Salisbury, born the 29th of January 1737-8, Cecil-Parker Percival, born October the 19th, 1739, and Philip-Tufton Percival, born March the 10th, 1741-2.

The Preamble to his Lordship's Patent, when created Earl, is as follows:

OUR trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Counseller John Lord Percival, Viscount Percival of Kanturk, Baron Percival of Burton, Baronet, and one of our most honourable Privy Council, &c. having already added, in an earlier Time of Life, by his own personal Virtue and Merit, to the Lustre and Dignity of his noble Family; our late Royal Father, of glorious Memory, in due Consideration thereof, did then distinguish and reward him, by conferring new Honours and Titles upon him. But as he has continu'd still to tread in the same honourable Path, by consulting the Advantage of the whole Race of Men, with the same Zeal and Application which others exercise in the Pursuit of their own private Interests; as he has never swerved from his Duty by the Allurement of Profit, nor ever been drawn aside by the Bait of Ambition; as he has appeared rather

to

to live for others than for himſelf, avoiding all Diſtinction of Parties, ſolely attached to the Publick Welfare, and wholly employ'd to promote true Piety, to relieve the Neceſſities of the moſt indigent, and to encourage the Endeavours of the moſt induſtrious Part of Mankind; from all which noble Qualities, Numbers of our unhappy Subjects both in this and in the new World, have reap'd abundant Benefit; and laſtly, as he has ſo juſtly temper'd his Love and Affection for his Country, with an Attachment and true Regard to his Prince; from all theſe Circumſtances he may truly ſeem to deſerve ſtill farther Honours, and therefore, that Titles may not be wanting to ſuch apparent Worth, we have called up the ſaid John Lord Viſcount Percival among the Earls of our Kingdom of Ireland, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Earl of Egmont.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Pearl, three Croſſes Paree on a Chief indented Ruby, for Percival. 2dly Topaz, three Chevrons Ruby, for Yvery and Perceval. 3dly Topaz crucile a Lion rampant Saphire, for Luvel of Kerry and Perceval. 4thly Barry undulie of ſix, for Luvel of Tichmerſh and Perceval.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Thiſtle erect, proper.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, an Antelope Pearl, attir'd, ducally gorg'd, chain'd, tufted, and ungul'd, Gold; on the Siniſter, a Stag Diamond, attir'd, collar'd, chain'd, and ungul'd as the Dexter; each holding in its Mouth, a Thiſtle, as the Creſt.

Motto. Sub Cruce Candor P. 27. N° 35.

Chief SEATS.

At Charlton in the County of Kent, two Miles from Greenwich, and ſeven from London; at Mount-pleaſant near Tunbridge Wells, in the ſame County; alſo at Burton, four Miles from Charleville, and 90 from Dublin; and at Loghort Caſtle, three Miles from Mallow, and 86 from Dnblin, both in the County of Corke, in Ireland.

XXXIV. THE

XXXIV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Brabazon Ponſonby, Earl of Beſborow Viſcount Duncannon, Baron of Beſborow, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

Created Baron of Beſborow in the County of Kilkenny, Auguſt the 1ſt, 1721, the 8th of George I. and Viſcount Duncannon of the Fort of Duncannon in the County of Wexford, February 1, 1722-3, the 9th of his Reign, and Earl of Beſborow October 6, 1739, 13th of George II.

The Deſcent and valorous Actions of this noble Family, being ſet forth in the Preamble to the Patent of the firſt Peer thereof, I have here inſerted it intire, as follows:

'WHEREAS Ancientneſs of Extraction, Valour, unſhaken Loyalty and Perſonal Qualifications, 'do juſtly claim Favour and Eſteem of good and 'equitable Princes; and we having, with Pleaſure, 'obſerved, that our truſty and well-beloved Subject, 'William Ponſonby, Eſq; is deſervedly recommended 'to us by all theſe Titles, being deſcended from noble 'Anceſtors of Picardy in France; who at the Norman 'Invaſion, came into Great Britain, and eſtabliſhed 'themſelves in the County of Cumberland, whence 'his Father removed about eighty Years ago in the 'Kingdom of Ireland, during the diſtreſſed Condition 'of the Proteſtant Intereſt there, occaſioned by the 'Popiſh Rebellion, and their cruel Maſſacres. In the 'ſuppreſſing of which, his valorous Actions did not 'only gain him the Preferment of a Colonel, and the 'Honour of Knighthood; but his other perſonal 'Qualifications render'd him worthy the Alliance of 'many Peers of that Realm. Nor are the Qualities of 'the preſent Son leſs eminent than thoſe of his Father; 'with the ſame good Diſpoſitions has he from his tendereſt Youth roſe up an Aſſerter of the Liberties and 'legal Government of his native Country; ſignaliz'd 'himſelf early, and for many Years in the Army, 'particularly in the reſolute Defence of Londonderry, 'when the Common Cauſe was at the laſt Gaſp. Having attended that whole War, and been raiſed to the 'Rank of a Colonel, he afterwards ſerved conſtantly

'in

' in Parliament, ſtrenuouſly aſſerting there, not only ' the publick Good, and the eſtabliſh'd Religion, but ' likewiſe our Succeſſion to the Crown, againſt all the ' wicked Attempts made to obſtruct it; which laudable Example, ſix of his Sons and Grandſons at once, ' virtuouſly imitated in the ſame Senate.

' Now, that ſo many good and eminent Services ' may not remain unregarded, and that others may ' be encouraged to gain the Rewards due to Merit, we ' have reſolved to raiſe the ſaid Perſon, who has ſo ' well deſerved of us, and the Common-wealth, to the ' Dignity of a Peer. Know ye therefore, &c.

Sir John Ponſonby of Hale in Cumberland, who was the firſt of this Family in Ireland, marry'd Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter of the Lord Follior, (and Widow of Sir Edward Wingfield, Kt. who by her was Father of Folliot Wingfield, Lord Powers-Court) and by her the ſaid Sir John had two Sons, and a Daughter named Elizabeth, which Daughter was marry'd to Francis Boyle, Lord Viſcount Shannon; and of the Sons, which were Henry and William, the eldeſt was knighted; but he dying without Iſſue, William his Brother became Heir, and by King George I. was created a Baron and Viſcount, as above.

He marry'd Mary, Sifter to Brabazon Moor of Ardee in the County of Louth, Eſq; and by her had three Sons and ſix Daughters; which Daughters were Elizabeth, Anne, Mary, Bridget, Dorothy and Letitia; and thereof the eldeſt was marry'd to Colonel Thomas Newcomin.

Of the Sons, which are Brabazon, Henry, and Folliot, the latter is in the Army, and Aid de Camp to the Lords Juſtices, the ſecond is a Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and a Major General of his Majeſty's Armies, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Eniſteige, and was a Member of the late Parliament for the Borough of Fethard, and is marry'd to the Lady Frances Brabazon, youngeſt Daughter of Chambre the 5th Earl of Meath.

Brabazon the eldeſt Son, who was many Years a Member of Parliament for the County of Kildare, ſucceeding his Father, on the 17th of November 1724, was the ſecond Lord Duncannon, &c. and in May

1726, was sworn one of the Privy Council to K. Geo. I. as he also was to his present Majesty, by whom he was created an Earl, as above, and was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Revenues, which he resign'd lately to his 2d Son. And his Lordship marrying Alice, Daughter to Hugh Colvill, Esq; Son of Sir Robert Colvill of Newton in the North of Ireland, (and Widow of Stephen Moor, Esq;) by her has, now living, three Sons and three Daughters, whereof William the eldest Son, Lord Duncannon, is Knight of the Shire for the County of Kilkenny, and in the English Parliament Member for the Town of Derby, is a Member also of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Secretary to William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant, whose eldest Daughter, the Lady Caroline, he marry'd in 1739. John the second Son is now Commissioner of the Revenue, and Member of Parliament for Newtoun in the County of Downe, and is marry'd to the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second Daughter of the said Duke of Devonshire. Richard the youngest Son is Secretary to the Commissioners of the Revenue, in which Post he succeeded his Brother John. The eldest Daughter, Lady Anne, is married to Benjamin Burton, Esq; Lady Elizabeth, the second, to Sir William Townes, Bart. and Lady Lætitia, the youngest, to Harvey Morres Esq;

ARMS.

Ruby, a Chevron between three Combs, Pearl.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet Topaz, three Arrows, their Heads downward, one in Pale, the others in Saltire, envelop'd with a Snake proper.

Supporters. Two Lions reguardant of the latter.

Motto. ——— P. 57. N°55.

Chief SEATS.

At Besborow in the County of Kilkenny, one Mile from Carrick, and 60 from Dublin; and at Bishops-Court in the County of Kildare, two Miles from Naas, and ten from Dublin.

XXXV.

XXXV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Ralph Verney, Earl Verney, Viſcount Fermannagh, Baron of Belturbet, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, March 16, 1661, the 13th of Charles II. Baron Verney of Belturbet in the County of Cavan, and Viſcount of the County of Fermannagh, June 16, 1703, the 2d of Queen Anne, and Earl Verney in the Province of Leinſter, February 7. 1742, 16 George II.

Of this ancient Family, (which have been long ſeated in the County of Bucks) was Sir Ralph Verney, Kt. whoſe Son John Verney, ſtands one of the moſt eminent in the Catalogue of Gentry, made for the ſaid County, in the 12th Year of K. Henry VI. 1433.

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter and Heir to Sir Robert Whittingham of Penley in the County of Hertford, Kt. (Sheriff of London in 1419) and by that Marriage being poſſeſs'd of the ſaid Eſtate at Penley, was therein ſucceeded by Sir Ralph their Son, who in 1465, was Lord Mayor of London.

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter and Heir to Francis Iwardly of Quainton in the County of Bucks, Eſq; and by her had Sir Ralph his Heir, and two Daughters; whereof Eleanor was marry'd to Sir Edward Grevil, Kt. and the other to Sir John Conway, Kt.

Sir Ralph, who ſucceeded his Father, marry'd Elizabeth, 2d Daughter to Edward Lord Bray of Stoke, and Siſter and Coheir to John Lord Bray, and by her had ſeven Sons and two Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Anne and Jane, the latter was marry'd to Sir Francis Hynde of the County of Cambridge, Kt. and Anne was the Wife of Sir Nicholas Pointz of Acton in the County of Glouceſter.

Of the ſaid ſeven Sons, which were Edward, John, Edmund, Francis, Ralph, Uriah, and Richard; the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father, and was marry'd to Dorothy, Daughter of Sir Edward Peckham, Kt. but he dying without Iſſue, as did John his next Brother, Edmund the 3d Son became Heir, and was knighted.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife Frances, Daughter to John Haſtings of Elford in the County of Oxford, Eſq; by whom he had no Iſſue; by his ſecond, who was

Audrey, Daughter to William Gardner of Fulmer, he had Sir Francis Verney of Penley, whose Wife was Ursula, Daughter to William St. Barb, Esq; but he dying without Issue, we shall return to Sir Edmund his Father.

Sir Edmund marrying to his 3d Wife Mary, Daughter to ——— Blankney of Sparrowham in the County of Norfolk, by her had Sir Edmund Verney of Middle Claydon in the County of Bucks; which Sir Edmund was born at London, April 7, 1596, and was bred most Part of his Time at Court, with an Education answerable to his Birth, 'till his Mind was accomplish'd with that useful and manly Knowledge, which raised him to Thoughts of high Employment.

He then spent some Time with the Lord Goring, to see the Low-Country Wars, and afterwards attended the Lord Herbert and Sir Henry Wotton, to see the Countries of France and Italy. And in 1618, Temp. Jac. 1. went with the Earl of Bristol into Spain, and on his Return, was recommended to the Service of Prince Charles.

On the Prince's coming to the Crown, he was made Knight Marshal; and in 1627, the 3d of Charles I. he was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Aylsbury in the County of Bucks, as in the 15th and 16th of that Reign, he was chose for Chipping-Wicomb in the same County.

By his Place of Knight Marshal, he holding the Royal Standard at Nottingham, he said, That, by the Grace of GOD, (which was always his Word) they that would wrest that Standard from his Hand, must first wrest his Soul from his Body; and accordingly, at the Battle of Edge-hill, in the County of Warwick, fought on the 23d of October 1642, when he boldly charged with his Majesty's Standard among the thickest of the Rebels, that the Soldiers might be engaged to follow him, and was offer'd his Life by a Throng of Enemies who surrounded him, upon Condition he would deliver the Standard; he rejected their Offer, and lost his Life with great Courage and Honour, for in that Day fell sixteen Gentlemen by his Hand; and at the Time that he lost his Life for his Sovereign at home, he had sent his Son, Sir Ralph Verney, to accomplish himself for his Service abroad.

He

He marry'd Margaret, eldeſt Daughter to Sir Thomas Denton of Hilleſden in the County of Bucks, and by her had ſix Sons and ſix Daughters.

Of the Sons, which were, Sir Ralph, before-mention'd, Thomas, Sir Edmund, Henry, John, and Richard; Sir Edmund and Henry being Colonels in the King's Service; the former, who was Colonel of a Regiment of Horſe, and Deputy-Governor of Drogheda in Ireland, was kill'd at the Taking of that Town; and Sir Ralph the eldeſt Son, ſucceeding his Father, and being a Member of that Parliament, which in 1660, reſtor'd King Charles II. he was the next Year ereated a Baronet.

In 1681, and 1688, he was choſe Member of Parliament for the Town of Buckingham; and by Mary his Wife, who was Daughter and Heir to John Blackwell of Waſeing and Abington in the County of Berks, he had three Sons and three Daughters, which Daughters dy'd young.

Of the Sons, which were Edmund, John, and Ralph; the eldeſt had two Sons, Ralph and Edmund, and a Daughter Mary; but the Sons dying without Iſſue, John his next Brother became Heir, and by Queen Anne was created Baron Verney of Belturbet, and Viſcount Fermannagh.

In 1710 and 1713, he was choſe Member of Parliament for the County of Buckingham, as in 1717, he was for the Borough of Agmondeſham in that County; and dying on the 23d of June, the ſame Year, left Iſſue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Ralph Palmer, of Little Chelſea in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; a Son named Ralph, and three Daughtert.

Of the Daughters, which are Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret, the latter was marry'd to Sir Thomas Cave of Stanford in the County of Northampton, Bart. and Mary to Colonel John Lovet of Ireland; but Elizabeth the eldeſt, is as yet unmarry'd.

Ralph, who in 1717, ſucceeded his Father, and is the preſent Lord, alſo ſucceeded him as Member of Parliament for the Borough of Agmondeſham, for which Place he was rechoſen in 1722; and in May 1741, for Wendover, and was created Earl Verney, as above.

John, the eldeſt Son, married the Daughter of Joſiah Nicholſon of Clapham, Eſq; but dying in

1737, left her with Child of a Daughter. Ralph, now ſtiled Viſcount Fermanagh, married in 1740, the Daughter of Henry Herring of London, Merchant; and his Lordſhip marrying Catharine, Daughter and Coheir to Henry Paſchell, of Baddow-Hall in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; by her had two Sons and two Daughters; which are, John, Ralph, Elizabeth, and Catharine.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Saphire, on a Croſs Pearl, five Mullets Ruby, for the Name of Verney. 2d and 3d Ruby, two Bends, the upper one Topaz, the other Pearl, for the Name of Fitz-Walter, and was the Arms of Milo Fitz-Walter, whom King Henry I. made Earl of Hereford, in Right of his Wife, who was Daughter and Heir to Bernard Newmarſh, Lord of Brecknock.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Phœnix in Flames, all proper, beholding a Ray of the Sun, Topaz.

Supporters. Two Tygers Pearl, each gorg'd with a Ducal Coronet Saphire, chain'd Gold.

Motto. Ung Tout Seul. P. 46. N° 33.

Chief SEATS.

At Middle-Clayden in the County of Bucks, four Miles from Buckingham, and forty from London; and at Baddow-Hall in the County of Eſſex, two Miles from Chelmsford, and twenty-five from London.

XXXVI. THE moſt noble and puiſſant Lord William Maule, Earl of Panmure, Viſcount and Baron Maule.

Created Baron Maule and Viſcount Maule, of Whitechurch, and Earl Panmure of Forth, in April 1743, 16 George II.

This very ancient and noble Family is originally French, and derive their Surname from the Town and Lordſhip of Maule in France, eight Leagues from Paris, upon the Confines of Normandy.

Anſold, Lord of Maule, made a Donation to the Priory of St. Martin des Champs at Paris, in 1015, and his Son Guarin is mention'd in a Charter of Robert

berth King of France, before 1030, and was ſucceeded by another Anſold, and he by Peter Lord of Maule, who in 1076 founded a Priory of Benedictines at his Town of Maule, and was General of the French Army againſt the King of England in 1098, and had Iſſue Anſold his Succeſſor, and Guarin de Maule, who came into England with William the Conquerer, beſides ſeveral other Children.

Anſold, Lord of Maule, was famous in the Wars of Italy and Greece, and one of the Chief of the Norman and French Captains under Robert Duke of Apulia; and was ſo great at Home, that he had his Barons and Knights, whom he cauſed to ſwear Fealty, and do Homage to his Son before his Death. He marry'd Odeline, Daughter to Raoul Lord of Rony, and was ſucceeded by his Son.

Peter Lord of Maule, who was one of the Generals of the French Army at the Battle of Breneville, in 1119, and went with forty Knights in his Retinue to the Siege of Bretteuill in 1138. He marry'd Ade, Daughter to the Earl of Guines, by his Wife, Siſter to the Lord of Montmorancy, by whom he had

Roger Lord of Maule, who marry'd Idoine, Daughter to the Viſcount of Chaumont; his Son Robert went to the Holy Land with St. Louis King of France, where he was taken Priſoner by the Sarazens, and upon his Return founded the Priory of St. Leonard at his Caſtle of Panmure.

This Family continu'd to flouriſh in France, 'till another Robert, laſt Lord Maule there, whoſe Arms are ſtill remaining in the Church of Maule, being the very ſame the Earls of Panmure carry'd for their paternal Coat to this Day. He was kill'd in Hungary in the War againſt the Turks, in 1398, leaving one Daughter his ſole Heir, who carry'd the Lordſhip of Maule, and many other Seigneuries to her Huſband, Simon de Moranvilliers, Lord of Flaccourt, Steward to the Dauphin of France. Having done with the eldeſt Branch, we return to Guarin de Maule, younger Son to Peter Lord of Maule, the direct Anceſtor of this noble Family.

Which Guarin came into England with William the Conquerer, among the Names of whoſe Followers, Maule is always found, particularly in Holingſhed, and

got the Lordſhip of Hatton de Cliveland, out of which Robert de Maule, his Son, made a Donation to the Abbey of Whitby, tempore Henrici primi; from whom deſcended Serlo de Maule, who was a Baron of England in the Reign of King John, and named at the Coronation of King Henry III.

Of this ſame Family was William de Maule, who ſided with David I. King of Scotland, in the Bellum Standardi, in 1138, and continuing to follow that King's Fortunes, obtain'd the Lordſhip of Foulis, out of which he made Donations to the Priory of St. Andrew; and is Witneſs to ſome of the Charters made by King David, and his Son Prince Henry, before the Year 1152. He dying without Iſſue Male, Sir Richard de Maule, his Nephew, carry'd on the Line of the Family, and was ſucceeded by his Son Sir Peter de Maule, or Maulia.

Which Peter, about the Year 1224, tempore Alexandri ſecundi, obtain'd the Barony of Panmure, by the Marriage of Chriſtian, Daughter and ſole Heir of William de Valoignes, Lord Panmure, and Great Chamberlain of Scotland; and dying in 1254, by the ſaid Chriſtian his Wife, left Iſſue Sir William his Succeſſor, and Sir Thomas, who was Governor of Brechin, which he defended forty Days againſt King Edward I. and was there ſlain in 1303.

Which William Baron of Panmure, was High Sheriff of the County of Forfar, at the Death of King Alexander III. and one of the Barons of Scotland, who did Homage to King Edward I. for his Lands which he held of the Crown in 1292. He marry'd Emam, Daughter to John de Vaus Lord Dirleton, High Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh, by whom he left Iſſue Sir Henry his Son and Heir.

Which Sir Henry de Maule was knighted by King Robert Bruce, whom he ſerved in the Wars againſt England; and marry'd Margaret, Daughter to William Hay of Locherwert, Anceſtor to the Marqueſs of Tweedale, by whom he had

Walter de Maule, Baron of Panmure, who was Governor of Kildrummy in the Beginning of the Reign of King David Bruce, and had Sir William his Son and Succeſſor.

Which

Which Sir William marry'd Marion, only Daughter to Sir David Fleming of Biggar, Anceſtor to the Earl of Wigton, by Jane his Wife Daughter to David Barclay Lord Brechin, and by her had Thomas his Son and Succeſſor.

Which Thomas de Maule, Baron of Panmnre, was knighted by King Robert III. and was one of the Commanders of the Governor of Scotland's Army at the bloody Battle of Hairlaw, where he was ſlain, with all the Gentlemen of his Name, in 1411, leaving Iſſue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, Anceſtor to the Lord Gray, a Son born after his Death, named Thomas, who preſerved the Family, that otherwiſe would have been quite extinguiſh'd.

Which Thomas, Baron of Panmure, was knighted by King James I. and upon the Death of Walter Earl of Athole and Lord Brechin, in 1437, laid Claim to the Lordſhip of Brechin, in Right of his Great Grandmother, Daughter to David Lord Brechin, and obtain'd ſome Parts of the Eſtate of that Family, but was kept out of the Barony by the Miniſtry of King James II. which after ſome Time returned to the Family of the Maules. He marry'd Margaret, Daughter to Sir Thomas Abercromby of that Ilk in the County of Fife, one of the Lords of Seſſions, and left Iſſue Sir Thomas his Son and Succeſſor.

Which Sir Thomas was alſo knighted, and was very powerful in the Reign of King James III. and ſtiled in Records, The noble and puiſſant Lord Thomas de Maule, Lord of Panmure. He married the Lady Elizabeth Lindſay, Daughter to Alexander Earl of Crawford, and Grandchild to the Lady Jane, Daughter to King Robert II. by whom he had a Son nam'd Alexander, who dy'd in his Life-time, leaving Iſſue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Sir David Guthrie of that Ilk, Kt. Lord High Treaſurer of Scotland, Thomas, who ſucceeded his Grandfather.

Which Thomas was Bailiff of Barry, and knighted by James IV. and marry'd (1ſt) Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to Sir David Rollo of Ballachie, by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Andrew Lord Gray; and after her Death, Chriſtian, Daughter to William Lord Graham, Anceſtor to the Duke of Montroſe.

Montroſe. He was kill'd with his Maſter K. James IV. at the fatal Field of Flodden, in 1513, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son of the firſt Marriage.

Robert Baron of Panmure, who was ſome time High Sheriff of the County of Forfar, and Bailiff of Barry, had a Licence from King James V. exempting him from Parliaments; was at the Battle of Lithgow Bridge, with the Earl of Lennox, for that King's Liberty, in 1526; and in Queen Mary's Reign, with the Lord Gray, ſtorm'd the Town of Perth, which held out againſt the Queen's Authority; was a great Oppoſer of the Union with England; and after the Battle of Pinkin-cleugh, was beſieg'd in his Caſtle of Panmure by the Engliſh, wounded, and carry'd Priſoner to the Tower of London. He marry'd (firſt) Iſabel, Daughter to Sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie in the County of Perth; ſecondly, Iſabel, Daughter to Sir Robert Arbuthnet of that Ilk, Anceſtor to the Lord Viſcount Arbuthnet, and was ſucceeded by Thomas his eldeſt Son by the firſt Marriage.

Which Thomas went over with Cardinal Beaton, Embaſſador to France, in 1538; and upon his Return, was taken Priſoner at the Fight of Halden-rigg; and being releaſed, was, again with the Earl of Angus, in the Van of the Scots Army at the bloody Battle of Pinkin-cleugh, in 1547, where he eſcaped with great Difficulty, having many of his Followers kill'd. He was alſo among the Scots Nobility, who enter'd into that memorable Aſſociation for the Defence of King James VI. upon his Inauguration. He marry'd (firſt) Elizabeth, Daughter to David Earl of Crawford; and ſecondly, Margaret, Daughter to Sir George Halliburton of Pitcur, and by the laſt he had one Son Patrick, who ſucceeded him.

Which Patrick was by King James VI. made Hereditary Bailiff of Barry; and dying in 1605, left Iſſue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter to Sir John Erſkine of Dun, (Privy Counſellor, and one of the Embaſſadors to France, at the Marriage of Queen Mary) Patrick his only Son and Heir.

Which Patrick was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James VI. and King Charles I. Keeper of the King's Houſe and Park at Eltham, High Sheriff and Vice-Admiral of the County of Forfar, and created Lord

Lord Brechin and Navarr, and Earl of Panmure, and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever.

This Earl was with King Charles in all the Battles in which his Royal Perſon was engag'd, and attended his Majeſty in all his Removes, after he was deliver'd up by the Scots Army to the Engliſh Commiſſioners, and ſtay'd with him till he was made Priſoner in Cariſbrook Caſtle, that all his old Servants were forbid upon their Peril to come near him; and after the King's Murder, Oliver Cromwell impoſed a Fine of 10,000l. Sterling on him for his Loyalty.

This noble Earl marry'd (firſt) Frances, Daughter to Sir Edward Stanhope, Lord Preſident of the North, and elder Brother to the Lord Stanhope, by whom he had George Lord Brechin his Succeſſor. His ſecond Wife was Mary Waldrum, Maid of Honour to Queen Henrietta, and a near Couſin to the Great Duke of Buckingham; and his third Wife was Mary, Daughter to John Earl of Mar, Lord High Treaſurer of Scotland, and Widow of William Earl Mariſhal.

George Earl of Panmure, was Colonel of a Regiment of Horſe for the King, during the Civil War, with which he was preſent at the Battles of Dunbar and Innerkeithing; and after the Defeat at Worceſter, commanded the Remains of the King's Army in Scotland, but was forced to ſurrender to Cromwell the Year following. He marry'd Jane, eldeſt Daughter to John Earl of Loudon, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and by her had George Lord Maule, his Succeſſor, James Maule of Balumbie, and Harry Maule of Kelly.

George was one of the Privy Council to K. Cha. II. and King James II. and marry'd Jane, only Daughter to John Earl of Wigton; but dy'd without ſurviving Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by James his Brother.

Which James Earl of Panmure, was alſo one of the Privy Council to King James II. and marry'd the Lady Margaret, third Daughter to William and Anne, Duke and Ducheſs of Hamilton; but he dying without Iſſue alſo, on the 11th of April 1723, at Paris, in the 64th Year of his Age, the Honour would have devolved upon Harry the youngeſt, were it not for the Forfeiture of the ſaid James, who was concern'd in the

the Rebellion at Preſton in Lancaſhire, in 1715, and on the 7th of May 1716, attainted of High Treaſon.

This Harry marry'd (firſt) the Lady Mary, only Daughter to William Fleming, Earl of Wigton, by whom he had two Sons, and a Daughter nam'd Jane, which Daughter was marry'd to George Lord Ramſay, eldeſt Son to William Earl of Dalhouſie; and by his preſent Wife Anne, Siſter to John Crawford, Lord Viſcount Garnock, he has one Son and a Daughter.

Harry dy'd, and was ſucceeded in his Eſtate by his only ſurviving Son of the firſt Marriage, William, who is now Earl Panmure, and a Member in this preſent Parliament for the Shire of Forfar, as his Brother John is for the Boroughs of Aberdeen, Montroſe, &c. He is Keeper of the Regiſter of Seaſings.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, party per Pale Pearl and Ruby, on a Border eight Eſcallops, all counterchang'd, for the Name of Maule; 2d Pearl, three Pallets wavey Ruby, for Valoignes, as marrying the Heireſs of that Family; 3d Quarter counter-quarter'd, 1ſt and 4th Saphire, a Chevron between three Croſs Pattees Topaz, for Barclay Lord Brechin; 2d and 3d Pearl, three Piles iſſuing from the Chief, conjoin'd by three Points, Ruby, for Brechin Lord Brechin. 4th Quarter as the firſt.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Wyvern Emrald, ſpouting Fire before and behind.

Supporters. Two Greyhounds proper, each gorg'd with a Collar Ruby, charg'd with three Eſcallop-Shells Pearl.

Motto. Clementia & Animis. P. 24. N° 42.

Chief SEATS.

At Panmure in the Shire of Forfar or Angus, ſeven Miles from Dundee, and 27 from Edinburgh; it is a ſtately Palace, with noble Gardens, and a fine Park ſix Miles round; and at the Caſtle of Brechin in the ſame County, ten Miles from Panmure, and ſeven from Montroſe: But the late Earl being forfeited, as before obſerv'd, they were ſold by the Government.

VISCOUNTS.

VISCOUNTS.

Preſton, *Viſcount* Gormanſton.

THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Jenico Preſton, Viſcount Gormanſton, Baron Laundreſs of the Naas, and Premier Viſcount of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Created Baron of the Naas in the County of Kildare, and Viſcount of Gormanſton in the County of Meath, Auguſt 7, 1477, the 18th of Edward IV.

The firſt of this ancient Family, that became ſeated in Ireland, was Robert Preſton, Eſq; who in the Reign of Edward III. was Lord of the Manor of Preſton in Lancaſhire, which Manor goes by their Name to this Day; and in 1379, the 3d of Richard II. the ſaid Robert was knighted in the Field, by Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

He was likewiſe made Baron of the Exchequer, and was ſucceeded by Sir Chriſtopher Preſton, Kt. to whom ſucceeded Sir Robert Preſton, who, in 1470, was made Knight of the Garter, that Moſt Noble Order being then eſtabliſhed in Ireland, and conſiſted of thirteen Members only; but in 1494, was ſet aſide by Act of Parliament.

He was alſo Baron of Naas, and Viſcount Gormanſton by Deſcent from an Intermarriage with the Daughter of William Laundreſs, and in 1478, and 93, was

Lord

Lord Deputy of Ireland, after which he was Receiver-General of the Revenues; and dying in 1503 left Iſſue by Jane his Wife, Daughter to Sir Richard Molineux, Kt. William, the ſecond Lord, who in 1515 was Lord Juſtice of Ireland.

He married Anne, Daughter to Sir Robert Burnell, and by her had Jenico Preſton, the third Lord, whoſe Wife was Catharine, Daughter to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and by her he had Chriſtopher Preſton, the fourth Lord; which Chriſtopher marrying Catharine, Daughter to Sir Thomas Fitz-William of Merion, by her had Jenico, the fifth Lord, and another Son named Thomas, who by King Charles I. was created Viſcount Tarrah.

Jenico, who was the fifth Lord, married Margaret St. Lawrence, Daughter to the Baron of Hoth, and by her had Nicholas Preſton, the ſixth Lord; which Nicholas marrying Mary Barnwall, Daughter to —— Lord Viſcount Kingſland, by her had two Sons, Jenico and Nicholas; of which, the eldeſt ſucceeded, and was the 7th Lord.

He was alſo one of the Privy Council to K. James II. and in 1690, a Colonel of Horſe in his Service, for which he was afterwards outlaw'd; and his Lordſhip marrying Margaret, third Daughter to Carryl Lord Viſcount Molineux, by her had a Daughter nam'd Mary; which Daughter being married to Anthony Preſton, her firſt Couſion, the Son of Nicholas laſt mention'd, by him had ſeven Daughters, and a Son named Jenico, who is about 26 Years of Age, but not as yet reſtored to the Honours of his Anceſtors; and on the 9th of Feb. 1729-30, his Lordſhip was married to Thomaſine, Daughter to John Barnwall Lord Trimelſton, and has Iſſue.

A R M S.

Topaz, On a Chief, Diamond, three Creſcents Gold.

Creſt. On a Cap of Maintenance, a Fox paſſant, proper.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion Topaz. On the Sinifter, a Fox proper.

Motto. Sans Taſche. P. 30. N° 1.

Chief S E A T.

At Gormanſton in the County of Meath, five Miles from Drogheda, and 15 from Dublin.

II. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, John Roche, Viſcount de Rupe and Fermoy in the County of Cork, ſo created by King Edward IV. but the preſent Lord is outlaw'd.

The Pedigree of this Ancient and Moſt Noble Family is deduced as follows:

Charles the Great, Emperor of the Weſt, and King of France, had a Son call'd Lewis Debonnaire, Emperor and King of France, and he marrying Judith, Daughter to Wolf, or Guelph, Count of Bavaria, by her had Charles the Bald, Emperor and King of France, who married Ermentruda, Daughter of Odo, or Eudes, Count of Orleans, and by her had a Daughter named Judith, who was married to Baldwin the firſt, Earl of Flanders, and by him was Mother to Baldwin the 2d, Earl of Flanders, who married Ethelwitha, or Elfrida, Daughter to Alfred, call'd the Great, King of England, and by her had Arnold the firſt, Earl of Flanders, whoſe Wife was Alix, or Adela, Daughter of Herbert, Count of Vermandois, and by her had Balwin the Third, Earl of Flanders, whoſe Wife was Matilda, Daughter of Herman, Duke of Saxony, and by her had Arnold the 2d, Earl of Flanders, whoſe Wife was Boſalia, Daughter to Berengarius III. King of Italy, and by her he had Baldwin the 4th, ſirnamed Longbeard, Earl of Flanders, who married Ogiva, Daughter of Theodoric, Duke of Luxembourg, and by her he had Baldwin the fifth, Earl of Flanders, whoſe Wife was Adeleida, Daughter of Robert King of France, Son of Hugh Capet, King of France, and by her he had a Daughter nam'd Matilda, who was married to King William the Conqueror, and by him had Henry I. King of England, whoſe Wife was Maud, Daughter to Malcolm III. King of Scotland, and by her he had a Daughter, Maud the Empreſs, whoſe ſecond Huſband was Geofrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, and by him had Henry II. King of England, who married Eleanor, Daughter to William the 5th, Duke of Aquitain, and by her had John King of England, whoſe Wife was Iſabella, Daughter to Aymer Count of Angouleſme, and by her had Henry III. King of England, who marrying Eleanor, Daughter to Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence and Forcalquiers, Grandſon of Alphonſo II.

King

King of Arragon, by her had Edward I. King of England; which Edward marrying Eleanor, Daughter to Ferdinand III. King of Caſtile and Leon, by her, among other Children, had Joan of Acon, or Acres, (ſo call'd from her being born there, whilſt the King and Queen, her Father and Mother, were in the Holy Land) his 2d Daughter, which Joan marrying to her firſt Huſband, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter and Hereford, by him had a Son Gilbert, Earl of Glouceſter, &c. and three Daughters, who were Coheireſſes after their Brother's Death, who dy'd without Iſſue.

Of the ſaid Daughters, Elizabeth the third, who founded Clare-Hall in Cambridge, had four Huſbands; the firſt was John de Burgh, or Bourk, Lord Burgh, eldeſt Son of Richard de Burgh Earl of Ulſter; the ſecond Huſband was Theobald, Lord Verdon; the third was Sir Roger Damory, and the fourth Huſband was Ralph, the Son of Alexander de la Roche of Ireland, Anceſtor of this Family; and the ſaid Ralph, by the ſaid Elizabeth de Clare his Wife (as Sandford in his Genealogical Hiſtoy of the Kings of England atteſts) had Iſſue a Son, David de la Roche, who was the Father of John de Rupe, or la Roche, Lord of Fermoy, who liv'd in the 11th Year of King Richard II. and had Iſſue Maurice Fitz-John, Lord la Roche and Fermoy, from whom deſcended in a direct Male Line, David Roche, Lord Viſcount Roche of Fermoy, who liv'd in the Reigns of King Charles I. and King Charles II. and did quarter the Arms of the ſaid Elizabeth de Clare.

This Lord was a very ſtrenuous Actor for the Intereſt of King Charles I. in Ireland, and after his Death, for that of King Charles II. for which he forfeited, after the Reduction of Ireland by the Uſurper Oliver Cromwell, a very great Eſtate, computed to be now ſet for above fifty Thouſand Pounds per Ann. and going abroad with a Regiment, help'd to do all the Service he could to King Charles II. in his Exile; but after the Reſtoration returning into England with the King, he ſolicited for his Eſtate and Honours being reſtored to him again (as he might have well expected, conſidering his Services) but all to no Purpoſe; for the King had ſuch Counſellors at that Time about him, that this Lord and a great many more loſt their Honours and Eſtates for their Loyalty; and the ſaid Eſtates were confirm'd

to thoſe who acquir'd them by their not being altogether ſo ſtrictly Loyal.

This Lord dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his Brother John Roche, Lord Viſcount Fermoy, and he marrying Catharine, Daughter to David Condon, Eſq; left Iſſue two Sons, and a Daughter Eleanor.

Of the Sons, David, the eldeſt, ſucceeded, and was bred to the Sea, having the late Queen Anne's Letter, but was unfortunately drown'd at Plymouth, in the great Storm in 1703, and was ſucceeded by his Brother Ulick, the late Lord, who married to Anne, the Widow of —— Purcell, Eſq; and Daughter of —— Carr of the County of Northumberland, Eſq; and dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by John Roche of Ballindangan, Eſq; who is in the Service of the King of Sardinia, and has no Iſſue.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Ruby, three Roches naiant in Pale, Pearl. 2d Vair, a Chief cheque, Topaz and Ruby. 3d as the 2d, 4th as the 1ſt.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Rock proper, on which is a Roche, as in the Coat; and thereon an Aſpray or Fiſh-Eagle, with its Wings diſplay'd, Silver, member'd Gold.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion, Erminois, viz. Yellow powder'd with Black. On the Siniſter, a Greyhound, Diamond, gorg'd with a plain Collar, Topaz.

Motto. Mon Dieu eſt ma Roche. P. 31. N° 2.

Chief SEAT.

At ——————

III. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, James Butler, Viſcount Montgarret, and Baron of Kells.

Created Baron of Kells in the County of Kilkenny, and Viſcount of Montgarret (an Houſe) in the County of Wexford, October 23, 1550, the 5th of Edward VI.

The Deſcent of this noble Family being ſet forth under the Title of Earl of Arran, we ſhall here only

obſerve that Pierce Earl of Ormond, marrying Margaret, Daughter to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, the 8th Earl of Kildare, by her had three Sons and two Daughters; of which Sons, Richard the youngeſt, was created Viſcount Montgarret, as above; and he marrying Margaret, Daughter to Richard Brainthwait, Serjeant at Law, and Widow of Sir Thomas Spencer of Yarnton in the County of Oxford, Bart. by her, who dy'd in 1655, had a Son nam'd Edmund, who ſucceeded him, and was Father of Richard the third Lord, which Richard marrying the Daughter of O Neil, by her had Edmund the 4th Lord.

He married to his firſt Wife, Dorothy, 2d Daughter to Mervin Touchet Lord Audley, and Earl of Caſtlehaven, and by her had Richard the fifth Lord; which Richard, in the Reign of King Charles II. was a Captain in the French Service; but after K. James aſcended the Throne, he return'd to his native Country, and there, for his Service to that King, was outlaw'd, and loſt his Eſtate, as alſo his Seat in Parliament, which was not reſtor'd to the Family, 'till the 6th of October, 1721, the 7th of George I.

He married Amelia, Daughter to William Blundel of Croſby in the County of Lancaſter, Eſq; and dy'd in February 1706-7, by her he had three Sons, Edmund, Richard, and James; whereof Edmund was the ſixth Lord; and his Wife was Mary, Daughter to ——— Bohannon of the City of Derry, by whom he had three Sons and one Daughter, which Daughter is dead; and his Lordſhip dying in 1735, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son, Richard, who dying Childleſs in 1736, the Honour devolv'd to his Brother James, who is married to Margaret, Daughter to John Lord Trimleſton, but has no Iſſue; and of the Sons, which were Richard, James, and Edmund; the latter is married, the ſecond is now Viſcount, and the eldeſt was married to Catharine, Siſter to Charles O Neil, of Shean's Caſtle in the County of Antrim, Eſq; but had no Iſſue.

Note. Edmund the 4th Lord Viſcount Montgarret, married to his ſecond Wife, Elizabeth, Daughter to ——— Fitz-Simons, of the County of Stafford in England, and by her had Edward Butler of Ballyragget in the County of Kilkenny; whoſe Wife was Daughter to George Matthews of Thomas Town in the County of Tipperary,

Tipperary, and by her he had three Sons, whereof Edmond and Pierce are dead, and George is married to Catharine, eldest Daughter of John King, Lord Kingston, and has Issue.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st Topaz, a Chief indented Saphire, for the Name of Butler. 2d Ruby, three cover'd Cups Topaz, taken as Lords Butlers of Ireland. 2d Pearl, a Lion rampant and Chief Ruby, on the latter a Swan Silver, between two Annulets Gold, for Carrick. 4th as the first, a Crescent for Difference.

Crest. In a Ducal Coronet Topaz, a Plume of five Feathers, and thence a Falcon rising, all Pearl.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Falcon with Wings expanded, Silver, beak'd and member'd Gold. On the Sinister, a Male Griphon Pearl; his Horns, Beak, fore Legs, Rays, plain Collar and Chain, Topaz.

Motto. Depressus Extollor. P. 31. N° 3.

Chief SEAT.

At Montgarret in the County of Wexford, two Miles from Ross, and 52 from Dublin. But the ancient Seats of the Family were Balleen and Ballyragget in the County of Kilkenny.

IV. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable Richard Annesley, Earl of Anglesea, Viscount Valentia, Baron Annesley of Newport-Pagnel, Baron Mount-Norris and Altham, and Baronet.

Created a Baronet Aug. 7, 1620, the 18th of James I. Baron Annesley of Newport-Pagnel in the County of Bucks, and Earl of the Isle of Anglesea in Wales, April 20, 1661, the 13th of Charles II. (English Honours.) Viscount Valentia in the County of Kerry, March 11, 1621-2, the 19th of James I. in Reversion, after the Death of Henry Power, who was so created, March, 1, 1620, the 18th of James I. and created Baron Mount-Norris, a Fort in the County of Armagh, Feb 18, 1628, the 4th of Charles I. and Baron Altham, Feb. 14, 1680, the 33d of Charles II. which last Titles of Baron and Viscount are Irish Honours.

The Deſcent of this noble Family being ſet forth at large in the firſt Volume of this Work, which contains an Account of the Nobility of England, we refer the Reader thereto, and ſhall here only add his Lordſhip's Arms and Seats.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Pally of ſix, Pearl and Saphire, over all, a Bend Ruby, for Anneſley. 2d, Emerald, three Hatchets or Pole-axes erect, Gold, for Huſkerville. 3d, Topaz, a Pile iſſuant from the Chief, Ruby, for Chandos. 4th as the firſt.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Moor's Head and Buſt, ſide-fac'd, coup'd, and proper, wreath'd about the Temples, Pearl and Saphire.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Roman Knight; on the Siniſter, a Mooriſh Prince, both habited and furniſh'd proper, as mark'd in the Plate.

Motto. Virtutis Amore. P. 32. N° 4.

Chief SEATS.

At Camolin Park in the County of Wexford, ſeven Miles from Enniſcorthy, and 39 from Dublin. At Blechington in the County of Oxford, ſix Miles from that City, and 52 from London. At Farnborough-Place in the County of Southampton, five Miles from Farnham, and 28 from London. And at Pamber in the ſame County, five Miles from Bagſhot.

V. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Henry Dillon, Viſcount Dillon of Coſtilogalen, in the County of Mayo.

Created March 16, 1621, the 19th of James I.

Of this ancient Family, who in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, was of great Note in the Counties of Meath, Weſt-Meath, and Dublin, was Sir Theobald Dillon, Kt. who was then Preſident of Conaught, and by King James created a Viſcount, as above; and he having ſix Sons, who were, Sir Chriſtopher, Sir Lucas, Thomas, William, George, and Sir James; they all, by their Merit, and great Stations, obtain'd large Eſtates in Conaught, (as the other Dillons have in all Parts of Ireland) and Chriſtopher, the eldeſt Son, dying before his

his Father, left Iſſue Lucas, who ſucceeded his Grandfather and was the 2d Lord, and left Iſſue Theobald the 3d Lord, who dying Childleſs was ſucceeded by his Uncle Thomas, the 4th Lord, Father of Thomas, the 5th Lord, who leaving no Iſſue, the Honour devolved on the next Heir Male, Lucas Dillon, the 6th Lord, who alſo having no Iſſue, to him ſucceeded Theobald the 7th Lord, Father of Henry the 8th Lord, who married Count Hamilton's Daughter and had Richard the 9th Lord, whoſe only Daughter being married to her Couſin, and Succeſſor to her Father in the Honour, viz. Charles Dillon, he was the 10th Lord, and dying without ſurviving Iſſue, in 1741, was ſucceeded by his Brother Henry, the 11th and preſent Lord Dillon.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Lion paſſant, between three Creſcents, Ruby.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Demi Lion Ruby, holding between his Paws an Eſtoile of ſix Points wavey, Topaz.

Supporters. Two Angels, veſted Silver, their Hair and Wings Gold, each bearing in his exterior Hand, a Branch of Palm, proper.

Motto. Dum ſpiro ſpero. P. 32. N° 5.

Chief SEAT.

At Lough-glyn in the County of Roſcommon, three Miles from Caſtle-Reagh, and 66 from Dublin.

VI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Nicholas Netterville, Viſcount Netterville of Douth.

Created Viſcount Netterville of Douth (a Caſtle) in the County of Meath, April 3, 1622, the 20th of James I.

This ancient and noble Family derive their Pedigree (according to the Iriſh Annals) from the illuſtrious Charles Duke of Normandy; and in the Year 1169 Sir Formal Netterville coming into Ireland, and marrying Philadelphia, Daughter to William Lord Veſey, by her had a Son named Richard, whoſe Wife was Catharine, Daughter to Hugh de Lacy, Lord Juſtice of Ireland, and by her had Henry Netterville his Son and Heir.

He married Agnes, Daughter to Richard de Burgo, who in 1227, was Juſtice of Ireland, and by her had a Son named Nicholas, which Son marrying Catharine,

Daughter to Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald, Kt. by her was Father of John Netterville, whoſe Wife was Daughter to Sir Chriſtopher d'Arcy of Platen, and by her he had Sir Luke Netterville, Kt.

He married Anne, Daughter to Sir Oliver Plunket of Killeen, by whom he was Father of John Netterville, whoſe Wife was Anne, Daughter to Sir Richard Nugent, and by her he had John Netterville of Kirks-Town; which John marrying Anne, Daughter to Sir John Barnwall, Kt. by her had Luke Netterville his Son and Heir.

He married Catharine, Daughter to John Fleming, Baron of Slane, and by her had Nicholas Netterville; which Nicholas, marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, by her had Sir Luke Netterville, Kt. whoſe Wife was Anne, Daughter to Sir John Bellew, Kt. and by her having two Sons, Sir John, and Luke, the latter, in 1224, was Archbiſhop of Armagh, and founded the Abbey of Droghe-da, and the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father.

He married Mary, Daughter to Sir Patrick Bellew of Caſtle-Town, and by her was Father of Luke Netterville, whoſe Wife was Anne, Daughter to Sir John Cruiſe of Nale, and by her he was Father of Sir Patrick Netterville; which Patrick marrying Jane, Daughter to Sir John Barnwall of Trimelſton, by her had Sir Richard Netterville, Kt. who ſucceeded him.

He married Jane, Daughter to Sir Chriſtopher Plunket of Dunſany, by whom he had Sir Nicholas Netterville, who by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Sir Chriſtopher d'Arcy of Platen, was Father of Luke Netterville; which Luke, marrying Mary-Anna St. Laurence, Daughter to the Baron of Hoth, (by Catharine his Wife, Daughter to James Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare) by her had Sir Nicholas Netterville, Kt.

He married Mary, Daughter to Patrick Plunket the firſt Baron of Louth, and by her was Father of John Netterville, whoſe Wife was Eleanor, Daughter to John Garlon of Kilducule in the County of Meath, Eſq; and by her he had Nicholas Netterville, Eſq; the firſt Viſcount, and a Daughter named Margaret, which Daughter was marry'd to John Netterville of Caſtle-Town, Eſq;

Nicholas,

Nicholas, who was the firſt Lord, marry'd Eleanor, Daughter to Luke Bath of Athcam, and by her had John the 2d Viſcount; which John, marrying the Lady Elizabeth Weſton, eldeſt Daughter to Richard Earl of Portland, Lord High Treaſurer of England, by her had Nicholas the 3d Viſcount, and a Daughter named Margaret; which Daughter was marry'd to the Lord Barnwall of Turvey; and the ſaid Lord Nicholas her Brother, marrying Margaret, Daughter to Thaddeus O Hara of Croybill, Eſq; by her had John the 4th Lord, who dy'd at Liege, Dec. 12, 1727, in the 54th Year of his Age.

He marry'd Frances, Daughter to Richard Parſons, Viſcount Roſs, and by her left a Son nam'd Nicholas, who ſucceeded him, and in March 1731-2, was marry'd to Miſs Catharine Burton, Daughter to Samuel Burton of the City of Dublin, Eſq; and has Iſſue

ARMS.

Pearl, a Croſs Ruby, fretty Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Demi Lion rampant, Gold, Bezante.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Sea Horſe, party per Feſs, Ruby and proper; his Mane, Legs, Fins, and the Tip of his Tail, Topaz. On the Siniſter, a Lion guardant, Ruby, Bezante.

Motto. Cruci dum ſpiro fido. P. 33. N° 6.

Chief SEAT.

At Douth in the County of Meath, three Miles from Drogheda, and 19 from Dublin.

VII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Thomas Needham, Viſcount Killmurry.

Created Viſcount Killmurry in the County of Clare, April 8, 1625, the firſt of Charles I.

Of this ancient and noble Family, which have been long ſeated at Shenton in the County of Salop, was Robert Needham, Eſq; which Robert marrying Dorothy, Daughter to Sir John le Savage of Cliſton in the

County of Cheſter, Kt. (by Catharine his Wife, Daughter to Thomas le Stanley) by her had Thomas Needham of Shenton, Eſq; whoſe Wife was Maud, Daughter to William Brereton, and by her he had Sir William Needham of Shenton, Kt.

He marry'd Iſabel, Daughter and Coheir to Sir John Bromley, Kt. and by her was Father of Sir Robert Needham, whoſe Wife was Agnes, Daughter to John Manwaring, Eſq; and by her he had Thomas Needham, Eſq; which Thomas, marrying Anne, Daughter to Sir John Talbot, Kt. by her was Father of Robert Needham, Eſq; who by Frances his Wife, Daughter to Sir Edward Aſton of Tixhall in the County of Stafford, Kt. had Robert Needham, who was the firſt Lord Viſcount Killmurry.

He marry'd Eleanor, Daughter and ſole Heir to Thomas Dutton of Dutton in the County of Cheſter, Eſq; and Widow of Gilbert Lord Gerard of Bromley, and by her had Robert Needham the 2d Lord, and a Daughter named Catharine, which Daughter was marry'd to George Huxley of Wyrehall in the County of Middleſex; and the ſaid Robert her Brother marryin Frances, Daughter of the ſaid Gilbert Lord Gerard, by the aforeſaid Eleanor Dutton his Wife, by her had Thomas Needham, who was the 3d Lord.

He marry'd Frances, Daughter and ſole Heir to Francis Fowler of Harnage-Grange in the County of Salop, Eſq; by Anne his Wife, Daughter to Peter Venables, Baron of Kinderton; and by her had Robert his Son and Heir, who was the 4th Lord; which Robert dying on the 2d of October, 1710, left Iſſue by Mary his Wife, Daughter to John Offley of Crew-Hall in the County of Cheſter, Eſq; four Sons and four Daughters; which were, Robert, Thomas, Francis, John, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, and Henrietta; and thereof, Robert the eldeſt, ſucceeding his Father, was the 5th Lord; but he dying in 1717, unmarry'd, Thomas his next Brother, became Heir, and is the 6th and preſent Lord, and on the 29th of June 1730, was marry'd to the Lady Mary Shirley, youngeſt of the three Daughters, and Coheirs to Waſhington, Earl Ferrers.

ARMS.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Pearl, a Bend ingrail'd Saphire, between two Bucks Heads caboſh'd, Diamond, attir'd the ſame. 2d and 3d Pearl, on a Chief, Emerald, a Tau between two Mullets, Silver.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Phœnix in Flames, her Wings expanded, all proper.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, an Horſe Pearl. On the Siniſter, a Stag proper.

Motto. Nunc aut nunquam. P. 33. N° 7.

Chief SEATS.

At Shenton-Hall in the County of Salop, three Miles from Drayton, and 130 from London, and at Broadway-Caſtle in the County of Cheſter.

VIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, John Bourk, Viſcount of Mayo. So created, November 30, 1627, the third of Charles I.

The firſt Peer of this Family, which is a Branch of the ancient and noble Houſe of Clanrickard, was Sir Theobald Bourk, and to him ſucceeded Miles his Son; which Miles, dying in March 1681, left Iſſue by Jane his Wife, Daughter to Francis Burmingham, Baron of Athunry, an only Son named Theobald, who was Father of Theobald the late Viſcount, who died without Iſſue, and of John the preſent Lord, who has Iſſue one Son and one Daughter; and on the 11th of October 1731, his Daughter nam'd Biddy, was marry'd to John Gunning of the Middle-Temple, London, Eſq;

ARMS.

Party per Feſs, Topaz and Ermine, a Croſs Ruby, in the 1ſt Canton, a Lion rampant, and in the 2d, a dexter Hand, coup'd at the Wriſt, and erect, both Diamond.

Creſt. On a Chapeau Ruby, turn'd up Ermine, a Lion ſejant, Pearl, gorg'd with a ducal Collar, Gold.

Supporters.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, an Harpy guardant, with a Lion's Body, and Wings, Topaz, a human Face, Hair, Neck, and Breaſt, proper, and armed Ruby. On the Siniſter, a Man in Male to the Middle of his Thighs, having a Sword proper, the Belt Ruby, and about his Neck, a ſquare white Band; his Knees naked, his Sandals Diamond, and in his exterior Hand, a Partizan, or Battle-axe, proper.

Motto. ———— P. 34. N° 8.

Chief SEAT.

At Caſtle-Bourk in Mayo.

IX. THE Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord, Nicholas Taaf, Viſcount Taaf of Corran, and Baron of Ballymote.

Created Baron of Ballymote, and Viſcount Taaf of Corran in the County of Slego, June 27, 1628, the 4th of Charles I.

Of this Noble and Ancient Family, was Richard Taaf, who liv'd in the Reign of Edward I. Anno 1282, as in 1306, did John Taaf, who was Archbiſhop of Armagh, and in 1479, the Order of the Garter being eſtabliſh'd in Ireland, Sir Nicholas Taaf was one of the firſt Members, it conſiſting only of 13, and in 1494, was ſet aſide by Act of Parliament.

In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, this Family was in good Repute in the County of Louth, where they have reſided ever ſince; and of it was Captain William Taaf, who in 1601, was one that help'd to reduce the Iriſh to the Queen's Obedience, they being then in Arms under the Rebellious Con O Neal, Earl of Tyrone; and to him ſucceeded John his Son, who was created a Baron and Viſcount.

He marry'd Anne, Daughter to ———— Dillon. and by her had eleven Sons and three Daughters, Iſonay, Eleanor, and Anne; and of the Sons, Theobald the eldeſt was created Earl of Carlingford, Luke the 2d marry'd Elizabeth Stevens, and dy'd without Iſſue Male; Francis the 3d, dy'd without Iſſue, William the 4th, marry'd Margaret Kennedy, and by her, beſides a Son nam'd Francis, (who marry'd Anne Crean, and had Iſſue a Son, nam'd Nicholas, and two Daughters, Anne

Anne and Mary) had three Daughters, Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Mary; Edward, the 5th Son of the aforeſaid John Viſcount Taaf of Corran, dy'd without Iſſue; Thomas the 6th marry'd a Gentlewoman in Flanders, by whom he had Lucas, and Theobald, that dy'd without Iſſue; Charles Taaf, Eſq; and a Daughter named Anne; and the other Sons of John Lord Viſcount Taaf, which were George, Jaſpar, Chriſtopher, and Charles; all dy'd without Iſſue; ſo that we now return to Theobald, their eldeſt Brother, who was created Earl of Carlingford.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter to —— White, and by her had ſix Sons, whereof William and Robert dying unmarry'd, Nicholas the 3d Son became the 2d Earl; but he being ſlain in the 1ſt of William and Mary, Anno 1690, in Behalf of King James II. to whom he was a Colonel of Foot; and dying without Iſſue, Francis, the famous Count Taaf, his next Brother ſucceeded, and was the third Earl.

He was many Years in the Imperial Service, where he was Colonel of the Royal Cuiraſſiers, and Lieutenant General of the Horſe; and upon the Deceaſe of Nicholas the 2d Earl, as aforeſaid, coming to be Earl of Carlingford, was by a particular Clauſe, in the Engliſh Parliament, 1689, 1 W. & M. exempted from Forfeiture; but he dying without Iſſue alſo, as did Dillon his next Brother, we come now to John the 6th Son, who dy'd before his Brother, Earl Francis.

This John marry'd the Lady Roſe Lambert, Daughter to the Earl of Cavan, and by her had two Sons, Theobald the late Earl, and Lambert Taaf, Eſq; deceas'd; and the ſaid Theobald, marry'd Amelia, 3d and youngeſt Daughter to Luke Plunket, the 3d Earl of Fingall, but had no Iſſue; and dying in 1738, was ſucceeded in the Title of Viſcount by Count Nicholas Taaf, only Son of Francis, Son of William, 4th Son of John created Viſcount.

ARMS.

Ruby, a Croſs Pearl, fretty Saphire.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm in Armour, bent at the Elbow, the Hand proper, brandiſhing a Sword Pearl, the Pomel and Hilt Gold.

Supporters

Supporters. On the Dexter Side, an Horſe Pearl, ſemi of Stars Diamond. On the Sinifter, a Wyvern or Sea-dragon, with Wings expanded, proper.

Motto. In hoc Signo Spes mea. P. 21. N° 22.

Chief SEATS.

At Dundalk in the County of Louth, ſix Miles from Carlingford, and 35 from Dublin; and at Cruice Town in the ſame County, five Miles from Drogheda, and 25 from Dublin.

X. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Thomas Lumley, Viſcount Lumley of Waterford, Earl of Scarborough, Viſcount and Baron Lumley of Lumley-Caſtle, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath.

Created Viſcount Lumley of the County of Waterford, (Iriſh Honour July 12, 1628, the 4th of Charles I. Baron Lumley of Lumley-Caſtle in the Biſhoprick of Durham, May 31, 1681, the 33d of Charles II. Viſcount Lumley of the ſame Place, April 10, 1689, the 1ſt of William and Mary, and Earl of Scarborough in the County of York, April 15, 1690, the 2d of their Reign, (Engliſh Honours.)

The Deſcent of this ancient Family, the Reader may find at large in the firſt Volume of this Work, which contains an Account of the Nobility of England; ſo that we ſhall here only add his Lordſhip's Arms and Seats.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Feſs Ruby, between three Parrots Emerald, each gorg'd with a plain Collar of the 2d.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Neſt proper, and therein a Pelican Silver, vuln'd Ruby, feeding her Young.

Supporters. Two Parrots with Wings expanded, Emerald, beak'd and member'd proper.

Motto. Murus Æneus Conſcientia ſana.

P. 34. N° 9.

Chief

Chief SEATS.

At Lumley-Caſtle in the Biſhoprick of Durham, ſix Miles from that City, and 196 from London; and at Seanſted in the County of Suſſex, five Miles from Chicheſter, and 50 from London.

XI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Philip Smith, Viſcount of Strangford in the County of Down. So created July 17, 1628, the 4th of Charles I.

Philip, who was the firſt Peer of this Family, marry'd the Lady Elizabeth Sidney, 6th Daughter to Robert the 2d Earl of Leiceſter, (by Dorothy his Wife, Daughter to Henry Earl of Northumberland) and to him ſucceeded Thomas his Son, and to him Philip, who was the 3d Lord, which Philip marrying Mary, Daughter to George Porter of the County of Middleſex, Eſq; by her had many Sons and Daughters; whereof, Catharine was marry'd to Henry Roper, Lord Tenham; and of the Sons of the ſaid Philip, (who dy'd in November 1715) Endymion ſucceeding, was the 4th Lord; and to him ſucceeded Philip; which Philip dying in September 1724, left Iſſue a Son of his Name, who has taken Holy Orders, and married Mary, Daughter to Anthony Jephſon of Moyallow in the County of Cork, Eſq; and has Iſſue.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Chevron ingrail'd, between three Lions paſſant, Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Leopard's Head eraz'd, Silver, gorg'd with a plain Collar and Chain, Diamond.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion Topaz, Gutty de Larmes. On the Siniſter, a Leopard Pearl, collar'd and chain'd as the Creſt.

Motto. Virtus incendit Vires. P. 35. N° 10.

Chief SEAT.

At ——— ——— XII. THE

XII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Richard Wenman, Viſcount Wenman of Tuam, Baron Wenman of Kilmainham, and Baronet.

Created Baron Wenman of Kilmainham in the County of Dublin, and Viſcount Wenman of Tuam in the County of Galway, July 25, 1628, the 4th of Charles I. and again, on the 30th of January, 1683, the 35th of Charles II. in Reverſion, after the Death of Philip, Lord Viſcount Wenman.

On the 29th of November, 1662, 14 Car. II. Sir Francis Wenman of Carſwell in the County of Oxford, Kt. was created a Baronet; and he marrying Mary, Daughter of Thomas Wenman of Thame-Park in the County of Oxford, by her, who dy'd Nov. 13, 1657, in the 24th Year of her Age, had four Sons and a Daughter nam'd Elizabeth; and of the Sons, which were Thomas, Francis, Ferdinando, and Richard, the latter was Succeſſor to Philip Lord Wenman, in the Titles above-mention'd.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife, Mabel, Daughter to John Lord Williams of Thame, (by Elizabeth his Wife, Widow of Andrew Edmunds of Creſſing-Temple in the County of Eſſex, and Daughter and Coheir to Thomas Bledlow, and his ſecond was Catharine, eldeſt of the two Daughters, and Coheirs of Sir Thomas Chamberlain of Wickham in the County of Oxford, Bart. by whom he had Richard Lord Wenman, and two Daughters, Catharine marry'd firſt to Captain Bertie; and ſecondly to Sir William Oſbaldeſton, of Nethercote, in the County of Oxford, Bart. and the ſaid Catharine ſurviving her ſaid Lord, remarry'd with James Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, and is now the Wife of ——— Wroughton of the County of Wilts, Eſq; whoſe Siſter was marry'd to Richard, Lord Viſcount Wenman, and by him, who dy'd Nov. 28, 1729, had two Sons, whereof Richard the eldeſt is now Lord Wenman, 1733.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, party per Pale, Ruby and Saphire, a Croſs Patonce, Topaz. 2d and 3d Diamond, a Feſs between three Anchors, Gold.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Cock's Head eraz'd Saphire, creſted and jellop'd (viz. comb'd and wattl'd) Topaz.

Supporters

Supporters. Two Greyhounds Ruby, each gorg'd with a plain Collar, Gold.

Motto. Omnia Bona Bonis. P. 35. N° 11.

Chief SEAT.

At Thame-Park in the County of Oxford, one Mile from Thame, and 37 from London.

XIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Carryl Molineux, Viſcount and Baron Molineux of Maryborough, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, (being the 2d of that Order in England) May 22, 1611, the 9th of James I. and Baron and Viſcount Molineux of Maryborough in the Queen's County, Dec. 22, 1628, the 4th of Charles I.

In the Year 1066, when William Duke of Normandy invaded England, among his noble Attendance was William de Molines, a Perſon no leſs famous for his Virtues, than for his noble Extraction, as appears from the Roll of Battle-Abbey, in which Liſt his Name ſtands the 18th in Order; and to the ſaid William, Roger de Poictiers, (by Conſent of the Conqueror) gave the Manors of Sephton, Thornton, and Kerdon, in the County of Lancaſter, among which, Sephton became his chief Seat.

To him ſucceeded Vivian his Son and Heir, who bore the Croſs Molines for his Arms, and was Father of Adam de Molines, whoſe Wife was Annota, Daughter and ſole Heir to Benedict Gernet, Lord of Speake in Lancaſhire, and by her he had three Sons, of which, Robert ſucceeded.

He marry'd Beatrix, Daughter and Heir to Pagan de Villiers, Lord of Little Crotby in the County of Lancaſter, with whom he had that Lordſhip, and by her had a Son named Richard; which Son marry'd Edith, Daughter to Aumary Percerna, and by her was Father of Adam de Molines, who ſucceeded at Sephton.

In the Reign of King Henry III. he was made Foreſter in the County of Lancaſter, and marry'd Letice de Brinley, by whom he had a Son named William, who was knighted by the ſaid King, and was Father of Sir Richard de Molines, Kt. whoſe Son was named William, and was alſo a Knight.

He

He marry'd Joan, Daughter and Heir to Jordan Illal, Foreſter of Werſdale, by Alice his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs to Thomas de Twenge, and by her was Father of another Sir William, who was a Perſon of great Courage and Accompliſhments, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at the Battle of Havaret in Spain, under Edward the Black Prince, and was there made a Knight Bannerett, Anno 1367.

He marry'd Jane, Daughter and Coheir to Sir Robert Holland, Kt. and by her had Sir Richard Molines, Kt. who was made Sheriff of the County of Lancaſter, during Life; and was alſo a Member of Parliament for that County, in the 20th of Richard II.

He marry'd Ellen, Daughter to Sir Thomas Urſwick, Kt. by whom he had two Sons, Richard and Adam; of which, Adam was Biſhop of Cheſter, and Keeper of the Privy Seal in the Reign of King Henry VI. But Richard ſucceeded at Sephton, and eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Battle of Agincourt in France, where he was afterwards knighted.

He was in great Favour with the aforeſaid King, who, by his Letters Patent, gave to him and his Heirs the Foreſterſhip of the Royal Foreſts and Parks in Weſt Derbyſhire, and alſo the Stewardſhip in Staffordſhire, and the Office of Conſtable of Liverpool.

He marry'd Joan, Daughter and Heir to Sir Gilbert Hardock of Bradley, Kt. and by her had eight Sons; of which, Richard the eldeſt was in ſuch Favour with his Prince, and had ſo much Honour done him by his Country, that in the Act of Petition of Reſumption, (the 26th of Henry VI.) there was this proviſional Clauſe in his Behalf, viz. 'Provided always, that this 'Act extend not, nor in any wiſe be prejudicial 'unto Richard Molineux of Sephton, Eſq; one of the 'Uſhers of our Privy Chamber, in, of, or to the 'Conſtableſhip of our Caſtle of Liverpool, the Stewardſhip of Weſt Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire, the 'Foreſterſhip of our Foreſt of Symonds-Wood, and of 'our Parks of Croxtath, &c.

He was afterwards knighted, and marry'd Elizabeth Stanley, Siſter to Thomas Earl of Derby, by whom he had Thomas his Heir, who was in Arms for King Edward IV. under the Duke of Glouceſter, for Reco-

very of the Town of Berwick from the Scots, and was there made a Banneret; but dy'd in the 6th of Henry VII. leaving Iſſue by Anne his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to Sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton in the County of Cheſter, Kt. William his Heir, who was alſo a Knight.

In the Reign of King Henry VIII. he was a great Commander in the County of Lancaſter, and brought a conſiderable Strength of it to the ſeaſonable Succour of the Duke of Norfolk, with whom he performed ſignal Service at the Battle of Flodden-Field, taking there, with his own Hands, two Streamers, which are ſtill in the Family.

He dy'd in 1548, leaving Iſſue by Jane his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir Richard Rugge of Rugge in the County of Stafford, Kt. a Son named Richard, who ſucceeded him; which Richard was knighted at the Coronation of Queen Mary, and in the 8th of Elizabeth, made Sheriff of the County of Lancaſter, but dy'd the 11th of that Reign.

He marry'd Eleanor, Daughter to Alexander Radcliff of Ordſal in the County of Lancaſter, Kt. and by her had five Sons; of which, William the eldeſt, marry'd Bridget, Daughter to John Carryl of Warnham in the County of Suſſex, Eſq; but he dying before his Father, left Iſſue by the ſaid Bridget his Wife, a Son named Richard, which Son ſucceeded his Grandfather, and by Queen Elizabeth, was made a Knight; by King James, a Baronet; and by King Charles, a Baron and Viſcount Molineux, as at firſt mention'd.

He marry'd Frances, Daughter to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Maſter of the Rolls, (from whom the Earls of Macclesfield, and Lord Gerard of Bromley deſcended, and by her had ſix Sons; of which, Richard ſucceeding, he marry'd Mary, Daughter and Coheir to Sir Thomas Carryl of Benſtone in the County of Suſſex, Kt. and by her had four Sons, Richard, Carryl, Philip, and Francis; and dying in 1632, was ſucceeded by Richard the eldeſt, who, with his Brother Carryl, took up Arms for King Charles I. at the breaking out of the Rebellion; and for his Service rais'd a Regiment of Horſe, and another of Foot, with which

they ſerv'd all the Time of that unnatural War, and were in Oxford when it ſurrender'd to the Rebels.

They afterwards attended King Charles II. when he march'd out of Scotland, and were with him in the Battle of Worceſter, upon which they liv'd in Retirement for ſome Time; and the Lord Richard dying ſoon after, Carryl his Brother ſucceeded, and was outlaw'd, and by the Rebels excepted from compounding; but having at laſt made ſome Friends, he got Leave to compound for the Eſtate, and paying an exceſſive Fine, was put into the Poſſeſſion of it.

When King James II. came to the Crown, he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Lancaſter, as alſo made Admiral of the Narrow Seas; and by Mary his Wife, Daughter to Sir Alexander Barlow of Barlow in the ſaid County, Kt. had William his Heir and Succeſſor; which William marrying Bridget, Daughter and Heir to Robert Lucy of Charlecote in the County of Warwick, Eſqs by her had five Sons and five Daughters, viz. Richard, Carryl, William, Thomas, Edward, Mary, Frances, Elizabeth, Anne, and Bridget; and thereof Richard the eldeſt ſucceeded, and dying on the 3d of May 1729, left Iſſue by Mary his Wife, Siſter to George Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan, two Daughters, Mary and Dorothy, but having no Iſſue Male, Carryl his Brother became Heir, and is now Lord Molineux, &c.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Croſs moline, Topaz.

Creſt. On a Cap of Dignity, a Peacock's Tail, proper.

Supporters. Two Lions, Gold.

Motto. Vivere ſat vincere. P. 36. N° 12.

Chief SEAT.

At Croxtath-Hall in the County of Lancaſter, four Miles from Liverpool, and 166 from London.

XIV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Charles-Gregory Fairfax, Viſcount and Baron Fairfax of Emely in the County of Tipperary. So created February 10, 1628, the 4th of Charles I.

At the Time of the Conqueſt of England, Anno 1066, this Family was ſeated at Torceſter in the County of Northumberland, and from thence remov'd into Yorkſhire, where in the 6th of King John, Richard Fairfax being poſſeſs'd of the Lands of Aſkam, and ſeveral others, was therein ſucceeded by William his Son, whoſe Wife was Alicia, Daughter and Heir to Nicholas de Bugthorp, and by her he was Father of another William, who purchaſing the Manor of Walton in the County of Northumberland, the ſame has continu'd in the Family to the preſent Time.

From the ſaid William, after eight Deſcents, was Thomas Fairfax of Walton, and to him in 1415, ſucceeded Richard, whoſe Wife was Euſtace, Daughter and Heir to John Calthorp, and by her he had four Sons and three Daughters, of which, Helen was Prioreſs of Mannunſton; and of the Sons, who were William, Bryan, Sir Guy, and Nicholas; the youngeſt was Knight of Rhodes, the third, Juſtice of the King's-Bench, and Progenitor of the Lord Fairfax of Scotland, the ſecond was Doctor of Laws, and from William the eldeſt, deſcended Sir Thomas Fairfax, Kt. who was created Baron and Viſcount Fairfax of Emely as above.

He marry'd Catharine, Daughter to Sir Henry Conſtable, Kt. and Siſter to the Lord Dunbar in Scotland, and by her had Thomas the ſecond Lord, whoſe Daughter and Heir, nam'd Catharine, was marry'd to Benjamin Mildmay, Lord Fitzwalter, and dy'd on the 20th of March, 1724-5, in the 80th Year of her Age.

To Thomas the ſecond Lord, ſucceeded Charles Fairfax the third Lord, who married Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter of Hugh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and Widow of William Conſtable, Viſcount Dunbar of the Kingdom of Scotland; which Charles was ſucceeded by William the 4th Lord, and he by another Charles, who was the 5th Lord; but he dying on the 6th of July, 1711, without Iſſue Male, was ſucceeded by Nicholas Fairfax, Eſq; his Great Nephew, who was the 6th Lord, but dying in 1738, left Iſſue Charles-Gregory the 7th and preſent Viſcount.

Note, This Lord is the One and Twentieth in a direct Male Line of Succeſſion, ſince the 6th of King

John, which is upwards of five hundred and twenty Years, and has two Brothers and one Siſter, who, and his Lordſhip, are all unmarry'd, 1731.

ARMS.

Pearl, three Bars Gemmels, Ruby, over all a Lion rampant, Diamond.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Lion paſſant of the latter.

Supporters. Two Lions, as that in the Coat.

Motto. Je le feray durant ma vie. P. 36. N° 13.

Chief SEAT.

At Gilling-Caſtle in the County of York, 12 Miles from that City, and 162 from London.

XV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Somerſet-Hamilton Butler, Viſcount Ikerine, and Baron Butler of Liſmullen.

Created Baron Butler of Liſmullen in the County of Tipperary, May 5, 1607, the 5th of James I. and Viſcount Ikerine in the ſame County, May 12, 1629, the 5th of Charles I.

Of this noble Family, which is deſcended from John Butler, ſecond Son of Edmund Butler, who was ſometime Earl of Carrick, was Sir Pierce Butler, Kt. who was created Viſcount Ikerine; and he marrying Ellen Butler, Daughter to Walter Earl of Ormond, Grandfather to James the firſt Duke of that Name, by her had a Son nam'd James, who dy'd before him, leaving Iſſue by Ellen his Wife, Daughter to the Lord of Dunboyne, two Sons, Pierce and Edmund, whereof the eldeſt ſucceeded his Grandfather, and was the ſecond Lord.

He marry'd Ellen, Daughter to John Bryan of Bawnmore in the County of Kilkenny, Eſq; by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters; whereof the two eldeſt dy'd unmarry'd, but Elizabeth the youngeſt was married to Sir John Mead, Kt. and Bart. and of the Sons, which were James, Pierce and Richard, the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, was the third Lord, and dy'd in October 1688.

He marry'd Eleanor, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs to Col. Daniel Redman of Ballylinch in the

the County of Kilkenny, and by her had four Sons, which were Pierce, Daniel, Richard, and Thomas; of which, Daniel was Captain of a Man of War, and was kill'd at Sea, and Sir Pierce the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, was the 4th Lord, and one of the Privy Council to King James II.

He marry'd Alicia, eldeſt Daughter to Murrough Boyle, Lord Viſcount Bleſſington, and by her had a Son nam'd James, who on the 4th of January, 1710, ſucceeded him, and was the 5th Lord; but he dying on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1712, in the 13th Year of his Age, was ſucceeded by Thomas before-mentioned, his Uncle, his Father's youngeſt Brother, (Daniel and Richard being then dead) which Thomas being a Clergyman, was Chaplain-General to the Army in Flanders, in 1712, when commanded by James Duke of Ormond, and was the 6th Lord.

He marry'd Margaret, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs to James Hamilton of Bangor, in the County of Down, Eſq; by whom he had two Sons, James, and Somerſet-Hamilton, and dying on the 20th of October, 1721, was ſucceeded by the ſaid Somerſet-Hamilton his Brother, who is the 8th and preſent Lord, and yet unmarry'd.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Topaz, a Chief indented, Saphire; 2d and 3d, Ruby, three cover'd Cups, Topaz, a Creſcent for Difference.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet, Gold, a Plume of five Feathers, and thence a Falcon riſing, all Pearl.

Supporters. On the Dexter Side, a Falcon with Wings expanded, Silver, beak'd and member'd, Gold, and charg'd on the Breaſt with a Creſcent. On the Siniſter, a Male Griphon, Pearl; his Beak, Fore-legs, Rays, plain Collar and Chain, Topaz, and charg'd on the Breaſt as the Dexter.

Motto. Soyez ferme. P. 37. N° 14.

Chief SEAT.

At Ballylinch in the County of Kilkenny, two Miles from Thomas Town, and forty-eight from Dublin.

XVI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Richard Fitz-William, Viſcount Fitz-William of Merion, Baron Fitz-William of Thorn-Caſtle, and Knight of the Bath.

Created Baron Fitz-William of Thorn-Caſtle in the County of Dublin, and Viſcount Fitz-William of Merion in the ſame County, Auguſt the 5th, 1629, the 5th of Charles I.

Of this moſt ancient and noble Family, who were ſaid to be Couſin in Blood to King Edward the Confeſſor, was Sir William Fitz-William, Kt. who attended King William, call'd the Conqueror, as Marſhal of his Army, when he enter'd England, and his Deſcendants being afterwards Lords of Sprotborough * and Emley in the County of York, from thence a Branch went into Ireland with King John, where his Poſterity has remained ever ſince, as appears by the following Records and Evidences.

King Edward III. in the 22d of his Reign, 1348, pardon'd William, the Son of Richard Fitz-William, all Tranſgreſſions, &c. and the ſaid William having built the Caſtle of Wicklow, he became Conſtable thereof, and in the 49th of that Reign, was Commander in Chief of all thoſe Parts.

In the 5th of Richard II. 1381, William Fitz-William was Sheriff of the County of Dublin, as in the 7th, he had a Grant to be Seneſchal of all the Temporalities in the ſaid County, with Power to appoint his Deputy, &c.

In the 14th of Richard II. he was made principal Keeper of the Peace in the County of Dublin, with Power to arm the County at his Will and Pleaſure for Defence of the ſame, and to puniſh all Evil-Doers, and

* N. B. This Branch of the Family of Sprotborough continuing in the Roman Catholick Religion longer than the other now ſettled at Milton in Northamptonſhire, have in their Poſſeſſion a very fine and curious Manuſcript Miſſal, which appears to be near 700 Years old, by the ſeveral Entries in the Calendar of the Births, Marriages and Deaths of ſeveral of the Name and Family of Sprotborough.

to do all Things that he ſhould judge convenient for the Good of the ſaid County.

In the 16th and 19th of Richard II. he was again appointed Sheriff of the County of Dublin, and to him was likewiſe granted the Cuſtody of the Staines, near Dublin, together with the keeping of all the Lands and Tenements in the Marſhes of Leinſter, which James le Butler, Earl of Ormond, had held for Life.

In the ſaid 19th of Richard II. the King pardons John, the Son of the ſaid William, all Tranſgreſſions, &c. and in the ſame Reign, a certain Sum of Money was granted out of Crown-Rents to Philip Fitz-William, which he was to pay for Thorn-Caſtle, to rebuild a Fort there, which was (in 1437, the 16th of Henry VI.) deſtroy'd by the King's Iriſh Enemies.

In the 25th of Henry VI. was granted to the ſaid Philip (one of the Counſellors and Servants of Richard Duke of York) all the chief Rent he was to pay the King during Life, and in the 3d of Henry VIII. Thomas Fitz-William was made Sheriff of the County of Dublin.

In the 19th of Henry VIII. Richard Fitz-William was one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bedchamber, and to him was then granted, during Life, the Seneſchalſhip of the King's four Manors, which were Newcaſtle near Lions, Eſkey, Caſſagard and Cromlin, with Power to appoint his Deputy or Deputies, without yielding any Account; and in the 3d of Elizabeth, Thomas Fitz-William was made Sheriff of the County of Dublin.

In the 8th of that Reign, he was made Conſtable of the Caſtle of Wicklow, as alſo appointed Seneſchal or Chief Ruler of the Marſhes of Dublin, together with the Barony of Rathdown, and over the Nations of the Archbolds, and all Manner of Perſons of what Degree or Quality ſoever, with Power to him, his Deputy or Deputies, to ſummon all the Forces under his Government at Will and Pleaſure, and to take ſuch Order for the proſecuting of Rebels, and puniſhing Malefactors, either in Lands, Body or Goods, as he, his Deputy or Deputies ſhould think fit.

He had likewiſe Power to hear and determine all manner of Cauſes whatſoever, growing and ariſing

between any of the ſaid Inhabitants, or any other within the ſaid Marſhes; and in the 15th of Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Fitz-William being made Sheriff of the County of Dublin, to him was alſo granted Power to execute Marſhal Law upon all Malefactors within the ſaid County; and in the ſame Reign, Richard Fitz-William was Conſtable of the County of Wicklow, and Lord of the Marſhes of Leinſter.

In the 7th of James I. Sir Thomas Fitz-William, Kt. was made Sheriff of the County of Dublin, and afterwards created Baron Fitz-William of Thorn-Caſtle, and Viſcount Fitz-William of Merion.

This Thomas, in Recompence of the Services of himſelf and his two Sons, during the Civil Wars of King Charles I. in England, obtain'd a Privy Seal to paſs Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to be made an Earl of England, and a Patent was accordingly drawn, dated apud Oxon. prim. die Maii, an. reg. Car. prim. viceſimo. But the Great Seal not being then in the Power of that unfortunate Prince, this Patent was deferred, and after the Reſtoration of King Charles II. the Family having unhappily a Great Man to their Enemy, was never perfected.

He was ſucceeded by Oliver his Son, who after the Death of his Father, capitulated with the French King, to carry 3000 Men out of England and Ireland into France, for the ſaid King's Service, and he commanded them there as Colonel.

In the Reign of King Charles I. he was (by Articles concluded in France, and with the Queen of England, Wife of King Charles) made General of 10,000 Foot and 3000 Horſe, which were to come out of Ireland, to ſerve his Majeſty in the Civil Wars of England, but the fatal Succeſs of the Battle of Naſeby (where he ſerved his Majeſty) put a Stop to his Proceedings.

He was alſo Lieutenant-General to the Marqueſs of Ormond, and General in Ireland, at which Time he won the Battle of Roſcomon, and gain'd the Province of Conaught to the King's Service, and being Baron of Thorn-Caſtle, and Viſcount Merion, was likewiſe on the 20th of April, 1662, created Earl of Tyrconnel; but in 1667, dy'd without Iſſue, and was bury'd under a fine Tomb of Black Marble, in the Church of Danne-Brook, near Dublin. In

In the Titles of Baron and Viſcount (that of Earl being extinct for want of Iſſue) he was ſucceeded by William his Brother, which William was alſo Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3000 Men the ſaid Oliver carry'd to France, and in the Time of the Civil Wars of England, was Governor of Whitchurch in the County of Cheſter, and Lieutenant-General of that County; and to him ſucceeded Thomas Fitz-William his Son, who marry'd Mary, the Daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton of Wighill in the County of York, (a Perſon well known in the unhappy Times of King Charles I.) and by her had Richard Fitz-William, the late Lord; and by his ſecond Wife, Mrs. Pitt, Siſter of George Pitt of Stratfieldſea in the County of Southampton, Eſq; he had a Daughter named Mary, who is marry'd to George Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury.

Richard the late Lord, in September 1714, was made one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, as in January 1726-7, he was choſen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Fowey in the County of Cornwall, and his Lordſhip marrying Frances, only Daughter of Sir John Shelly of Michelgrove in the County of Suſſex, Bart (by Bridget Nevil, his firſt Wife, only Daughter to the Lord Abergavenny) by her had three Sons and two Daughters, viz. Richard, William, John, Mary, and Frances; whereof Mary, on the 27th of April, 1726, was appointed one of the Maids of Honour to the Princeſs of Wales; and Auguſt 28, 1733, was marry'd to Henry Earl of Pembroke, and Frances marry'd to the Hon. George Evans, Eſq; Son and Heir of George Lord Carbury.

And of the Sons, John, on the 17th of November, was made Page of Honour to the Prince of Wales, and in Sept. 1731, a Cornet in the Horſe Guards, Blue, and in May 1738, marry'd the Daughter and Heir, (or Coheir) of James Lannoy of Hammerſmith, Eſq; (who died in May 1723) by Jane the Daughter of John Frederick, Eſq; who is ſince marry'd to his Grace James Duke of Athole.

Richard the eldeſt Son ſucceeding his Father, May 31, 1743, is now Lord Viſcount Fitz-William, and is marry'd to Catharine, Daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, of Richmond in the County of Surrey, Bart. And his Lordſhip was on the 28th of May,

1744

1744, elected a Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and was installed, by Proxy, on the 20th of October following.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Lozengy Pearl and Ruby; 2d and 3d, Ruby, on a Bend, Pearl, cottiz'd, Topaz, three Parrots, (or Popinjays) Emerald.

Crest. In a Ducal Coronet, Topaz, a Plume of five Feathers, double-plum'd, Silver.

Supporters. Two Ostriches of the latter, each holding in its Beak a Horseshoe, Gold.

Motto. Deo adjuvante non timendum.

P. 37. N° 15.

Chief SEATS.

At Mount-Merion in the County of Dublin, three Miles from that City; and at Ampthill Great Park in the County of Bedford, five Miles from that Town, and 35 from London.

XVII. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable, Charles Cockain, Viscount and Baron of Cullen in the County of Donnegall. So created Aug. 11, 1642, the 17th of Charles I.

The first mentioned of this ancient and Honourable Family, was Andreas Cockain of Athburne in the County of Derby, whose Son and Heir was William Cockain of the said Place; and he marrying Alice, Daughter to Hugh de Dalbury, by her had Roger Cockain, which Roger was Father of William Cockain of Athburne, who liv'd in the 28th of Edw. I. Anno 1299

He marry'd Sarah, Sister to a Merchant of Athburne, and by her had John Cockain of Athburne, who was Father of another John, of the same Place, and he of a third John, who in the Reign of Edward III. was divers Times Member of Parliament for the County of Derby; and he marrying a Daughter of the Lord Grey of Ruthen, by her was Father of Edmund Cockain of Athburne, whose Wife was Elizabeth, Cousin and Heir to William Herthull, and by

by her he had Sir John Cockain of the ſame Place, Knt.

He marry'd Iſabel, Daughter to Sir Hugh Shirley Kt. Anceſtor to the Earl Ferrers, and by her had two Sons, John and William; whereof, John was of Aſhburne, and William was Father of Roger Cockain of Baddeſley in the County of Warwick; which Roger was Father of William Cockain of London, Eſq; Merchant-Adventurer to Muſcovy, Spain, Portugal, and Eaſtland Companies, and dy'd the 28th of Nov. 1599.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to Roger Medealfes of Wenſgale, and by her had a Son nam'd William, who was knighted, and in the 10th of James I. about three hundred Perſons, of all Sorts of Handycraftſmen, being ſent into the Province of Ulſter in Ireland, the ſaid Sir William was the firſt Governor, at which Time he was alſo Alderman and Skinner of the City of London.

In 1619, the 17th of James I. he was Lord Mayor of London, when he purchaſed the Manor of Elmſthorp, in the County of Leiceſter, and dying on the 20th of October, 1626, left Iſſue by Mary his Wife, Daughter to Richard Morris of London, Eſq; two Sons and ſix Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Mary, Anne, Martha, Elizabeth, Abigail, and Jane, the eldeſt was marry'd to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, the ſecond to Sir Hatton Farmer, Anceſtor to the Earl of Pomfret; the third, firſt to John Ramſey, Earl of Holderneſs, and 2dly, to Montagu Bertie, Son and Heir to the Earl of Lindſey; the fourth, to Sir Thomas Fanſhaw, Kt. and Bart. and the 5th, to John Carey, Eſq; Son to Henry Earl of Dover; and of the Sons, which were Charles, and William, the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father, and was created Viſcount Cullen, as above-mentioned.

He marry'd Mary, eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to Henry O Brian, the 5th Earl of Thomond, by whom he had Brian Cockain, the ſecond Lord, and a Daughter nam'd Elizabeth; which Brian marrying Elizabeth, Daughter and Sole Heir to Sir Francis Trentham of the County of Stafford, with her had the rich Lordſhip of Roceter in that County, and Caſtle-Henningham

ningham in the County of Eſſex; and by his ſaid Lady, who died Nov. 30, 1713, in the 50th Year of her Age, he had three Sons and two Daughters, Elizabeth and Mary; and of the Sons, who were Charles, Trentham and George, the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father, and was the third Lord.

He marry'd Catharine, youngeſt of the five Daughters of William Lord Willoughby of Parham, by whom he had Charles the 4th Lord, whoſe Wife was Anne, Siſter to Borlace Warren of Stapleford in the County of Nottingham, Eſq; and by her he had Charles the 5th and preſent Viſcount, who was born Sept. 2, 1710, and in May 1732, was marry'd to Anne, Daughter of of (his Uncle) the ſaid Borlace Warren, Eſq; by whom he has Iſſue.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Pearl, three Cocks, Ruby, arm'd, creſted and jellop'd, Diamond, for Cockain, a Creſcent on a Creſcent for Difference; 2d and 3d, Pearl, two Bars Emerald, for Herthull.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Cock's Head eraz'd, creſted and jellop'd as thoſe in the Coat.

Supporters. None, nor ever had.

Motto. Virtus in arduis. P. 38. N° 16.

Chief SEAT.

At Ruſhton in the County of Northampton, two Miles from Kettering, and 63 from London. Note, this Seat is very famous for its pleaſant Paddock, or Wilderneſs, in which grows plenty of Truffles.

XVIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Thomas-Charles Tracy, Vicount and Baron Tracy of Rathcoole in the County of Dublin. So created January 12, 1642, the 18th of Charles I.

This noble Family is deſcended of the Royal Blood of the Saxon Kings of England, and take their Name from the Town of Tracy in the Dutchy of Normandy; of which, in the Reign of King Stephen, was Henry de Tracy, who was poſſeſs'd of the Honour of Barnſtaple in the County of Devon, by the Gift of that King;

King; and being a valiant and expert Soldier, did his Majeſty great Service in thoſe Weſtern Parts.

To him ſucceeded William his Son, which William was poſſeſs'd of the Manor of Toddington in the County of Glouceſter, and was an eminent Soldier; but on the 30th of December, 1170, the 17th of Henry II. (according to Fuller's Worthies of England) was one of the Four concern'd in the Aſſaſſination of that turbulent and ambitious Prelate, Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury in his own Cathedral, for which, he was much blacken'd by the Monkiſh Writers.

He was afterwards Steward of Normandy, and, in the Reign of King John, took up Arms againſt that King, for which, his Lands were ſeized, but by King Henry III. reſtor'd to him again, and afterwards he commanded under Edward I. in his victorious Expeditions into Scotland.

To him ſucceeded Oliver his Son, who in the 18th of Edward II. was High Sheriff of the County of Glouceſter, and in 1359, Thomas his Grandſon perform'd the ſame Office, in which he was ſucceeded by John his Son, who was knighted by King Edward III. and in his Reign was three ſeveral Times Knight of the Shire for the County aforeſaid.

To him ſucceeded Henry his Son, which Henry was Father of John Tracy, who was High Sheriff in the firſt of Richard II. as was William his Son in the 18th, and was Father of another William, who executed the ſaid Office in the 6th of Henry V. and in the 7th of that Reign, had Summons to ſerve the King in Perſon, for the Defence of the Realm.

He marry'd the Daughter and Heir of Guy de la Spine, a Perſon of great Account in his Time; and to him ſucceeded William his Son, who was High Sheriff in the Reign of King Henry VI. and was Father of another William, whoſe Wife was Margery, Daughter to Sir John Pauncefort, by whom he had Henry his Son and Heir.

He marry'd Alice, one of the Daughters and Coheirs to Thomas Baldington of Adderbury in the County of Oxford, Eſq; and by her had a Son nam'd William, which Son was knighted, and the 5th of

Henry

Henry VIII. made High Sheriff of the County of Glouceſter.

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter to Thomas Throgmorton of Coſs-Court in the County aforeſaid, by whom he had a Son of his Name, whoſe Wife was Daughter to Sir Simon Digby of Colſhil in the County of Warwick, Kt. and by her he had a Son nam'd John, who ſucceeded at Toddington,

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to John Lord Chandois of Sudely, by whom he was Father of another John, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and in the 20th of her Reign made High Sheriff of the County of Glouceſter; after which, he was Knight of the Shire for that County, and marry'd Anne, Daughter to Sir Thomas Throgmorton, Kt. by whom he had another John, who was knighted by King James I. and by Charles I. created Baron and Viſcount Tracy.

He marry'd Anne, Daughter to Sir Thomas Shirley of Iſfield in the County of Suſſex, Kt. and by her had Robert his Heir and Succeſſor; which Robert marry'd Dorothy, Daughter to Thomas Cox of Caſtle-Ditch in the County of Hereford, and by her had William the ſecond Viſcount, and another Son nam'd Robert, who was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

William, who was the ſecond Viſcount, marry'd Jane, third Daughter of Thomas Leigh, Son of Thomas the ſecond Lord Leigh of Stonely, by Jane his Wife, Daughter to Patrick Fitz-Morris, Baron of Kerry, and to him ſucceeded Thomas his Son, who is now Lord Tracy, and is Lord of the Manor of Toddington and Hales; which laſt was an Abbey, and founded by Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans.

This Lord (in 1712) marry'd to his firſt Wife, Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter to William Keyt, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir William Keyt of Ilberton in the County of Glouceſter, Bart. by whom he has a Son nam'd William, and a Daughter Jane; and his preſent Wife, whom he marry'd in 1721, is Frances, Daughter to the late Sir John Packington of Weſtwood in the County of Worceſter, Bart.

ARMS.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Topaz, two Bends, Ruby, between them in the Chief Point an Eſcallop-Shell, Diamond; 2d and 3d, Pearl, on a Chevron between three Mullets, Diamond, as many of the Field.

Creſt. On a Cap of Maintenance, an Eſcallop-ſhell as in the Coat, between two Wings erect, Gold.

Supporters. Two Faulcons proper, beak'd and bell'd, Topaz.

Motto. Memoria pii æterno. P. 38. N° 17.

Chief SEATS.

At Toddington in the County of Glouceſter, eight Miles from Tewkſbury, and 80 from London; and at Hales-Abbey in the ſame County.

XIX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable James Bulkeley, Viſcount Bulkeley of Caſhel in the County of Tipperary. So created November 10, 1644, the 19th of Charles I.

Of this ancient and noble Family, which is lineally deſcended from Robert Bulkeley, Eſq; (who was Lord of the Manor of Bulkeley in the County Palatine of Cheſter, in the Reign of King John) was Sir William Bulkeley, Kt. Chief Juſtice of Cheſter in the Reign of King Henry IV. whoſe Wife was Margaret, Daughter to Sir Richard Molineux of Sephton in the County Palatine of Lancaſter, Kt. and from the ſaid Robert alſo deſcended William Bulkeley of Cheadle in the County Palatine of Cheſter, Eſq; which William was Conſtable of Beaumaris in the Iſle of Angleſea, in the Reign of King Henry VI. and Sir Richard Bulkeley of Beaumaris, his Grandſon, marrying Catharine, Daughter to Sir William Griffith of Penrhan in the County of Caernarvon, Kt. Chamberlain of North Wales, by her had Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt. a great Warriour in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Dr. Lancelot Bulkeley, Archbiſhop of Dublin in the Reign of King James I.

To this laſt Sir Richard, who was Brother to the Archbiſhop, ſucceeded Sir Richard his Son, whoſe Wife was Mary, Daughter to William Lord Boroughs of

of Gainſborough in the County of Lincoln, and by her had a Son named Thomas, who was created Lord Viſcount Bulkeley of Caſhel, as above mention'd.

He marry'd Blanch, Daughter to Robert Coytmer of Coytmer in the County of Caernarven, Eſq; (lineally deſcended from Jarddur Lord of Arllechweed, and chief Foreſter of Snowden in the Reign of Edward II.) and by her had a Son named Robert, who was the 2d Lord Viſcount Bulkeley.

He marry'd Sarah, Daughter to Daniel Harvey of Comb in the County of Surrey, Eſq; and by her had Richard the 3d Lord, whoſe Wife was Mary, Daughter to Sir Philip Egerton of Oulton in the County of Cheſter, Kt. and by her he had Richard the 4th and late Lord, who was Repreſentative in ſeveral Parliaments for the County of Angleſea, (which Honour, as likewiſe that of being Conſtable of Beaumaris Caſtle, and Chamberlain of North Wales, has been continu'd in this noble Family, almoſt without Interruption, from the Reign of Queen Elizabeth) and during that Time, as he conſtantly diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by a ſteady Adherence to Principles of Loyalty, and a diſintereſted Zeal for the Service of his Country; ſo was he no leſs eminent for paying a moſt ſtrict Regard to all Social Virtues; and dying on the 4th of June 1724, left Iſſue by Bridget his Wife, Daughter to James Bertie, late Earl of Abingdon, and Siſter to the preſent Earl, two Sons, Richard and James, and four Daughters, Bridget, Eleanora-Maria, Anne, and Elizabeth. Richard the late Lord, March 24, 1730-31, was choſe Member of Parliament for the Borough of Beaumaris in the Iſle of Angleſea, and in January 1731-2, he was marry'd to Miſs Owen, Daughter and Heir of Lewis Owen of Penlarth in the County of Merioneth, Eſq; and dying without Iſſue in March 1738-9, was ſucceeded by his Brother James, who is Member of Parliament for Beaumaris, Conſtable of the Caſtle there, and Chamberlain of North Wales.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Diamond, a Chevron between three Bulls Heads caboſh'd, Pearl, arm'd the ſame; 2d Pearl, a Feſs Dancette, Ruby; 3d Diamond, a Croſs pattee, Pearl, in the ſiniſter Chief an Eſcallop-ſhell, Topaz;

Topaz; 4th Pearl, a Chevron and half, between three Chaplets, Ruby.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet Gold, a Bull's Head Silver, arm'd Topaz.

Supporters. Two Bulls Pearl, arm'd and ungul'd Gold, each gorg'd with a Collar dancette, Ruby.

Motto. Nec temere nec timide. P. 39. N° 18.

Chief SEAT.

At Baron Hill in the Iſle of Angleſea, one Mile from Beaumaris, and 114 from London.

XX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Henry Barnwall, Viſcount Kingſland, and Baron of Turvey, both in the County of Dublin. So created June 29, 1647, the 22d of Charles I.

This ancient and noble Family, which is of French Extraction, came from Little Britain, being, as is prov'd by an old Chronicle, ally'd to the Dukes of that Country, and with other Great Men attended the Norman Duke in his Expedition to England.

Upon their firſt Arrival in Ireland, they ſettled at Beerhaven in the County of Cork, and there obtained great Poſſeſſions; but at length, by a Conſpiracy of the Iriſh, headed by the Sullevans, were all ſlain, except the Chief of the Family's Wife, who being big with Child, and making her Eſcape towards Dublin, was there kindly received, and ſoon after deliver'd of a Son, who reſided at Drunnagh in the County of Dublin, and marrying a great Heireſs, by her had two Sons; from the eldeſt whereof, came the Family of the Barnwalls of Crickſton, of which Branch is the Lord we are now ſpeaking of; and from the youngeſt deſcended the Barnwalls of Trimleſton, Progenitors of the Lord of that Name.

Of the Family of Crickſton, the eldeſt Sons were Knights Bannerets 'till K. James I. when the Honour was chang'd into that of Baronet, and has ſo continu'd to Sir George Barnwall of Crickſton, the late Baronet; and Sir Patrick, a younger Son, marrying a Daughter of the Great O Neal, Earl of Tyrone, by her had Nicholas the firſt Lord Kingſland.

He marry'd Bridget, eldest Daughter and Coheir to Henry Fitz-Gerald, the 11th Earl of Kildare, and Widow of O Donel, Earl of Tyrconnel, and by her had two Sons, and a Daughter named Mabel, which Daughter was marry'd to Christopher Plunket, Earl of Fingall; and of the Sons, Henry the eldest succeed d.

He marry'd to his first Wife, Margaret, Daughter to John Lord Viscount Netterville, (by Mary his Wife, Daughter to Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer of Engla d) and by her had a Daughter named Mary-Anne, who was marry'd to Thomas Nugent, Lord Riverston; and by his 2d Wife, who was the Lady Mary Nugent, Daughter to Richard the second Earl of West-Meath, he had two Sons and three Daughters.

Of the Daughters, Mary the eldest, was marry'd to Thomas St. Laurence, Lord of Hoth; Mabel the 3d, to the Lord of Louth; and Bridget the 2d, to Mr. Macmahon; and of the Sons, which were Nicholas and Richard, the eldest was the 3d Lord Kingsland.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter to Frances Dutchess of Tyrconnel, (Sister to the Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough) by her first Husband, George Count Hamilton, and by her had two Sons and two Daughters, whereof Elizabeth the youngest dy'd unmarry'd in 1722, but Frances the eldest, is marry'd to John Barnwall, 2d Son to John Lord Trimleston; and of her Brothers, which are Henry and George, the eldest, on the 14th of June 1725, succeeded his Father, is the 4th and present Lord, and marry'd Honoria, Daughter to Peter Daly, Esq; Counsellor at Law, but as yet has no Issue.

A R M S.

Ermine, a Border ingrail'd, Ruby.

Crest. On a Wreath, a Plume of five Feathers, Topaz, Ruby, Saphire, Emerald, and Pearl, and thereon a Faulcon of the latter, with Wings disclos'd.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Griphon Silver; on the Sinister, a Lion Ruby.

Motto. Malo mori quam fœdari. P. 39. N° 19.

Chief S E A T.

At Turvey in the County of Dublin, two Miles from Swords, and eight from Dublin.

XXI. THE

XXI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Clotworthy Skeffington, Viſcount Maſſareen Baron of Lough-Neagh, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, May 8, 1627, the 3d of Charles I. and Baron of Lough-Neagh, and Viſcount Maſſareen, both in the County of Antrim, November 21, 1660, the 12th of Charles II. in Reverſion after the Death of Sir John Clotworthy, as will follow.

This ancient and noble Family derive their Name from the Village of Skeffington in the County of Leiceſter, of which Place, Geoffrey Skeffington was Lord, in the Reign of Edward I. and to him ſucceeded Thomas Skeffington, from whom deſcended Sir William Skeffington, Kt. ſo made by King Henry VII. in whoſe Reign he was three ſeveral Times Sheriff of the County of Leiceſter.

In 1530, the 22d of Henry VIII. he was Maſter of the Ordnance in England, and Deputy of Ireland; as alſo again made Deputy in 1534, when he vanquiſh'd the Tools and Bournes; and dying in Dublin; was there bury'd in St. Patrick's Church, tho' to his Memory a Monument was erected at Skeffington, on which his Arms were engrav'd, impal'd with the Arms of Digby.

To him ſucceeded Thomas Skeffington, Eſq; who in the 18th, 30th, and 41ſt of Elizabeth, was Sheriff of the County of Leiceſter, and was ſucceeded by William Skeffington of Fiſherwick in the County of Stafford; which William was created a Baronet as above, and in that Honour was ſucceeded by John his Son, who in 1660, was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the Affairs of Ireland.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter and Heir to Sir John Clotworthy of Antrim, Kt. and thereby became Baron of Lough-Neagh, and Viſcount Maſſareen, as before mention'd, the ſaid Honours being ſo limited, in caſe the ſaid Sir John (who was ſo created) dy'd without Iſſue Male.

In the Reign of King James II. the ſaid Sir John Skeffington, Viſcount Maſſareen, was appointed one of the Privy Council, and was likewiſe made Governor of the County of Londonderry, and Town of Colerain, and died on the 21ſt of June 1695.

By the ſaid Mary his Wife, he had a Son nam'd Clotworthy, and two Daughters; of which, Mary was marry'd to Sir Charles Houghton of Houghton-Tower in the County of Lancaſter, Bart. and Margaret to Sir George St. George, Bart. and the ſaid Clotworthy their Brother, (who in 1704 was Member of Parliament for the County of Antrim) ſucceeding his Father, was the ſecond Viſcount of this Family.

He marry'd Rachel, Daughter to Sir Edward Hungerford, Knight of the Bath, and by her had Clotworthy the third Lord, who married the Lady Catharine Chicheſter, eldeſt Siſter to Arthur Earl of Donegall, and by her his Lordſhip had five Sons and three Daughters, of which, Clotworthy the eldeſt, on the 11th of February 1738-9, ſucceeding, is the 4th and preſent Viſcount; he married 1ſt Anne, Daughter to Dr. Richard Daniel, Dean of Downe, and ſhe dying in 1740, he married 2dly ——— Daughter of ——— Eyre of the County of Derby, Eſq; by whom he has one Son Clotworthy.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Pearl, three Bulls Heads eraz'd, Diamond, arm'd Topaz, for Skeffington; 2d and 3d, Saphire, a Chevron, Ermine, between three Chaplets, Gold, for Clotworthy.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Mermaid with her Comb and Mirrour, all proper.

Supporters. Two Staggs, Diamond, attir'd and ungul'd Topaz, each gorg'd with a Chaplet of white Roſes, barb'd and ſeeded, proper.

Motto. Per anguſta ad auguſta.

P. 40. N° 21.

Chief SEATS.

At Antrim in that County, ten Miles from Carrickfergus, and 74 from Dublin; and at Fiſherwick in the County of Stafford, three Miles from Litchfield, and 100 from London.

XXII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable George Cholmondley, Earl of Cholmondley, Viſcount Malpas and Kells, Baron Cholmondley of Wich-

Wich-Milbank, Baron of Newburgh, and Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County and City of Chester, and North-Wales (except Denbigh) Governor of Chester Castle, and Steward of the Royal Manor of Shene.

Created Baronet, May 22, 1611, the 9th of James I. Viscount Cholmondley of Kells in the County of East-Meath in Ireland, March 29, 1661, the 13th of Charles II. Baron Cholmondley of Wich-Milbank, alias Namptwich in the County of Chester, April 10, 1689, the 1st of William and Mary, Viscount Malpas, and Earl of Cholmondley, both in the County of Chester, December 27, 1706, the 5th of Queen Anne, Baron of Newburgh in the County of Wexford in Ireland, March 15, 1714-15, the 1st of King George, and on the 2d of July, 1716, Baron of Newburgh in the Isle of Anglesea in North-Wales.

The Descent of this noble Family being set forth at large in the first Volume of this Work, which contains an Account of the Nobility of England, we refer the Reader thereto, and shall here only insert his Lordship's Marriage, Issue, Arms and Seats.

The Father of this noble Lord, who died May 7, 1733, marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to the Heer Van Ruytenburgh, in Germany, (by Anne-Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Lewis de Nassau, Lord of Beverwaert, and Niece to Henry de Nassau, Seignior d'Auverquerque, Veldt-Marshal of the Forces of the States General, and Father of Henry Earl of Grantham) and by her (who dy'd in Jan. 1721-2) he has two Sons and three Daughters, the Ladies Henrietta, Elizabeth, and Mary.

Of the Sons, which are George and James, the latter is Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Member of Parliament for Montgomery; he marry'd the Lady Penelope Barry, Daughter to James Earl of Barrimore in Ireland, by the Lady Penelope his 2d Wife, Daughter and Heir to Richard Savage, Earl Rivers in England; and the eldest, who is the present Earl of Cholmondley, on the 27th of May, 1725, was elected a Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and on the 21st of July, 1726, made Master of the Robes to King George I.

On the 29th of July, 1727, the firſt of George II. he was made one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, which Poſt he reſign'd on the 14th of May, 1729, upon his being then appointed Maſter of the Horſe to his Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales, and in 1735 was appointed a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and the next Year Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council; alſo in March following was appointed Chamberlain of Cheſter and a Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, and Lord Privy Seal; which he reſign'd upon being appointed Joint Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland with the Lord Torrington.

He marry'd Mary, only Daughter to Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, by her (who dy'd in France in 17[illegible]) has two Sons, George born October 17, 1724, and Robert.

A R M S.

Ruby, two Helmets in Chief, proper, garniſh'd Topaz, in Baſe a Garb Gold.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a demi Griphon rampant, Diamond, beak'd, wing'd, and me[illegible]ber'd Topaz. holding an Helmet, as thoſe in the Coat.

Supporters. On the Dexter Side, a Griphon Diamond, its Beak, Wings, and fore Legs, as the Creſt. On the Sinifter, a Wolf Gold, gorg'd with a Collar perflew, Vaire.

Motto. Caſſis tutiſſima virtus. P. 41. N° 22.

Chief S E A T.

At Cholmondley in the County of Cheſter, three Miles from Malpas, and 128 from London.

XXIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Daniel O Brien, Viſcount of the County of Clare, and Baron of Maycarto. So created July 17, 1662, the 14th of Charles II.

The Deſcent of this noble Family (which at preſent is outlaw'd) the Reader may find under the Title of Earl of Inchiquin, Conner the 3d Earl of Thomond, being Father of Daniel the firſt Lord Clare.

He marry'd Philadelphia, eldeſt of the three Siſters of Thomas Leonard, Earl of Suſſex, and by her had two.

two Sons, Charles and Murrough, of which, Charles ſucceeded, and was the ſecond Lord, but was outlaw'd for his Service to King James II. and on the 11th of May 1706, receiving nine Wounds at the Battle of Ramillies, (being then in the French Service) dy'd thereof.

He marry'd the eldeſt Daughter of Henry Bulkeley, Eſq; ſometime Maſter of the Houſhold to K. Charles, and King James II. and by her had ſeveral Children, of whom, the eldeſt is now in the French Service, by the Title of Viſcount Clare.

ARMS.

Ruby, three Lions paſſant-guardant in Pale, party per Pale, Topaz and Pearl.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm naked, iſſuing out of a Cloud, and brandiſhing a Sword, all proper.

Supporters. Two Lions guardant, party per Feſs, Topaz and Pearl.

Motto. Vigueur du deſſus. P. 41. N° 23.

Chief SEAT.

At ——

XXIV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable James Caulfield, Viſcount Charlemont, and Baron Caulfield.

Created Baron Caulfield of Charlemont, in the County of Armagh, December 22, 1620, the 18th of James I. and Viſcount of Charlemont, July 17, 1665, the 17th of Charles II.

Of this ancient and noble Family, was Sir Toby Caulfield of the County of Oxford, Kt. who in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1598, was ſent into Ireland under Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex, then Lord Lieutenant; and for his great ſervice againſt the grand Traytor and Rebel Con O Neil, Earl of Tyrone, her Majeſty was pleaſed by Letters Patent, to grant him Part of the ſaid Earl's Eſtate, with other Lands in the Province of Ulſter.

In the 11th and 15th of James I. he was made Maſter of the Ordnance, and to him ſucceeded Sir William his Son, who by the ſaid King, on the 17th of

June, 1619, was confirm'd in the ſaid Poſt, by Letters Patents, during Life; and he marrying Mary, Daughter to Sir John King, Kt. (Great Aunt to John now Lord Kingſton) by her had four Sons.

Of the ſaid Sons, which were, Toby, Robert, William, and Thomas, the latter marry'd Anne, Daughter to Charles Moor, Lord Viſcount Drogheda, and by her had three Sons and three Daughters, whereof, William the eldeſt was (on the 23d of May, 1715) appointed one of the Juſtices of the Court of King's-Bench in Ireland, George was kill'd at the Siege of Dunkirk, and John was drown'd at Sea.

Of the Daughters of the ſaid Thomas, which were Anne, Margaret, and Mary, the eldeſt was firſt marry'd to Sir Ralph Gore, then to Sir Paul Harris, and 3dly to Sir John Rath, all Baronets; Margaret, to Sir George Atchiſon of Mercate Hill in the County of Armagh, Bart. and Mary, to William Bazill of Donnacarney near Dublin, Eſq;

Of the Brothers of the ſaid Thomas, Toby the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, was the ſecond Baron; but he being baſely murder'd by Sir Phelemy O Neil, in the Iriſh Rebellion in 1641, Robert his next Brother became Heir, and was the 3d Baron; and to him (who enjoy'd the Honour but a few Months, by having preſcribed to himſelf too great a Quantity of Opium) ſucceeded William his next Brother, who was the 4th Baron.

He was likewiſe one of the Privy Council to King Charles II. in whoſe Reign he was Captain of a Troop of Horſe, and Governor of Charlemont, a ſtrong Fort in the County of Armagh, which was built in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and very much improv'd by his Lordſhip's Father, who afterwards ſold it to the King, as being a Place of Conveniency to keep the Northern Iriſh in their Duty; and his Lordſhip having the good Fortune to apprehend Sir Phelemy O Neil, who murder'd the Lord Toby, he ſent him to Dublin, where he was try'd, hang'd, and quarter'd.

In the 17th of Charles II. he was created a Viſcount as before mention'd; and his Lordſhip marrying Sarah, Daughter to Charles Moor, Lord Viſcount Drogheda, (and

(and Siſter to his Brother Thomas's Lady) by her had four Sons and three Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Mary, Alice, and Elizabeth, the eldeſt marry'd to her firſt Huſband, Arthur Dillon of the County of Louth, Eſq; by whom ſhe had two Sons and one Daughter; and by her ſecond, who was William Lord Elany, ſhe had Cadwallader the late Lord of that Name, and three Daughters.

Alice, the 2d Daughter of the ſaid William Lord Charlemont, was firſt marry'd to the eldeſt Son of Dr. James Margetſon, Archbiſhop of Armagh, and by him having a Daughter named Sarah, who was marry'd to Hugh Colvill, Eſq; ſhe by him had a Son named Robert, and a Daughter Alice; which Daughter was firſt marry'd to Stephen Moor, Eſq; and 2dly to Brabazon Ponſonby, now Earl of Beſsborough, and the ſaid Alice, her Grandmother, was the Wife of George the firſt Lord Carpenter.

Elizabeth, 3d Daughter of William Lord Charlemont, and Sarah his Wife, was firſt marry'd to the Honourable John Chicheſter, Eſq; (Great Uncle to Arthur now Earl of Donegall) and 2dly to Dr. Edward Wilkinſon, Biſhop of Down and Conner; and of the Sons of the ſaid William Lord Charlemont, which were, Charles, William, Toby, and John; the two youngeſt ſerved in the whole Wars of Ireland, and Charles the eldeſt, dying an Infant, William the 2d, ſucceeded his Father, and was the 2d Viſcount.

Upon the Abdication of King James II. he took up Arms in Defence of his Religion and Country, and ſerv'd during the Wars in Ireland, as his two younger Brothers had done; and thereupon King William, for his ſervices, promoted him to be Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and made him Governor of the Counties of Tyrone and Armagh.

He was alſo by that King made Cuſtos Rotulorum of the aforeſaid Counties, and Governor of the Fort of Charlemont; and for his good Services at Barcelona in Spain, her Majeſty Queen Anne was pleas'd (in 1705) to promote him, firſt to be a Brigadier, and afterwards a Major-General, and his Lordſhip was twice honour'd by being one of the Commiſſioners of the

the Great Seal, in the Room of the Lord Chancellor Methuen.

In May 1726, he was ſworn one of the Privy Council to his Majeſty King George I. but dy'd on the 22d of July following, having enjoy'd the Peerage near Sixty Years, and was the oldeſt Lord in the three Kingdoms.

He marry'd Anne, only Daughter to Dr. James Margetſon, Archbiſhop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, and by her had five Sons and four Daughters, whereof, Anne, the eldeſt, was marry'd to John d'Arys of Carrick-Fergus in the County of Antrim, Eſq; Sarah to Oliver Ankettill of the County of Monaghan, Eſq; Mary to John Moor of Drumbana her in the County of Armagh, Eſq; and Lætitia to John Cook, Eſq;

Of the Sons of the 2d Lord Viſcount, which were, James, Thomas, Charles, John who is Member of Parliament for Charlemont, and Charles-Henry, the latter marry'd Mary, Daughter to Brian Gunning of the County of Roſcomon, Eſq; and Charles, the third Son, is a Clergyman.

Thomas the ſecond Son of the late Lord, ſerving under his Father as a Captain in Spain, was afterwards Governor of Annapolis Royal, where he dy'd in the Service of King George I. and James the eldeſt, who had ſerv'd many Years in Parliament for the Borough of Charlemont, ſucceeding his Father, was the 3d and late Viſcount; and his Lordſhip marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to Francis Bernard of the County of Cork, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, and dying the 21ſt of April, 1734, left Iſſue two Sons and one Daughter, whereof, James the eldeſt, who was born the 22d of Auguſt, 1728, is the 4th and preſent Viſcount.

ARMS.

Barruly of ten Pieces, Pearl and Ruby, on a Canton of the 2d, a Lion paſſant-guardant, Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Dragon's Head eraz'd, Ruby, collar'd Gemmelis Pearl.

Supporters. Two Dragons Ruby, gorg'd as the Creſt.

Motto. Deo duce ferro comitante. P. 42. N° 24.

Chief

Chief SEAT.

At Castle-Caulfield in the County of Tyrone, two Miles from Dungannon, and 62 from Dublin.

XXV. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable Henry Dawney, Viscount Down, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, May 19, 1642, 18 Car. I. and Viscount Dawney of the County of Down, Feb. 19, 1680, the 33d of Charles II.

Of this Family, which anciently wrote their Name d'Anney, and were for many Years Lords of the Manor of Shannock in the County of Cornwall, was Nicholas d'Anney, Esq; who in the Reign of Edw. II. obtain'd the King's Charter for a Market every Week at his Manor, on Wednesday and Friday, and a Fair every Year, on the Eve, Day, and Morrow, of St. James the Apostle.

In the first of Edward III. he had Summons to Parliament among the Barons, and afterwards serving in the Wars in the Holy Land against the Infidels, he brought from thence a very rich and curious Medal, which is now in the keeping of the Honourable John Dawney, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord of whom we are speaking; but it being many Years before his Return, and his Estate by that Time convey'd by a Female into the Family of Courtney, Earls of Devon, he thereupon marry'd an Heiress in Yorkshire, where he made his Residence, and from him in a direct Male Line descended Christopher Dawney of Cowick, Esq; who was created a Baronet as above.

To him succeeded John his Brother; which Sir John, in 1660, was Member of Parliament for the County of York, as in 1661, and 78, he was for the Borough of Pontefract in that County; and he being created a Baron and Viscount, was succeeded in his Honour by Henry his Son, who was the 2d Lord.

In 1690, he was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Pontefract, as in 1698, 1703, 10, 13, 14, and 22, he was chose for the County of York; and his Lordship marrying Mildred, Daughter to William Godfrey of Thunick in the County of Lincoln, Esq; by

by her, who dy'd Sept. 4, 1725, had Iſſue ſix Sons and two Daughters.

Of the Daughters, Mildred the eldeſt, marry'd to William Fowlis of Ingleby-Manor in the County of York, Eſq; then Eldeſt Son to Sir William Fowlis, Bart. and now Sir William; and Dorothy to Robert Shaftoe, of Whitworth in the Biſhoprick of Durham, Eſq; and is dead; and of the Sons, which are John, William, Henry, Chriſtopher, George, and Godfrey, the eldeſt, (who in 1713 was choſe Member of Parliament for the Boroughs of Pontefract and Aldborough, and in 1715, re-choſe for Pontefract) was marry'd on the 10th of Auguſt 1724, to Charlotte Louiſa, Daughter to Robert Pleydell of Amney in the County of Glouceſter, Eſq; and by her, who dy'd on the 8th of April 1729, in the 35th Year of her Age, he has two Sons, Henry, born April 8, 1727, and ——— born April 9, 1728; and this John dying before his Father, the ſaid Henry his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded his Grandfather, and is the third and preſent Viſcount Downe.

ARMS.

Pearl, on a Bend cottiz'd Diamond, three Annulets, Silver.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Sarazen in Armour, coup'd at the Thighs, and wreath'd about his Temples, holding in his Right Hand, a Ring Topaz, ſton'd Saphire; and in his left, a Lion's Gamb eraz'd, Gold, arm'd Ruby.

Supporters. Two Lions Topaz, collar'd with the Coat, and each crown'd ducally Pearl.

Motto. Time paderem. P. 43. N° 26.

Chief SEAT.

At Cowick in the County of York, one Mile from Snaith, and 130 from London.

XXVI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, William Stewart, Viſcount Mountjoy, Baron of Ramalton, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, April 10, 1623, the 21ſt of James I. and Baron of Ramilton in the County of Donnegall, and

and Viſcount Mountjoy (a Fort) in the County of Tyrone, May 9, 1684, the 36th of Charles II.

The firſt of this Family, that came into Ireland, was Sir William Stuart, Kt. a younger Brother to the Earl of Galloway in Scotland; which Sir William, in 1623, was created a Baronet, as above, and was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate by Sir Alexander his Son, who on the 3d of September 1650, was kill'd at the Battle of Dunbar in Scotland.

To him ſucceeded William Stewart his only Son; which William was born ſix Weeks after his Father's Death, and was created Baron of Ramalton, and Viſcount Mountjoy, being alſo at the Time of his Creation to thoſe Honours, made Maſter of the Ordnance, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

In 1686, he went into Hungary, to the Siege of Buda, where he was twice dangerouſly wounded; and after his Return into Ireland, being ſent into France by the Duke of Tyrconnel, was there clapp'd into the Baſtile, where he remained a Priſoner till the Year 1692, that he was releaſed, and went to wait upon King William in Flanders, where, on the 24th of Auguſt, he was kill'd at the Battle of Steenkirk.

He marry'd Mrs. Mary Coote, Daughter to the Lord Colloony, and by her had ſix Sons and two Daughters, that liv'd to be Men and Women. Of the Daughters, which were Mary and Catharine, the latter was married to Arthur Davys of Carrick-fergus in the County of Antrim, Eſq; and is dead; and Mary the eldeſt, who was firſt marry'd to Phineas Preſton of Ardſallagh in Ireland, Eſq; is now the Wife of George Earl of Granard.

Of the Sons of the ſaid William Lord Mountjoy, which were William, Alexander, Richard, Arthur, Charles and James; James the youngeſt is a Major of the Train of Artillery, Charles the 5th was a Commander in the Royal Navy, as on the 20th of June 1729, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of the King's Fleet; and died unmarry'd in 1740; and William the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, was Lord Mountjoy.

In the 5th of King William, 1694, he was made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, which was breke at the Peace of Ryſwick; and in the firſt of Queen Anne

1702,

1702, he was made a Colonel of another Regiment of Foot, and ſoon after, a Brigadier, and in her Reign a Lieutenant-General; but his Regiment was broke on the Peace of Utrecht.

He was likewiſe appointed one of the Privy Council to the ſaid Queen, as in September 1714, he was to King George I. and on the 13th of December following, made Maſter of the Ordnance, and ſoon after Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons.

This noble Lord marry'd Mrs. Anne Boyle, Daughter to Murrough Lord Viſcount Bleſſington, by whom he had five Sons and four Daughters, whereof four of the Sons, and three Daughters, dy'd in their Infancy; but Mary, who ſurviv'd, is now the Wife of James O Hara, Baron of Tyrawly; and William her Brother, on the 10th of January 1727-8, ſucceeding his Father in his Honours, is now Lord Mountjoy, who marry'd Miſs Eleanor Fitz-Gerald, (only Child to the Prime Serjeant) and hath a Son living by her Ladyſhip.

Note, Of his Lordſhip's Uncles, Richard died on the 4th of Auguſt 1728; and Arthur and Alexander died ſome Years before.

ARMS.

Topaz, a Feſs Checque, Pearl and Saphire, between three Lions rampant, Ruby.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm coup'd below the Elbow, and erect, holding a Heart, all proper.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Man in compleat Armour, garniſh'd Gold, having on his Cap three Feathers, two Pearl the other Ruby; on the ſiniſter, a Queen in her Royal Veſtments, Ruby, girded Topaz; and over all a Mantle Purple, doubled Ermine, her Feet bare, Hair diſhevell'd, and ducally crown'd Gold.

Motto. Nil deſperandum. P. 43. N° 27.

Chief SEAT.

At Newtown-Steward in the County of Tyrone, ſix Miles from Strabane, and 75 from Dublin.

XXVII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Thomas Brown, Viſcount Kenmare, and Baron of Caſtle-Roſs.

Created Baron of Caſtle-Roſs, and Viſcount Kenmare, both in the County of Kerry, May 20, 1689, the 5th of James II.

Of this ancient Family, which is of Engliſh Extraction, was Sir Nicholas Brown of Totteriuge in the County of Hertford, Kt. who in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, went into Ireland, where he acquired a conſiderable Eſtate in the Counties of Kerry and Cork, by Purchaſe and Mortgage, from Daniel Maccarty Moor, then Earl of Clancarty.

He marry'd Julian, Daughter to O Sulivan Beer, and by her had four Sons and four Daughters; of which, Thomaſin and Margaret, were marry'd to Philip and Daniel, two Sons of O Sulivan Moor, Anne to Captain Spring, and Mary to Sir Walter Croſby of the County of Kerry; and of the Sons, which were Valentine, John, Nicholas, and Thomas, the latter died unmarry'd, the third left only a Daughter, the 2d died without Iſſue, and Sir Valentine the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father.

In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, he was one of the Auditors of the Exchequer in England, and Treaſurer of her Majeſty's Town of Berwick, (as appears by a Patent of Gilbert Dethick, Eſq; Garter principal King of Arms, and by another of Laurence Dalton, Eſq; Norroy King of Arms, which the preſent Lord has in his Cuſtody) and in the Reign of Queen Mary, and King Edward VI. he was Commiſſioner in divers and ſundry weighty Cauſes (for ſo the Words run) as well in the Realm of Ireland, as in the North Parts towards Scotland.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife, the Lady Elizabeth Fitz-Gerald, Daughter to Garret Earl of Deſmond, and by her had three Sons, Valentine his Succeſſor, James and Nicholas, who died without Iſſue; and three Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Eleanor, Catharine, and Mary, the eldeſt was firſt marry'd to Captain Oliver Stephen of Culmullin in the County of Limerick; and ſecondly to Daniel O Sulivan Moor; Catharine, to Sir Thurlough Magrath; and Mary to Capt. James Aylmer of Crackbryan in the County of Thomond.

But

But now we return to Sir Valentine Brown, the Father of the ſaid Mary.

He marry'd to his ſecond Wife, Julian, Daughter to Cormack Mac-carty, Lord Muſkerry, (by Margaret his Wife, Daughter to Donough O Brien, the fourth Earl of Thomond) and by her had a Son nam'd Thomas, who was a Captain, and two Daughters, Margaret and Mabel; and the ſaid Thomas following King Charles II. in his Exile, had the Honour to be perſonally known, and particularly eſteemed by his ſaid Majeſty, in whoſe Service he forfeited his Eſtate; but upon the Reſtoration of that Prince, recovered it again, and was much in Favour with King James II.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter and Coheir to Sir John Brown of Hoſpital in the County of Limerick, (who was Son of Sir John Brown, Brother to the firſt Nicholas above-mentioned, by Thomaſin his Wife, Daughter to Sir ——— Bacon;) which Sir John got the ſaid Eſtate at Hoſpital, by marrying of Mary, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs to Captain William Apſley of Limerick (Richard Boyle, the firſt Earl of Cork, marrying Joan, the other Daughter) by Barbara his Wife, Daughter to John Boyle, Biſhop of Cork, and by her had a Son nam'd Thomas, who dy'd unmarry'd, and four Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Barbara, Hellen, Elizabeth, and Celina, the latter was marry'd to John White of Ragourane in the County of Limerick, Eſq; Elizabeth to Melchior Lavallin of Walter's Town in the County of Cork, Eſq; Hellen to Nicholas Brown, Lord Viſcount Kenmare, as hereafter; and Barbara died a Maiden: So that we now return to the two Daughters of Sir Valentine Brown, by Julian his ſecond Wife, who was Daughter to the Lord Muſkerry, as above-mention'd,

Margaret, who was the eldeſt, marry'd Tobias Mathew of Thurles in the County of Tipperary, Eſq; by whom ſhe had a Son named George, and a Daughter Elizabeth, which Daughter was marry'd to Pierce Butler, Baron of Cahir; and Mabel, who was Siſter to the ſaid Margaret, being marry'd to Thomas Fitz-Gerald of Ballyhane in the County of Limerick, Eſq; by him had a Daughter nam'd Mary, who was marry'd

to

to Sir Stephen Rice, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, in the Reign of King James II.

Sir Valentine Brown, Bart. (eldeſt Son of Sir Valentine before-mention'd by his firſt Wife, the Lady Elizabeth Fitz-Gerald) marry'd Mary, another Daughter of Cormack Mac-carty, Lord Muſkerry, and Siſter to Julian, his Father's ſecond Wife, and by her had two Sons and two Daughters, which were Valentine, John, Elizabeth and Eleanor.

Of the Daughters, the youngeſt was marry'd to —— Power of Kilmeadan in the County of Waterford, and by him had two Sons, John and Richard, and a Daughter nam'd Mary; and Elizabeth the eldeſt being married to John Tobias of Keimlhinagh in the County of Tipperary, Eſq; by him had a Son nam'd James, and a Daughter Catharine, which Daughter was marry'd to Ambroſe Mandevil of Miners-Town, Eſq;

Of the Sons of Sir Valentine, by the ſaid Mary his Wife, Daughter to the Lord Muſkerry, John marry'd Joan Butler, Daughter to the Lord of Cahir, and dy'd without Iſſue; but Valentine the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, he was, by Letters Patent, created a Baron and Viſcount as at firſt mention'd, by King James II. and was one of his Privy Council; and tho' he was then ſo unhappy as to forfeit his Eſtate, (he and his Son being both out-lawed and attainted for their Zeal in that unfortunate King's Cauſe) yet he was ſo remarkable for his Kindneſs during the War in 1688, to the Engliſh and the Proteſtants of Ireland, that the ſaid King, when he went off for France, recommended his Proteſtant Subjects to his Care.

He marry'd Jane, only Daughter and Heir to Sir Nicholas Plunket, Brother to the Earl of Fingall, and by her had two Sons and four Daughters; whereof, Mary the eldeſt was marry'd to George Aylmer of Lions in the County of Kildare, Eſq; Elizabeth the ſecond to Nicholas Purcell of Loghmoe in the County of Tipperary, Eſq; Thomaſin the third to Nicholas Bourk of Cahirmoil in the County of Limerick, and Catharine, the youngeſt, to John Lewis d'Acunha, ſome time Ambaſſador from the King of Portugal to the Court of Great Britain; and of the Sons, which were Nicholas and Valentine, the latter dy'd young,

and the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, was the ſecond Lord.

He marry'd Hellen, eldeſt ſurviving Daughter and Heir to Captain Thomas Brown of Hoſpital, as before obſerv'd, and by her had Valentine, his Heir, and Thomas, who dy'd an Infant; and having alſo four Daughters, Jane the eldeſt was marry'd to John Aſgil, Eſq; Elizabeth to William Weldon of Knocka in the County of Meath, Eſq; Margaret is a Maiden, and Frances the youngeſt was marry'd to Edward Herbert of Kilcow in the County of Kerry, Eſq;

Valentine, who ſucceeded his Father, marry'd Honora, Daughter to the Honourable Thomas Butler of Kilkaſh in the County of Tipperary, Grandſon of Richard Butler, only Brother to James the firſt Duke of Ormond) by Margaret his Wife, Viſcounteſs Iveagh, Daughter to William Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard, and by her had two Sons, Valentine and Thomas, and a Daughter Helen, and dying in 1736, was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving Son Thomas, yet under Age.

ARMS.

Pearl, three Martlets in pale Diamond, between two Flanches of the latter, each charg'd with a Lion paſſant-guardant of the firſt, arm'd and langu'd Ruby.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Dragon's Head coup'd and erect Silver, Gutty de poix, between two Wings Diamond, Gutty d'Eau.

Supporters. Two Wolves Pearl, Gutty de poix, each having a plain Collar and Chain, Topaz.

Motto. Loyal en tout. P. 44. N° 28.

Chief SEATS.

At Killarney in the County of Kerry, eight Miles from Caſtlemain, and 125 from Dublin; at Roſs-Caſtle in the ſame County; at Hoſpital in the County of Limerick; and at Gorſeenroe in the County of Cork.

XXVIII.

XXVIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable —— Vaughan, Viſcount and Baron of Liſburne.

Created Baron and Viſcount of Liſburne in the County of Antrim, June 25, 1695, the 7th of William III.

Of this Family, which has been ſeated at Trawſcoad in the County of Cardigan for ſeveral Generations, was Sir John Vaughan, Kt. who, in the Year 1673, was Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Edward his Son was Father of John the firſt Lord Liſburne, who in September 1715, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Cardigan, and dy'd in 1721.

He marry'd the Lady Mallet Wilmot, 3d Daughter to John Earl of Rocheſter, (by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to John Mallet of Enmore in the County of Somerſet, Eſq;) and by her, who dy'd in Jan. 1708, had John the 2d Lord, who was elected Knight of the Shire for the County of Cardigan in 1727. His firſt Wife was the Daughter of Sir John Bennet of London, Kt. Serjeant at Law, and Judge of the Marſhalſea-Court; but ſhe dying July 31, 1723, his Lordſhip, in February 1725-6, was marry'd to Mrs. Hill, Daughter to Captain Hill of the County of Montgomery, and dying without Iſſue Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother ——.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Diamond, a Chevron between three Fleurs-de-lis, Pearl, for Vaughan; 2d and 3d Pearl, on a Feſs Ruby, between three Eagles Heads eraz'd, Diamond; as many Eſcallop-ſhells Topaz, for Wilmot.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm in Armour, bent at the Elbow, brandiſhing a Sword, Silver, the Pomel and Hilt Gold.

Supporters. On the dexter Side a Dragon reguardant Emerald, his Wings expanded, gorg'd with a plain Collar, Diamond, border'd, Pearl, and charg'd with three Fleurs-de-lis, Silver, having a Chain thereto affix'd, Gold. On the Siniſter, an Unicorn

reguardant, Pearl; his Horn, Mane, Tuffs and Hooſs, Topaz, gorg'd and chain'd as the Dexter.

Motto. Non revertar inultus. P. 44. N° 29.

Chief SEAT.

At Trawſcoad in the County of Cardigan in South Wales.

XXIX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Herbert Windſor Hickman, Viſcount and Baron Windſor, and Baron Montjoy.

Created Baron and Viſcount Windſor in Ireland, June 19, 1699, the 11th of William III. and Baron Montjoy of the Iſle of Wight in the County of Southampton (Engliſh Honour) December 31, 1711, the 10th of Queen Anne.

The Deſcent of this great and noble Family the Reader may find under the Title of Earl of Plymouth, (in the firſt Volume of this Work, which contains an Account of the Nobility of England) and that Thomas, Earl thereof, marrying to his ſecond Wife Urſula, Daughter and Coheir to Sir Thomas Widdrington of Shirburn-Grange in the County of Northumberland, Kt. by her had four Sons and five Daughters; of which, Elizabeth the 2d was marry'd to Sir Francis Daſhwood of the City of London, Bart. and of the Sons, Thomas the eldeſt was Lord Viſcount Windſor, &c.

In the Reign of King William, he was Groom of the Bedchamber, and a Colonel of Horſe, as alſo on the 19th of June 1695, created a Peer of Ireland, as at firſt mention'd, and by Queen Anne in 1703, made a Brigadier-General, in 1704, a Major-General, in 1710 a Lieutenant-General, in 1711, created a Baron of England, and in 1712, the ſaid Queen beſtow'd on him a Regiment of Horſe; and his Lordſhip marrying the Lady Charlotte Herbert, ſole Daughter and Heir to Philip Earl of Pembroke, and Widow of John Lord Jefferies, Baron of Wern; by her had one Son and four Daughters, and dying on the 8th of June, 1738, was ſucceeded by his ſaid Son Herbert, Member of Parliament for the Town of Cardiff, now Viſcount Windſor, who in April 1737, married Alice, Siſter and Coheir to Sir James Clavering, of Axwell, in

in the Bishoprick of Durham, Bart. by whom he had one Son Thomas, who died in March 1741-2.

ARMS.

Ruby, a Saltire, Pearl, between twelve Croſs Croſlets, Topaz; a Creſcent for Difference.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Buck's Head eraz'd a-front, Silver, attir'd Gold.

Supporters. Two Angels veſted, Ruby, Hair and Wings Topaz.

Motto. Stemmata quid faciunt. P. 45. N° 30.

Chief SEAT.

At Beachworth in the County of Surry, two Miles from Darking, and twenty-ſix from London.

XXX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Scroop How, Viſcount How and Baron of Clonawly.

Created Baron of Clonawly in the County of Fermanagh, and Viſcount How, May 26, 1701, the 13th of William III.

Of this Family, who have been of Diſtinction in the County of Somerſet for ſeveral Generations, was John How of Biſhop-Lydiard in that County, Eſq; which John marrying the Siſter of Sir Richard Grubham, (who dy'd in 1629) by her had two Sons, John and George, who became poſſeſs'd of a vaſt perſonal Eſtate, by the Gift of their Uncle, the ſaid Sir Richard Grubham.

George was Father of Sir George-Grubham How, who on the 20th of June 1660, 12 Car. II. was created a Baronet, and was Father of Sir James How of Cold-Berwick in the County of Wilts, Bart.

John, the eldeſt of the two Sons, by the Siſter of Sir Richard Grubham, became ſeated at Compton in the County of Glouceſter; and on the 22d of September 1660, was alſo created a Baronet, and he marrying Bridget, Daughter to Thomas Rich of North Cerney, Eſq; by her had Sir Richard How, Bart. and John How, Eſq; which John became poſſeſs'd of the Manor of Langor in the County of Nottingham, as follows:

The said Manor, which formerly belong'd to the Tiptofts, pass'd from thence to the Scroops, by Roger Scroop marrying Margaret, one of the three Daughters and Coheirs to Robert Lord Tiptoft; but Emanuel Lord Scroop of Bolton, who was Lord of the said Place, (and by King Charles I. created Earl of Sunderland) having no legitimate Issue of his own, and settling his Estate on his Natural Daughters; the Manor of Langor, upon the Division, came to Annabella the 2d, who brought it into this Family, by marrying the said John How, Esq; and he being a Person whose Services were acceptable at Court, in the Reign of King Charles II. that Prince, in Consideration thereof (by his Letters register'd in the Office of Arms) granted and ordained, that the said Annabella should be had, taken, and esteemed as the legitimate Daughter of an Earl, and might use, enjoy, and have the Stile, Title and Degree, with Precedency accordingly, in as full and ample a Manner, as if she had been the legitimate Daughter of Emanuel, late Earl of Sunderland.

By the said Lady, the said Mr. How had three Sons and two Daughters; whereof, Bridget was marry'd to John Bennet, Lord Offulston, and Diana to Sir Francis Molineux of Taversal in the County of Nottingham, Bart. and of the Sons, which were Scroop, John, and Emanuel, the latter (who dy'd the 26th of Sept. 1709) was Brigadier-General of the Armies of Queen Anne, as also Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and in 1707, was her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Hanover.

He marry'd Ruperta, a natural Daughter of Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, (third Son of Frederick, King of Bohemia, by the Princess Elizabeth his Wife, only Daughter to King James I.) begotten by his Highness on the Body of Mrs. Margaret Hughs, and by her the said Emanuel had three Sons, William, Emanuel, and James, and a Daughter nam'd Sophia; which Daughter was Maid of Honour to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, (the late Queen Caroline) and dy'd on the 4th of April 1726.

John, second Son of John and the Lady Annabella his Wife, having been a leading Man in Parliament,

was

was by her Majesty Queen Anne, made Paymaster of her Guards and Garrisons; and Sir Scroop, the eldest, who was Groom of the Bedchamber to King William, and by him created a Baron and Viscount as above, was also in the 9th of Queen Anne, made Comptroller of the Excise, and chose Member of Parliament for the County of Nottingham.

He marry'd to his first Wife the Lady Anne Manners, 6th Daughter to John Earl of Rutland, (by Frances his Wife, Daughter to Edward Lord Montagu of Boughton) and by her had two Daughters; of which, Annabella was marry'd to —— Golding, Esq; and Margaret to Captain Mugg; and his Lordship marrying to his second Wife Juliana, Daughter to William Lord Allington of Horshet in the County of Cambridge, by her had a Son nam'd Scroop, and three Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which are Mary, Judith, and Anne the eldest, who in 1720 was appointed Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales, was on the 14th of June 1725, marry'd to Thomas Herbert Earl of Pembroke; as Judith is marry'd to Thomas Page, Esq; Brother to Sir Gregory Page of Greenwich in the County of Kent, Bart. on the 8th of May, 1728, Anne the youngest was marry'd to Colonel Mordaunt; and the said Scroop their Brother, on the 26th of January, 1712-13, succeeding his Father in his Honours, is now Lord How.

In the first Parliament of King George I. he was chose a Member for the County of Nottingham; as in 1722 and 1727, he was re-chose for the same; and in May 1732, was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, where he died March the 29th 1735. On the 8th of April, 1719, his Lordship was marry'd to the Lady Charlotte, eldest Daughter to the Baron Kilmansegg (who was Master of the Horse to K. George I. as Elector of Hanover, and dy'd in 1717) by the Lady Sophia-Charlotte his Wife, Daughter to Count Platen of the Empire of Germany, (which Lady Sophia Charlotte, on the 3d of September 1721, was created Countess of the Province of Leinster in Ireland, as on the 10th of April 1722, she was Baroness of Brentford, and Countess of Darlington in England, and was Countess of Platen, and Baroness Kilmansegg in Germany,

but dy'd on the 20th of April 1725) and by her his Lordſhip had three Sons and three Daughters, which are George-Scroop, George-Auguſtus, Richard, Carolina, Charlotte, and ———. George-Scroop, the eldeſt Son ſucceeding, is the third and preſent Viſcount.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Topaz, a Feſs between three Wolves Heads eraz'd Diamond. 2d Saphire, a Bend Topaz. 3d Pearl, a Saltire ingrail'd, Ruby. 4th as the 1ſt.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet Gold, a Plume of five Feathers, Saphire.

Supporters. Two Indian Ravens, (or Corniſh Choughs) Diamond, beak'd and member'd Ruby.

Motto. Utcunque placueret Deo. P. 45. N° 31.

Chief SEAT.

At Langor Caſtle in the County of Nottingham, ſeven Miles from that Town, and ninety from London.

XXXI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, James Hamilton, Earl and Baron of Abercorn, and Baron of Paiſly, (Scotch Honours) and Viſcount and Baron of Strabane in Ireland.

Created Baron of Paiſly in the County of Renfrew, in 1591, Baron of Abercorn in the County of Lanark, in 1603, Earl of the ſame Place, July 10, 1606, Baron of Strabane in the County of Tyrone, May 8, 1617, all by King James VI. of Scotland, and 1ſt of England, and created Viſcount of Strabane in 1701, the 13th of William III.

The Deſcent of this noble Family, the Reader may find ſet forth under the Title of the Duke of Hamilton, in the 2d Volume of this Work, which contains an Account of the Nobility of Scotland; and that James, the 4th Lord Hamilton and Earl of Arran, (who was lawful Grandchild to Mary the Siſter of King James III. as alſo Governor of Scotland in the Minority of Mary Queen of Scots, and by Henry II. King of France, created Duke of Chattlerault) marrying the Lady Margaret Douglaſs, Daughter to James, the 4th Earl of Morton, by her had three Sons, James, John, and Claud; whereof, the eldeſt dying without

Iſſue,

Iſſue, from John the 2d deſcended the preſent Duke of Hamilton and Branden; and Claud was Progenitor of the Lord of whom we are ſpeaking.

In 1553, he was promoted to be Commendator of the Abbey of Paiſly, upon the Reſignation of John Archbiſhop of St. Andrews, which was ratify'd and approv'd by Pope Iulius III. and upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he adhering to the Intereſt of Queen Mary, was by her conſtituted one of the principal Commanders of her Army at the Battle of Langſide, 1568, where he performed the Part of a brave and valiant General; and reſolutely perſiſting in her Majeſty's Service, his Eſtate was thereupon forfeited, and continued in other Hands, 'till his Majeſty King James VI. in 1585, was pleaſed to reſtore the long injur'd Family of Hamilton; and in Teſtimony of the great Senſe he had of that Gentleman's Sufferings for his Loyalty to the ſaid Queen, created him Lord Paiſly, as above.

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter to George Lord Seaton, and by her had four Sons, and a Daughter of her Name, which Daughter was marry'd to William Marqueſs of Douglaſs; and of the Sons, which were James, Sir Claud, Sir George, and Sir Frederick, the latter, who ſerv'd under Guſtavus Adolphus, and had a Regiment in the Wars of Ireland, in the Reign of King Charles II. was Progenitor of the Lord Viſcount Boyne.

Sir George the 3d Son, in 1648, perform'd many eminent Services in the ſaid Wars for King Charles I. as in 49, he did for Charles II. being then a Captain of Horſe, and a Colonel and Captain of Foot; and Sir Claud the 2d, was Progenitor of the Family of Eliſton, he being the firſt Branch thereof.

James the eldeſt Son of the ſaid Claud and Margaret Seaton his Wife, being a Man of great Parts, and much in Favour with King James VI. was by him made Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and created Earl of Abercorn; and he marrying Marion, Daughter to Thomas Lord Boyde, by her had five Sons and two Daughters; whereof, Anne was marry'd to Hugh Lord Semple.

Of the Sons, which were James, Claud, William-George, and Alexander, the youngeſt was knighted,

and

and was Father to Count Hamilton in Germany, who by the Emperor was dignify'd with the Honour of Prince of Newburgh; Claud was created Baron of Strabane, and James the eldeſt ſucceeding his Father, was the 2d Earl of Abercorn.

He marry'd Catharine, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir Jervis Clifton of Clifton in the County of Nottingham, and by her had three Sons, who were all ſucceſſively Earls of Abercorn; but they dying without Iſſue Male, we return to Sir George Hamilton, Kt. 4th Son of James the firſt Earl; which Sir George had a Son nam'd James, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to King Charles II.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to John Lord Culpepper, and by her having a Son named James, on whom the Honour of Abercorn (by Reaſon of an Entail on the Heirs Male) devolv'd, the ſaid Son is now Earl thereof; and in 1706, to preſerve his Scotch Peerage, went over to that Kingdom, and ſat in that Seſſion of Parliament that concluded the Union.

In the Reign of King James II. he had the Command of a Regiment of Horſe, and was one of that King's Privy Council, as he was to King William, and Queen Anne; and in September 1714, was appointed the ſame to his Majeſty King George I. as he alſo was in 1727 to King George th IId. but died the 28th of Nov. 1734; and his Lordſhip marrying Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir to Sir Robert Reading of the City of Dublin, Bart. by her had two Sons and four Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Elizabeth, Mary, Philadelphia, and Jane, the eldeſt was marry'd to William Brownlow of Clanbrazil in the County of Armagh, the 2d to Henry Cooley of Caſtle-Carbery in the County of Kildare; the 3d to Dr. Prat, Dean of Down and Conner; and Jane the youngeſt to the Lord Archibald Hamilton, Uncle to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon: And of the Sons, which were James and George, the latter is marry'd to a Daughter of Colonel Coward of Wells in the County of Somerſet; and the eldeſt, who was Fellow of the Royal Society, ſucceeding his Father, was the 7th Earl of Abercorn. In 1737 he was appointed one of his Majeſty's Privy Council for this Kingdom, and marrying,

Anne

Anne, Daughter to Colonel Plummer of the County of Hertford, by her h d five Sons and one Daughter, and dying the 13th of January 1743-4, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son James Lord Paiſley, who the 23d of March 1735-6 had been ſummon'd to Parliament by the Title of Baron Mountcaſtle, and is now Earl of Abercorn and Viſcount Strabane, and as yet unmarry'd.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Ruby, three Cinquefoils pierc'd Ermine, for Hamilton. 2d and 3d Pearl, a Ship with its Sails furl'd up, Diamond, for the Earldom of Arran.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet Topaz, an Oak fructed and penetrated tranſverſly in the main Stem, by a Frame Saw proper, the Frame Gold.

Supporters. Two Antelopes Silver, their Horns, Ducal Collars, Chains, and Hoofs, Topaz.

Motto. Sola nobilitat virtus. P. 46. N° 32.

Chief SEATS.

At Stephen's-Green in the City of Dublin; at Paiſly in the County of Renfrew in Scotland; and at Witham in the County of Eſſex in England.

XXXII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Arthur-Mohun St. Leger, Viſcount Doneraile in the County of Cork, and Baron of Kilmaiden in the County of Waterford. So created June 23, 1703, the 2d of Queen Anne.

Of this ancient and noble Family, which is of French Extraction, was Sir Robert St. Leger, Kt. who in the Year 1066, accompany'd William the Norman Duke in his Expedition to England, and the Family have a Tradition, that he with his own Hand, ſupported the ſaid Duke, when he went out of his Ship to land in Suſſex.

This Sir Robert, having conquer'd a Pagan Dane, who inhabited the Manor of Ulcomb in Kent, (as is mention'd in Domeſday Book) he there made his Reſidence, and his Poſterity enjoy'd the ſame for many Generations.

About

About the Year 1195, Ralph St. Leger, was one of those Kentish Gentlemen that accompany'd King Richard I. to the Siege of Acon, and it is shewn by an Inscription on the Lid of his Coffin, in the Church of Ulcomb, that he was 15 Years in the Holy War.

In the 2d of King John, Anno 1200, Ralph and Hugh St. Leger, were Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ.

In the Reign of King Henry III. Ralph St. Leger obtain'd the Grant of a Friday Market, and a Fair for three Days, at the Beginning of November, for the Manor of Ulcomb, and proved his Right to it before the Justices itinerant, in the 21st of Edw. I. Anno 1292.

In 1299, Ralph, John, and Thomas St. Leger, attending King Edward I. at the Siege of Carlevarock in Scotland, they were there all knighted for their Courage and Bravery.

In the 10th of Richard II. Anno 1386, Ralph St. Leger of Ulcomb, was Sheriff of the County of Kent; as in the 9th of Henry VI. was John St. Leger, and in 1442, he was bury'd in Ulcomb Church.

In the 8th of Edward IV. Anno 1467, Ralph St. Leger of Ulcomb, was Sheriff of Kent; and in 1470, he was made Constable of Leeds Castle, but dy'd that Year, and was bury'd in the Church of Ulcomb.

Sir Thomas St. Leger, Brother to Ralph last mention'd, marry'd Anne, Sister to King Edward IV. and Widow of Henry Duke of Exeter, and by her he had an only Daughter of her Name, who was marry'd to Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, Ancestor to the Duke of Rutland.

St. James St. Leger, another Brother of Ralph and Sir Thomas above-mention'd, marrying Anne, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, from that Match descended the St. Legers of Egiford in the County of Devon; of which Branch was Anthony St. Leger, Esq; to whom King Henry VIII. gave the Manor of Kingsnoth in the County of Kent.

In the 29th of Henry VIII. he was one of the four Commissioners sent out of England by that King, to settle the Affairs of Ireland, and afterwards was made a Knight, and Knight of the Garter; and in 1539, the 30th of that Reign, he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, as he was three Years after, successively.

In

In the third Year of his being Deputy, which was 1541, it was enacted in a Parliament at Dublin, that the King of England, and his Succeſſors, ſhould be ſtyled Kings of Ireland, and all manner of Juriſdiction, Power, Preheminence, and Royal Authority, granted to the Crown; the Kings of England, 'till then being only ſtyled Lords of Ireland.

In 1544, the 35th of Henry VIII. he was again Lord Deputy, as he was in 1547, and 1550, the 2d and 5th of Edward VI. and 1553, the 1ſt of Queen Mary; ſo that he had the Honour to ſerve three Princes; and in the Time of his Government, perform'd great Service in the Work of Reformation; for unto him, all the Lords and Chieftains of the Iriſhry, and the degenerate Engliſh throughout the whole Kingdom, made their ſeveral Submiſſions by Indenture; and he dying in 1559, was bury'd in Kent, (where he was born) among his Anceſtors.

In 1567, Sir Warham St. Leger, Kt. was appointed Preſident of the Province of Munſter, he being the firſt that ever enjoy'd that Office; but in 1599, he was thruſt through the Body with a Spear, as he was fighting againſt the rebellious Con O Neil, Earl of Tyrone; and of this illuſtrious Family deſcended the Right Honourable Arthur St. Leger, Lord Viſcount Donerayle, who was ſo made by Queen Anne, as above-mentioned.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir to John Hayes, Eſq; of Winchelſea in the County of Suſſex, (Brother to Sir James Hayes of Bedgebury in Kent) by his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heireſs of John Oterington, Eſq; of Kilmeaden in the County of Waterford, and once Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, and by her had three Sons and two Daughters; Catherine, who died young, and Elizabeth, Wife of Richard Aldworth, Eſq; of Newmarket in the County of Corke. Of the Sons, Hayes the youngeſt, marry'd Elizabeth, one of the Daughters and Coheireſſes of the late Lord Chief Baron Dean in Ireland, and is Member of Parliament for the Borough of Doneraile. John the ſecond, was kill'd in a Duel at Corke, at Twenty Years of Age, and Arthur, who was the eldeſt, ſucceeded his Father in his Honours the 7th of July, 1727, and was the ſecond Viſcount. Whilſt a Com-

moner

moner he represented Donerayle in Parliament, and in 1717, marry'd the only Child of the late Lord Mohun, who died in November 1718, by whom he had an only Son Arthur Mohun, the third and present Viscount, born August the 7th, 1718, who on the Third of April 1738, marry'd Mary, the only surviving Child of Anthony Sheppard, Esq; of Newcastle in the County of Longford. She died of the Small Pox the 10th of August following. His Lordship marry'd 2dly, Miss Catherine Kekenington, Daughter to Clotworthy, late Lord Viscount Massareen, (by the Lady Catherine Manchester, Daughter to the Earl of Donegall and Sister to the present Lord Massareen,) by whom he has no Issue. His Lordship upon the last General Election in 1741, was chosen Member of Parliament for Winchelsea in Sussex.

ARMS.

Saphire, Fretty Pearl, a Chief Topaz.

Crest. On a Wreath, a Griphon passant, Gold.

Supporters. Two Griphons of the latter, their Wings erect and fretty, Saphire.

Motto. Hote & Bon. P. 47. N° 34.

Chief SEAT.

At Donerayle in the County of Cork, 17 Miles from that City, and 88 from Dublin.

XXXIII. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable, George Wandesford, Viscount Castlecomer, Baron Wandesford, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, August the 5th, 1662, the 14th of Charles II and Baron Wandesford, and Viscount Castlecomer in the County of Kilkenny, March 15, 1706-7, the 6th of Queen Anne.

Of this Family, which have been long seated at Kirklington in the County of York, was Sir Christopher Wandesford of the same Place, Kt. who liv'd in the Year 1585; and he marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir George Bowes of Stretlam in the County of Durham, Kt. by her had Sir George Wandesford, Kt. who dy'd in 1610, leaving Issue by Catharine his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Ralph Hanlby of Tickill and Beverley in the County of York, a Son nam'd Christopher, who succeeded him.

In 1636, he was Master of the Rolls in Ireland, where,

where, at the same Time, he was one of the Lords Justices; as also, in 1639 and 40, Lord Deputy, in which Year he dy'd, and left Issue by Alice his Wife, Daughter to —— Osborne of Kifton in the County of York, a Son of his Name, who in the 14th of Charles II. was created a Baronet.

He marry'd Eleanor, Daughter to Sir John Lowther of Lowther in the County of Westmoreland, Bart. and by her was Father of another Sir Christopher, who, in 1704, was chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Kenis, alias Inis-town, and was made one of the Privy Council in Ireland.

In the 6th of Queen Anne, 1707, he was created a Baron and Viscount; and dying on the 13th of September the same Year, left Issue by Elizabeth his Wife (who dy'd Nov. 10, 1731) Daughter to George Montagu of Horton in the County of Northampton, Esq; four Sons, and a Daughter named Henrietta, which Daughter was marry'd to Mr. Maynard of the City of Cork. And of the Sons, which were Christopher, George, John, and Richard, the eldest succeeded his Father, and was the 2d Lord.

In 1710, he was chosen Member of Parliament for Morpeth in Northumberland, as in 1714, he was for Rippon in the County of York, and by K. George I. was made a Privy Counsellor.

On the 30th of September, 1715, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kilkenny; and in February, 1717-18, made Secretary at War; but dying on the 23d of June, 1719, left Issue by Frances his Wife, Daughter to Thomas Lord Pelham, and Sister to Thomas Duke of Newcastle, a Son of his Name, who was the 3d Lord, but he dying unmarried in 1736, was succeeded by his Uncle George, the 4th and present Lord, who has Issue one Son John, and two Daughters.

ARMS.

Quarterly of six Coats, 1st Topaz, a Lion rampant, Saphire; 2d Pearl, a Bend and Border ingrail'd, Ruby; 3d Topaz, a Fess Ruby, in Chief three Torteuxes; 4th Saphire, a Maunch Topaz; 5th Pearl, a Cross Patonce, Ruby; 6th Pearl, on a Bend Diamond, three Pheon's Heads, Topaz.

Crest.

Crest. On a Wreath, a Church proper, the Steeple Saphire.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion double Queue, Saphire. On the Sinister, a Griphon Topaz.

Motto. Tout pour l'Eglise. P. 48. N° 36.

Chief SEATS.

At Castlecomer in the County of Kilkenny, six Miles from Laughlin, and 37 from Dublin; and at Kirklington in the County of York.

XXXIV. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable, Richard Molesworth, Baron of Philips-Town, Viscount Molesworth of Swords, Fellow of the Royal Society, Colonel of the Royal Irish Regiment of Dragoons, and Master General of the Ordnance, and a Lieutenant-General of the Establishment.

Created Baron of Philip's Town in the King's County, and Viscount Molesworth of Swords in the County of Dublin, June 23, 1716, the 2d of Geo. I.

Of this Family, which in the Reign of King Edward I. were seated in the County of Northampton (in England) was Walter de Molesworth, Kt. who was of eminent Note in the Reign of the said King Edward, and in 1290, accompany'd that Prince in his famous Crusade to the Holy War, (to which his Coat-Armour alludes) and from the 25th to the 34th of that King's Reign, he was Sheriff for the Counties of Bedford and Bucks, an Office in those Times of great Trust and Authority.

In 1306, the 34th of Edward I. on a grand Festival at Whitsontide, when the King, to adorn his Court with greater Splendor, and augment the Glory of his intended Expedition into Scotland, knighted Edward Earl of Caernarvon, his eldest Son; the young Prince, immediately at the High Altar in Westminster-Abbey, confer'd the same Honour on near 300 Gentlemen, Sons of Earls, Barons, and Kights; and among them the said Walter de Molesworth.

In 1307, on King Edward II. ascending the Throne, a Charter of Summons was directed to him and his Lady, to attend in Person at his Coronation; and in that Year he appointed him, with Gilbert de Holme, Sheriff for the Counties of Bedford and Bucks, and in the 5th Year of that King, he and Gerrard de Braybrooke

brooke, had their Writs of Expences iſſued out for their Service, as Knights of the Shire for Bedford, in the firſt Parliament held at Weſtminſter.

To this Sir Walter ſucceeded Hugh his Son, who in the 8th of Edward II. with Henry de Tilly, ſerv'd as Knights of the Shire for the County of Huntingdon, in a Parliament held at York; and to him ſucceeded Sir Walter de Moleſworth his Son and Heir; whoſe Son Richard is mentioned in the Pipe-Rolls of Northamptonſhire, the 13th of Edward III. 1339.

This Richard marry'd Eleanor, Daughter and Heir to Sir Thomas Mortimer of the County of Lincoln, and from thence deſcended Sir Roger Moleſworth of the County of Huntingdon, Kt. who had Iſſue John Moleſworth of the ſaid County, and of Helpſton in the County of Northampton, Eſq; which John dying on the 14th of May 1542, the 33d of Henry VIII. was ſucceeded by another John Moleſworth, his Son and Heir, who was twenty-ſix Years of Age at his Father's Death.

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter to William Weſtcot of Hanſacre in the County of Stafford, Eſq; and by her had five Sons, Anthony, Robert, Bevil, John, and Wingfield; whereof, John the 4th, was Anceſtor to Hender Moleſworth of Pencarrow in the County of Cornwall, who in 1691, was created a Baronet, and of Sir John Moleſworth, Bart. Knight of the Shire in this preſent Parliament for the County of Cornwall.

Anthony, the eldeſt Son, having marry'd Cicely, Daughter and Heir to Thomas Hurland of Fotheringay in the County of Northampton, he thereby came poſſeſs'd of that Inheritnce, which he choſe for his principal Reſidence; but there he profuſely entertaining Queen Elizabeth for ſeveral Days, at ſeveral different Times, that, with other Acts of too great Generoſity, occaſion'd the Sale of the beſt Part of his Eſtate.

By the ſaid Cicely his Wife, he left Iſſue two Sons, William and Nathaniel; whereof the latter accompany'd Sir Walter Raleigh in his Voyage to Guinea. and was afterwards ſhipwreck'd and drown'd going for Ireland.

William the eldeſt Son, accompany'd the Duke of Buckingham to the Iſle of Rhee; and he marrying

Mary, Daughter to Sir Francis Palms of Aſhwell in the County of Rutland, Kt. by her had three Sons, Guy, Edward, and Robert, who all engaged and bore Arms in the Service of King Charles I.

In 1639, Guy the eldeſt returned to England from Foreign Parts, where he had ſerved many Years under Bernard Duke of Sax-Weymar; he was ſoon after made Captain-Lieutenant to the General's Company, the Earl of Northumberland; as in 1642, he was Lieutenant-Colonel to Prince Maurice's Regiment of Horſe, and afterwards Colonel of the ſame, but dy'd without Iſſue Male.

Edward the 2d Son, was Captain-Lieutenant to Sir Charles Vavaſor, in 1640, as in 1642, he was Captain of a Foot Company in Ireland, and was afterwards Colonel of Foot, and Major-General with Sir Richard Greenvill; but he leaving only three Daughters, Mary, Jane, and Frances; we come now to Robert the 3d and youngeſt Son, who was engag'd in the Royal Cauſe throughout the Civil War, and ſerved under his Brother Guy.

He marry'd Judith, eldeſt of the two Daughters and Coheirs (that ſurviv'd of 21 Children) of John Biſſe, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and by her had Robert Moleſworth of Edlington in the County of York, and Bracken's Town in the County of Dublin, Eſq; whoſe Character was well known in the World.

Upon the Revolution in 1688, he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by an early and zealous Appearance in the Defence of the true Religion and Liberty of his Country, and enjoy'd no ſmall Share in the Eſteem of his Royal Maſter King William III. by whom he was ſent Envoy Extraordinary to Denmark, in which Station he reſided at that Court for ſeveral Years; and ſoon after his Return, obliged the Publick with an Account of that Kingdom, which is generally eſteem'd one of the beſt Works of the Kind that has appear'd in Engliſh; from whence it has been tranſlated into ſeveral foreign Languages.

He frequently ſerv'd his Country in the Houſe of Commons, both in Ireland and England, and always behav'd himſelf in Parliament with that Firmneſs and Intrepidity in the Cauſe of Liberty and our antient Conſti-

Constitution, which, tho' sometimes disagreeable to particular Persons and Parties, when his Maxims happen'd to clash with their private Interest, yet has been applauded by all Parties in their Turns, as soon as the warm Fit was over, and the Humours of the Nation had settled.

Besides the Account of Denmark, he was the reputed Author of several other Pieces, writ with great Force of Reason, and masculine Eloquence, all in Defence of Liberty and the Constitution of his Country, and the common Right of Mankind.

Certain it is, that few Men of his Fortune and Quality, have either been more learned, or more highly esteemed by Men of Learning, as is evident from the Writings of Mr. Lock, Mr. Molineux, and the late extraordinary Earl of Shaftsbury.

Thus he being adorn'd with all the good Endowments of Nature that could be profitable to the Publick, his Majesty King George I. in the first Year of his Reign, made him one of his Privy Council, as also one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, he having constantly sustained his Majesty's Right of Succession in the most difficult Times, and the next Year he was advanced to the Peerage, as at first mentioned, and was Fellow of the Royal Society.

He continu'd to serve his Country with indefatigable Industry, and uncorrupted Integrity, 'till the two last Years of his Life, when finding himself worn out with constant Application to Publick Affairs, he was obliged to retire from Business, and pass the Remainder of his Days in that learned Leisure, so highly celebrated by the Great Men of Antiquity, whom his Lordship set up for his Models, and so exactly resembled in all Parts of his Character; and dy'd May 23, 1725, aged 69.

He marry'd Lætitia, 3d Daughter to Richard Coote Baron of Colloony, and by her, who dy'd March 18, 1729-30, had seven Sons and three Daughters; of which, the eldest was marry'd to George Monk, Esq; and is dead, leaving behind her a Collection of excellent Poems, which her Father publish'd, and dedicated to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the late Queen Caroline.

Charlotte-Amelia, the ſecond Daughter, was marry'd to Captain William Tichburne, ſecond Son to Henry Lord Farrard; but is now a Widow, and was one of the Bedchamber-Women to her late Majeſty, as ſhe was when Princeſs of Wales; and Lætitia the youngeſt, is marry'd to Edward Bolton of Brazile in the County of Dublin, Eſq;

Of the Sons, which were John, Richard, William, Edward, Walter, Coote, and Byſſe; Coote the 6th, was a Student in the Temple, London, and Fellow of the Royal Society, being ſo elected March 18, 1730-31, and is Doctor in Phyſick; Walter the 5th, and Edward the 4th, are both Captains; William the 3d, is Surveyor-General of the Lands in Ireland, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Philip's-Town; as Richard the 2d, on the 10th of November, 1714, was made Lieutenant of the Ordnance in Ireland, and was a Colonel of Dragoons at Preſton; being alſo Member of Parliament for the Borough of Swords, and on the 19th of March, 1724-5, ſucceeded Major-General Witham in the Command of his Regiment of Foot in Ireland; he alſo commanded a Regiment in the Army, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Flanders, and at the Battle of Ramillies, mounted, on his own Horſe, the Duke of Marlborough; by which Means he reſcued that great General from being taken Priſoner, at the manifeſt Hazard of his own Life. But now we ſhall ſpeak of John the eldeſt Son. His Lordſhip's firſt Wife was ————, by whom he has three Daughters. In Feb. 1743-4, his Lordſhip marry'd Miſs Uſher, Daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Uſher, a Deſcendant of the Great and Learned Primate Uſher.

In the Reign of Queen Anne, (1710) he was one of the Commiſſioners of the Stamp-Office, and by her Majeſty appointed her Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany; and on the 18th of December 1715, the 2d of George I. he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, in the room of his Father, who reſign'd in his Favour; being alſo at the ſame Time his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia, to whom, in 1720. he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary; all which Poſts, together with thoſe of being his Majeſty's Miniſter at Florence,

Florence, Venice, and Switzerland, he enjoy'd till his Father's Death, upon which he became Viſcount Moleſworth, &c.

He marry'd Mary, one of the five Daughters and Coheirs to Thomas Middleton of Stanſted-Mount-Fitchet in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; (by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Richard Lord Onſlow) but dying on the 17th of February, 1726, without Iſſue Male, (and leaving only one Daughter, who was born after his Deceaſe) Richard his next Brother became Heir to the Honour, and is the third Lord, and Fellow of the Royal Society, &c. as above.

ARMS.

Quarterly of ſix Coats, 1ſt Vair, on a Border Ruby, eight Croſs-Croſlets Topaz, for Moleſworth; 2d, Barruly of ſix, Topaz and Saphire, on a Chief of the firſt, three Pallets between two Eſquires Baſt dexter and ſiniſter of the 2d, an Ineſcutcheon Pearl, for Mortimer; 3d Ruby, five Lozenges in Croſs, Topaz, for Birmingworth; 4th Diamond, three Bendlets Topaz, for Hurland; 5th, Diamond, three Eſcallop-Shells in Pale, Topaz, for Byſſe; 6th, as the firſt.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Dexter Arm in Armour, bent at the Elbow, holding a Croſs Croſlet, Gold.

Supporters. On the Dexter Side, a Pegaſus Pearl, crin'd, wing'd, and ungul'd, Topaz; on the Siniſter, another, Ruby, crin'd wing'd, and ungul'd, as the Dexter, and Semi of Croſs Croſlets, Gold.

Motto. Vincit amor patriæ. P. 49. N° 38.

Chief SEATS.

At Bracken's-Town in the County of Dublin, ſix Miles from that City; and at Edlington in the County of York.

XXXV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable John Chetwynd, Baron of Rathdown in the County of Dublin, and Viſcount Chetwynd of Beer-Haven in the County of Cork. So created June 1, 1717, the 3d of George I. and is alſo High Steward for the Borough of Stafford, and a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the ſaid Borough.

Of this Family, which hath been of great Antiquity in the County of Salop, (taking their Sirname from Chetwynd in that County) was Sir John de Chetwynd, the Son of Adam, who in the 37th of Henry III. had a Charter of Free-Warren throughout all his Demeſne Lands in the Counties of Salop, Stafford, and Warwick; for of the Manor of Baxterly in the County of Warwick, he had a Grant of John Lovel his Kinſman, paying to him the ſaid John and his Heirs, a Pound of Pepper yearly at Eaſter, as the Deed expreſſeth, and in the 9th of Edward I. Anno 1280, it was found that the ſame Sir John de Chetwynd had certain cuſtomary Tenants there, who did Suit twice a Year at his Leet.

He marry'd Iſabel, Daughter and Heir to Philip de Mutton, with whom he had the Lordſhips of Ingſtree, Salt, and Gretwich in the County of Stafford; and to him ſucceeded William his Son, whoſe ſeat was at Oddeſton in the County of Leiceſter; and Sir Philip Chetwynd, Kt. his Son, marrying Alice, 2d Daughter to Ralph de Grindon, with her had the Lordſhip of Grindon in the County of Warwick.

By the ſaid Alice his Wife, the ſaid Sir Philip had Sir William Chetwynd of Ingſtree, who in the Reign of King Edward III. was by Indenture retain'd with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, to ſerve him as well in Times of Peace as War, for ten Marks per Annum; which Indenture being loſt, was again renew'd by the ſaid Duke in the 50th of Edward III. whereby he increaſed his Fee to ten Pounds per Annum; and in the 10th of Richard II. recounting his faithful Services, gave the Sum of 10 l. more per Annum, to be received out of the Iſſues of his Honour of Tetbury.

This Sir William, by Aliva his Wife, had two Sons, Richard and John; which John reſiding at Alſpath, (now call'd Meriden) in the County of Warwick, was one of the chief Perſons in the ſaid County, that ſubſcrib'd the Articles concluded of in the Parliament of 12 Hen. VI. and in the 15th of that Reign, ſerved in the Parliament as one of the Knights for the ſaid County of Warwick, being from the 17th to the 20th of Henry VI. inclusive, in Commiſſion for Conſervation

vation of the Peace; and his Wife was Margaret, Daughter to William Purefey.

Richard, who was elder Brother to the said John, in the 6th of Henry IV. marry'd Thomasine, Daughter to William Frodsham, and by her had Sir Philip Chetwynd, Kt. a Person not a little eminent in his Time; for in the 7th and 15th of Henry VI. he had the Sheriffalty of Staffordshire.

In the 17th of Henry VI. he was imploy'd in the Dutchy of Gulen for the King's Service; and in the 20th, constituted Governor of the City of Baton in Normandy, being allow'd 940 Marks to retain as many Archers for the Safeguard thereof, as might be therewith hir'd for a Quarter of a Year.

In the 22d of Henry VI. he was retain'd with Humphrey Earl of Buckingham, to do Service during Life, according to his Degree, as well in Times of Peace as War, with as many Men and Horses as he the said Earl should appoint, out of the said Earl's Lordship of Holderness in the County of York; as also taking Bouche of Court and Livery for them in his Houshold, during such his Continuance with him, and Allowance of reasonable Costs for his coming and returning; and in Case the said Earl might be commanded in any Service of War, on this Side or beyond the Sea, upon reasonable Warning to attend him with such Number of Men of Arms and Archers, well and sufficiently arm'd, hors'd, and array'd after the Manner of War, as he should assign; and receive the like Wages and Reward, as the said Earl did take of the King, or any other his Captains in such Expedition, the Indenture of that his Retainer bearing Date at London, February 13, the Year aforesaid.

Nay, it further appears, that upon the same Day, he was also retain'd with that Earl by another Indenture (wherein he is stil'd, The Right Mighty Prince Humphrey Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perche, Lord of Brecknock and Holderness) as his Lieutenant of the Town and Castle of Calais (the said Earl being Captain thereof) for one whole Year, with 29 Men at Arms on Foot, and 20 Archers; whereof two Men at Arms on Foot, and four Archers, to be of the said Sir Philip's own Retinue, taking for himself 16 d. per diem; for his said

Men at Arms 8 d. per diem, and his Archers 6 d. at the Hands of the Treaſurer at War, to the ſame Earl; and moreover for himſelf, his Lady, and a Gentlewoman with her; and a Gentleman and two Yeomen of his own Retinue, Bouche of Court, and 20 l. per Annum, of ſpecial Reward, or elſe Allowance for their Bouche of Court, according as other Soldiers of their Degree us'd to have.

This Sir Philip marry'd Elene, the Widow of Edmund Lord Ferrers of Chartly, Daughter and Heir to Thomas de la Roche, and Couſin and Heir to John de Birmingham, and by her had William his Heir apparent, which William dying before his Father, left a Son of his Name, who in the 24th of Henry VI. ſucceeded his Grandfather; and was one of the Gentlemen-Uſhers of the Chamber to King Henry VII. but being envy'd by Humphrey Stanley of Pipe in the County of Stafford (who was Knight of the Body to the ſaid King) he caus'd him to be aſſaſſinated on Tixhall-Heath.

To him ſucceeded William his Son, which William liv'd in the 6th of Henry VIII. and was Father of Thomas Chetwynd, who dy'd on the 30th of September, 1556.

He marry'd Jane, Daughter and Heir to Sir John Salter of Salter's-Hall, near Newport in the County of Salop, Kt. and by her had John Chetwynd of Ingſtree, Eſq; who dy'd the 34th of Elizabeth, Anno 1591.

He marry'd to his firſt Wife Mary, Daughter and Heir to ——— Meverell of Bould, and by her had Sir William Chetwynd of Grindon, Kt. who dy'd without Iſſue; and by his 2d, who was Margery, Daughter to Robert Middlemore of Edgbaſton, Eſq; he had Sir William Chetwynd of Ingſtree, who ſucceeded him.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter and Heir to John Molins, and by her had Walter Chetwynd, Eſq; who in 1672, was poſſeſs'd of the ſaid Manor of Ingſtree, where he built a fine Seat; and his Wife was Frances, Daughter and Heir to Bertini Haſlerig of Thedingworth in the County of Leiceſter, Eſq;

In the Year 1673, the ſaid Walter began a new Church adjoining to his Houſe, which he finiſh'd all at his own Charge in 1676; and Shillings, Halfpence

pence and Farthings being coin'd in the firſt Year of its Building, there were ſeveral of all Sorts of them put into hollow Places cut fit for that Purpoſe in the large Corner-Stones of the Steeple.

Captain John Chetwynd of Mare, and the Ridge in the County of Stafford (a Relation of the ſaid Walter's) had three Sons, Walter, John, and William; and a Daughter nam'd Lucy; whereof, William, in 1714, was choſen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Stafford, as in 1722, he was for the Borough of Plymouth in the County of Devon; at which Time he was alſo made one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; and in 1714, John, the ſecond Son, being choſe a Member for St. Maw's in the County of Cornwall, and in 1722 and 27, for the Borough of Stockbridge in the County of Southampton; was alſo that Year made one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations.

Walter the eldeſt Son of the ſaid John Chetwynd of Mare, was Godſon and Heir to the ſaid Walter, that built the Seat at Ingeſtre, and in 1702, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 22 and 27, was choſen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Stafford.

On the 19th of January, 1714-15, he was appointed Chief Ranger of St. James's-Park, in 1717 he was created a Peer, and on the 18th of January, 1718, elected High Steward of the ſaid Borough of Stafford; and his Lordſhip marry'd Mary, Daughter and Coheir to John Berkley, Lord Viſcount Fitz-Harding, (which Lady was Maid of Honour to the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, as alſo when Queen of Great Britain) but having no Iſſue, and dying the 21ſt of Feb. 1735-6, was ſucceeded by his Brother John Lord Chetwynd, Member in the laſt and preſent Parliament for Stafford.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Chevron between three Mullets, Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Goat's Head eraz'd, Pearl, attir'd Gold.

Supporters. Two Unicorns Silver, each gorg'd with a Chaplet of red Roſes, barb'd and ſeeded proper; and thereto affixed a Chain of the ſame.

Motto. Probitas verus honos. P. 49. N° 39.

Chief

Chief SEAT.

At Ingeſtree in the County of Stafford, two Miles from that Town, and 112 from London.

XXXVI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Alan Broderick, Viſcount and Baron Broderick of Middleton in the County of Cork, and a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the Borough of Midhurſt in the County of Suſſex, 1722.

Created Baron, March 15. 1714-15, the firſt of King George I. and Viſcount, Auguſt 3, 1717, the 4th of his Reign.

Of this Family, which is lineally deſcended from George de Broderick, (who came into England in the Reign of King William Rufus, Son to William the Conqueror) was Sir Thomas Broderick of Richmond in Yorkſhire, and Wandſworth in the County of Surrey Kt. who dy'd in 1641, aged 46.

He marry'd Catharine, Daughter to Sir Oliver Nicholas of Aubrey in the County of Wilts, and by her had five Sons and three Daughters.

Of the Sons, which were Alan, Thomas, St. John, Oliver, and William, the two latter dy'd unmarry'd, Alan the eldeſt was knighted, and ſucceeded his Father at Wandſworth, and Sir St. John the 3d Son, dwelt at Middleton in the County of Cork in Ireland.

He marry'd Alice, Daughter to Sir Randal Clayton, of Theiwell, and by her had ſix Sons and ſix Daughters; five of which Daughters dy'd in their Minority, and Catharine the Survivor, marry'd to Dr. William Whitfield.

Of the Sons, which were Thomas, Alan, St. John, Randal, William, and Laurence, the latter is a Prebendary of Weſtminſter, St. John and Randal dy'd unmarry'd, Alan was created Lord Middleton, as at firſt mention'd; and Thomas the eldeſt, who ſerv'd in former Parliaments for the Borough of Stockbridge in the County of Southampton, was in 1720 choſen (by Ballot) Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, appointed for the Diſcovery and Detection of Frauds and Villainies acted in the Spring and Summer preceding; and

and in 1722, he was elected a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Guilford in the County of Surrey, but dy'd on the 3d of October 1730, in the 77th Year of his Age.

In the Reign of King William, Alan the 2d Son was appointed his Majeſty's Solicitor-General in Ireland, in which Poſt he was continu'd by Queen Anne, and on the 21ſt of September 1703, was choſen Speaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, being at the ſame Time Member of Parliament for the City of Cork.

In 1704, he was remov'd from being Solicitor-General, but in 1707, was made Attorney-General of Ireland; in which Poſt he continu'd till 1709, when he was made Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench there; and from thence, in 1711, was remov'd, and again choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, in the remarkable Parliament holden in that Kingdom, which began under the Duke of Shrewſbury, Nov. 24, 1713.

In 1714, the firſt of George I. he was made Chancellor of Ireland, and continu'd in that great Truſt till June 25, 1725.

On the 15th of March, 1714-15, he was created a Baron, and on Auguſt 3, 1717, Viſcount Broderick of Middleton; in which Year he was alſo made one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland and choſen to ſerve in the Britiſh Parliament for the Borough of Midhurſt in the County of Suſſex, for which Place he was again choſen in the Month of March, 1722, as in 1724, he was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland.

He marrying to his firſt Wife Catharine, Daughter to Redmund Barry of Rath-Cormuck in the County of Cork, by her had one Daughter that dy'd an Infant, and a Son nam'd St. John, which Son, in 1721, was choſen a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Beer-Alſton in the County of Devon; for which Place, in 1722, he was re-choſen; and on the 5th of June, 1724, appointed one of his Majeſty's Privy Council in Ireland; where he was then alſo Member of Parliament for the County of Cork; and is marry'd to the Siſter of Trevor Hill, late Lord Viſcount Hillſborough.

The ſecond Wife of Alan Lord Viſcount Middleton, was Lucy, one of the Daughters of Sir Peter Courthorp,

thorp, of the Little Iſland in the County of Cork, Kt. and by her he had two Sons, and a Daughter nam'd Alice; of which Sons, Courthorp the eldeſt dy'd young, but Alan is now living, of whom hereafter; and the third Wife of Alan Lord Viſcount Middleton was Anne, Daughter to Sir John Trevor, formerly Maſter of the Rolls in England, and Widow of Michael Hill, Father of Trevor, Lord Viſcount Hillſborough, but by her had no Iſſue; and dying on the 29th of Auguſt 1728, was ſucceeded by Alan his youngeſt Son by his 2d Wife, before-mention'd, who is now Lord Middleton, &c.

On the 27th of Aug. 1730, he and Sir Philip Meadows, Kt. were appointed Comptrollers for the Accounts of the Army; and on the 7th of May 1729, his Lordſhip being marry'd to the Lady Mary Capel, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princeſs Royal, and Siſter to William Earl of Eſſex, by her had two Sons, one of whom was born on the 3d of Oct. 1730, and is nam'd George, his Majeſty ſtanding in Perſon Godfather, and the Princeſs Royal Godmother; the other Son died an Infant.

ARMS.

Pearl, on a Chief, Emerald, two Spears Heads erect of the Field, the Points imbru'd, Ruby.

Creſt. Iſſuing out of a Ducal Coronet, Topaz, a Spear proper, imbru'd as thoſe in the Coat.

Supporters. Two Men in compleat Armour, each holding in his exterior Hand, a Spear as the Creſt.

Motto. A cuſpide Corona. P. 50. N° 40.

Chief SEATS.

At Middleton in the County of Cork, 10 Miles from that City, and 93 from Dublin; and at Pepper-Harrow in the County of Surrey in England.

XXXVII. THE Moſt Nob'le and Right Honourable Guſtavus Hamilton, Baron of Stackallan and Viſcount Boyne, both in the County of Meath.

Created Baron, October 2, 1715, the 2d of George I. and Viſcount (of the River) Boyne, Auguſt 3, 1717, the 4th of his Reign.

The

The Deſcent of this noble Family the Reader may find ſet forth under the Title of Duke of Hamilton, in the ſecond Volume of this Work, which contains an Account of the Nobility of Scotland; and that James the 4th Lord Hamilton, and Earl of Arran (who was lawful Grandchild to Mary, Siſter of James III. as alſo Governor of Scotland in the Minority of Mary Q. of Scots; and by Henry II. K. of France, created Duke of Chattlerault) marrying the Lady Margaret Douglaſs, Daughter to James the 4th Earl of Moreton, by her had three Sons; whereof, James the eldeſt dying without Iſſue, from John the ſecond, deſcended the preſent Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; and the youngeſt was nam'd Claud.

In 1553, he was promoted to be Commendator of the Abbey of Paiſly, upon the Reſignation of John Archbiſhop of St. Andrews, which was ratify'd and approved by Pope Julius III. and upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he adhering to the Intereſt of Queen Mary, was by her conſtituted one of the principal Commanders of her Army, at the Battle of Langſide, Anno 1568, where he perform'd the Part of a brave and valiant General; and reſolutely perſiſting in her Majeſty's Service, his Eſtate was thereupon forfeited, and continu'd in other Hands, 'till his Majeſty King James VI. in 1585, was pleaſed to reſtore the long injur'd Family of Hamilton, and in Teſtimony of the great Senſe he had of that Gentleman's Sufferings for his Loyalty to the ſaid Queen, created him Lord Paiſly.

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter to George Lord Seaton, and by her had four Sons, and a Daughter of her Name, which Daughter was marry'd to William Marqueſs of Douglaſs; and of the Sons, which were James, Sir Claud, Sir George, and Sir Frederick; Sir George (in 1648) perform'd many eminent Services in the Wars of Ireland, for King Charles I. as in 49, he did for Charles II. being then a Captain of Horſe, and a Colonel and Captain of Foot.

From James the eldeſt Son, who was created Earl of Abercorn, is deſcended the Earl of that Name, as from Sir Claud the 2d, is the Family of Eliſton, he being the firſt Branch thereof, and Sir Frederick the youngeſt, who ſerv'd under Guſtavus Adolphus, and had

had a Regiment in the ſaid Wars of Ireland, in the Reign of King Charles II. was Progenitor of the Lord of whom we are ſpeaking.

He marry'd the Daughter and ſole Heireſs of Sir John Vaughan, Kt. one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and Governor of the City and County of Londonderry, by whom he had three Sons and one Daughter, which Daughter was marry'd to Sir George Munrow, Kt. and of the Sons, which were Frederick, James, and Guſtavus, the eldeſt dy'd without Iſſue, and the ſecond (who marry'd Catharine, Daughter to Claud Lord Strabane, and had two Daughters, Sidney marry'd to Sir John Hume, Bart. and Eleanora, to Sir William Gore, Bart.) dying without Iſſue Male, we ſhall now ſpeak of Guſtavus the third and youngeſt Son.

In 1688, he had a Regiment given him by King William, for his early Appearance for the Liberty of his Country, and in 89, he ſtorming the Town of Athlone, was made Governor thereof.

In 1704, he was Member of Parliament for the County of Donegall, of which County he was alſo Cuſtos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of the Province of Ulſter, and was one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, and King George I. being by the latter created a Baron and Viſcount as above.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir Henry Brook Kt. and by her had three Sons and a Daughter of her Name, which Daughter is marry'd to Charles Lambert of Pean's-Town in the County of Meath, Eſq;

Of the Sons, which were Frederick, Guſtavus, and Henry, the youngeſt (who was Collector of the Port of Cork, and Knight of the Shire for the County of Donegall and died in 1743) marry'd Mary, Daughter to Joſhua Dawſon of Caſtle-Dawſon in the County of Derry, Eſq; Guſtavus who was alſo Knight of the Shire for Donegal, and died in 1734, married Dorothy, Daughter to Richard Lord Bellew, (by Frances his Wife, Counteſs of Newburgh in Scotland, and Siſter to George Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan in England) and Frederick the eldeſt dying before hisFather, left Iſſue by Sophia his Wife, eldeſt Daughter to James Hamilton of Tullimore, Eſq; (and Siſter to the Lord Viſcount Limerick) two Sons, Guſtavus and James; of which, the

the eldeſt, on the 16th of September, 1723, ſucceeded his Grandfather, and is now Viſcount Boyne, Member of Parliament for Newport in the Iſle of Wight, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and Commiſſioner of the Revenue in Ireland.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, Ruby, three Cinquefoils pierc'd Ermine; 2d, Pearl, three Ships, each having one Maſt, Diamond; 3d, Diamond, a Chevron between three Children's Heads coup'd at the Shoulders, Pearl, crin'd Topaz, and enwrap'd about the Neck with as many Snakes proper; 4th, as the 1ſt.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet, Topaz, an Oak fructed and penetrated tranſverſly in the main Stem, by a Frame-Saw, proper, the Frame Gold.

Supporters Two Mermaids proper, their Hair diſhevel'd, Topaz, each holding in her exterior Hand, a Mirrour of the latter.

Motto. Nec timeo, nec ſperno. P. 50. N° 41.

Chief SEAT.

At Stackallan in the County of Meath, three Miles from Navan, and 20 from Dublin.

XXXVIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Wills Hill, Baron of Kilwarling, and Viſcount Hillſborough, both in the County of Down. So created Aug. 3, 1717, the 4th of George I. and Member of Parliament for Warwick.

Of this Family, which in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, were of Note in the County of Down, was William Hill of Hillſborough, Eſq; who in 1641, was a Colonel in the King's Army, as in 1660, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the Affairs of Ireland; and he marrying Eleanor, eldeſt Daughter to Dr. Michael Boyle, Archbiſhop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, by her had Michael Hill of Hillſborough, his Son and Heir.

He marry'd Anne, Daughter to Sir John Trevor, Kt. Maſter of the Rolls in England, and by her had a Son nam'd Trevor, and a Daughter Anne, which Daughter was marry'd to St. John Broderick, Eſq; elder Brother to Alan Lord Viſcount Middleton; and the ſaid

ſaid Trevor, her Brother, who in 1714, and 22, was choſen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Aylesbury in the County of Bucks, was created a Baron and Viſcount as above; as on the 3d of September, 1717, he was appointed one of his Majeſty's Privy Council; and his Lordſhip marrying Mary, Daughter and Coheir to Anthony Rowe of the County of Oxford, Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth (and Widow of Sir Edmund Denton of Hillesden in the County of Bucks, Bart.) by her had three Sons and one Daughter; whereof, Arthur the eldeſt, dy'd of the Small Pox, June 17, 1725, and his Lordſhip dying the 3d of May, 1742, was ſucceeded by his only Son Wills, now the 2d Lord, who in 1741, was choſen to repreſent the Boroughs of Huntingdon and Warwick, for which latter he made his Election.

ARMS.

Diamond, on a Feſs Pearl, between three Leopards paſſant-guardant, Topaz, as many Eſcallop-ſhells Ruby.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Rein-Deer's Head coup'd, Ruby, attir'd and gorg'd with a plain Collar, Gold.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Leopard Topaz, gorg'd with a Ducal Crown, and chain'd, Ruby. On the Sinister, a Rein-Deer of the latter, attir'd and collar'd as the Creſt, ungul'd Gold.

Motto. Ne tentes aut perfice. P. 51. N° 42.

Chief SEATS.

At Hillſborough in the County of Down, three Miles from Dromore, and 60 from Dublin. And at North-Aſton in the County of Oxford, ſeven Miles from Banbury, and 46 from London.

XXXIX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable John Allen, Baron of Stillorgan in the County of Dublin, and Viſcount Allen in the County of Kildare. Created Baron and Viſcount Auguſt 3, 1717, the 4th of George I.

The firſt of this Family (which is originally from Holland) came over into Ireland as a Factor for the Dutch, and was ſucceeded by Joſhua his Son and Heir; which

which Son, being knighted, was in 1664, made Sheriff of the City of Dublin, and in 1673, Lord Mayor.

To him ſucceeded John his Son, who, in the 1ſt of George I. was choſen Member of Parliament for the City of Dublin, and made one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, as alſo, in 1717, created Baron of Stillorgan, and Viſcount Allen; and his Lordſhip marrying Mary Fitz-Gerald, eldeſt Siſter to Robert the 19th Earl of Kildare, by her had three Sons; whereof, Richard the youngeſt is Member of Parliament for the Borough of Athy, and is marry'd to an Heireſs of 700 l. per Annum.

Robert the 2d, was Member of Parliament for the County of Wicklow, and was alſo marry'd, as was Joſhua the eldeſt, who had ſeveral Children, and was many Years a Member of Parliament for the County of Kildare; but his Father dying on the 6th of November, 1726, he ſucceeded him in his Honours, and was the 2d Lord. He died the 5th of December, 1742, and was ſucceeded by his only Son the 3d and preſent Lord, who is yet unmarry'd.

ARMS.

Pearl, two Bars wavy, Saphire; on a Chief of the latter, an Eſtoile between two Eſcallop-Shells, Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Bezant, and thereon a Talbot's Head eraz'd, Diamond.

Supporters. Two Talbots of the laſt.

Motto. Vita vel Morte Triumpha. P. 51. N° 43.

Chief SEAT.

At Stillorgan in the County of Dublin, four Miles from that City.

XL. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Charles Fane, Baron of Loughuyre in the County of Limerick, and Viſcount Fane. So created April 7, 1718, the 5th of George I.

Of this Family, which hath been long ſeated at Badſel in the County of Kent, was Sir Thomas Fane of the ſaid Place, Kt. who, by Mary his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir to Henry Nevile, Lord Abergavenny,

(afterwards created Baroneſs Diſpenſer) had a Son named Francis; which Son, at the Coronation of King James I. was made a Knight of the Bath, as on the 29th of December, 1624, the 22d of that Reign, he was created Baron of Burghurſt, and Earl of Weſtmoreland, and dy'd on the 21ſt of March, 1629.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter and Heir to Sir Anthony Mildmay of Apethorpe in the County of Northampton, Kt. by whom he had three Sons; whereof, Mildmay the eldeſt, and Francis the youngeſt, being both made Knights of the Bath, at the Coronation of King Charles I. from Mildmay is deſcended the preſent Earl of Weſtmoreland, and from Sir Francis, whoſe Seat was at Fulbeck in the County of Lincoln, is deſcended the Lord of whom we are ſpeaking.

To him ſucceeded Henry his Son, who was alſo made Knight of the Bath, at the Coronation of King Charles II. and in 1689, was one of the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe in Ireland, where he was then attainted by King James II. but the next Year was appointed one of the Privy Council to King William, in whoſe Reign, and that of Queen Anne, he was Member of Parliament for Reading in the County of Berks.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir to Thomas Sapcott of Exeter in the County of Devon, Eſq; and by her had a Son nam'd Charles, who, in Sept. 1714, the 1ſt of George I. was appointed one of his Majeſty's Privy Council in Ireland, and in 1718, created a Peer as above; and his Lordſhip marrying Mary Stanhope, Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, (and Siſter to James Earl Stanhope, who was ſo created in 1718) by her had two Sons and four Daughters, of which, the eldeſt is named Charles, and the Queen was his Godmother, and his Father dying the 7th of July 1744, is now Lord Fane and Member of Parliament for Taviſtoke in Devonſhire, alſo Envoy to the Court of Florence.

ARMS.

Saphire, three dexter Gauntlets, with their Backs forward, Topaz, a Martlet for Difference.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet, Gold, a Bull's Head, Pearl, py'd Diamond, and arm'd Topaz.

Supporters.

Supporters. Two Leopards guardant proper, each gorg'd with a plain Collar Gold.

Motto. Ne vile Fano. P. 52. N° 44.

Chief S E A T.

At Baſſelden in the County of Berks, ſix Miles from Reading, and 30 from London.

XLI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable John Brownlow, Viſcount Tyrconnel, Lord Brownlow, and Baronet, Knight of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, and a Member in the laſt Parliament for the Borough of Grantham in the County of Lincoln.

Created Baronet, July 27, 1641, the 17th of Charles I. Lord Brownlow, and Viſcount Tyrconnel in the County of Donegall, May 14, 1718, the 5th of George I. and Knight of the Bath, May 28, 1725, the 11th of his Reign.

Of this noble Family, which have been long ſeated in the County of Lincoln, was Richard Brownlow of Belton, Eſq; who in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. was Prothonotary of the Common-Pleas; and he having two Sons, John and William, the eldeſt, on the 26th of July, 1641, was created a Baronet, and the youngeſt was dignify'd with the ſame Honour, as above.

Sir John marry'd Elizabeth Poultney, and encreas'd the Eſtate of his Family very conſiderably; but he dying without Iſſue, divided the ſame between his Nephew's two Sons, the late Sir John, and the late Sir William.

Sir William, who was Brother to the firſt Sir John, had ſeveral Children, whereof Sir Richard ſucceeded him in Honour and Eſtate, and was Father of Sir John Brownlow, who built the Seat at Belton, and another Son nam'd William, between whom Sir John divided his Eſtate, as before mention'd.

In 1688, and 1690, Sir John was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Grantham; and in 1695, King William in his Progreſs, did him the Honour to dine with him at his ſaid Seat.

This Sir John marry'd Alicia, Daughter to Richard Sherard of Loppinthorpe in the County of Lincoln, Eſq; and by her (who dy'd on the 29th of June, 1721, in the 62d Year of her Age) left four Daughters; but having no Iſſue Male, the Honour of Baronet devolv'd upon William his Brother.

Of the Daughters and Coheirs of the ſaid Sir John, Jane is marry'd to Peregrine Bertie, Duke of Ancaſter, Elizabeth was marry'd to John Cecil Earl of Exeter, and is dead; Alice was the Wife of Francis North Lord Guilford, and Eleanor was Viſcounteſs Tyrconnel.

Sir William, who ſucceeded his Brother, marry'd Dorothy, eldeſt Daughter and Coheir of Sir Richard Maſon of Sutton in the County of Surrey, Kt. (Clerk Comptroller of the Green-cloth to King Charles and King James II.) a Lady of great Merit, and had the Honour to be eſteem'd by Queen Mary, and the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, but dy'd Jan. 13, 1699-1700, in the 34th Year of her Age; and her Memory is valu'd to this Day by all that knew her.

By this Lady, Sir William had two Sons, and a Daughter named Anne; which Daughter is marry'd to Sir Richard Cuſt of Stamford in the County of Lincoln, Baronet; and of the Sons, which were Sir John and William, the latter dy'd of a Fever, on the 28th of July, 1726, in the 27th Year of his Age, greatly lamented for his excellent Accompliſhments.

Sir John his Brother (who on the 6th of March, 1700, ſucceeded his Father) was in 1714, choſen Knight of the Shire for the County of Lincoln, and in 1718, was created Lord Brownlow, and Viſcount Tyrconnel.

In 1722, 27, and 34 he was choſen a Member for the Borough of Grantham, as in 1725, made a Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath; and his Lordſhip marry'd to Eleanor his firſt Couſin, the 4th and youngeſt Daughter of Sir John Brownlow, his Father's Brother, before mention'd, but by her, who dy'd Sept. 11. 1730, aged 39, he had no Iſſue; and on the 24th of Jan. 1731-2, his Lordſhip marry'd again to Miſs Cartwright of Nottinghamſhire.

ARMS.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Topaz, an Orle of eight Martlets, and an Inescutcheon Diamond. 2d and 3d Pearl, a Lion rampant-guardant Saphire, arm'd and langu'd Ruby.

Creſt. On a Cap of Maintenance, a Greyhound Topaz, gorg'd with a plain Collar Ruby.

Supporters. Two Lions reguardant, Silver, gorg'd as the Creſt.

Motto. Eſſe quam videri. P. 53. N° 46.

Chief SEAT.

At Belton in the County of Lincoln, two Miles from Grantham, and eighty-eight from London.

XLII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable James Hamilton, Baron of Claneboy in the County of Downe, and Viſcount of the Town of Limerick. So created April 4, 1719, the 6th of George I. and is now a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the Borough of Taviſtock in the County of Devon, 1745.

Of this Family, ſix Brothers leaving Scotland in the Reign of King James I. and ſettling in Ireland, one of them was by that King created Viſcount of Claneboy, and his Son was by Charles I. created Earl of Clanbrazil, in which he was ſucceeded by his Son, who dy'd without Iſſue.

James Hamilton, Eſq; who was Grandſon to one of the Brothers of the ſaid Lord of Claneboy, was one of the chief Promoters of the firſt riſing of the Proteſtants in Ireland, in 1689, to oppoſe King James, and in 1693, he was ſent over from Ireland, with the Earl of Bellamont, to proſecute Thomas Lord Coningſby, and Sir Charles Porter, and preſented Articles of Impeachment againſt them, to the Houſe of Commons.

In 1699, he was one of the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the forfeited Eſtates in Ireland; and marrying Anne, Daughter to John Mordaunt, Baron of Rygate, and Viſcount Avalon, (by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to Thomas Carey, ſecond Son to Robert Earl of Monmouth) and Siſter to Charles Earl

of Peterborough and Monmouth, by her had a Son named James, and three Daughters; whereof, Sophia the eldeſt, was marry'd to Frederick Hamilton, Eſq; Son and Heir apparent to Guſtavus, Lord Viſcount Boyne, and by him was Mother of Guſtavus the preſent Lord of that Name; and the ſaid James her Brother, who in the firſt of George I. was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Dundalk in the County of Louth, was in 1719, created Viſcount Limerick, and was Member in the laſt Parliament for Wendover, and in the preſent repreſents Taviſtock. His Lordſhip marry'd on the 15th of October 1728, to the Lady Henrietta Bentinck, Daughter of Henry Earl of Portland, (by Jane his ſecond Wife, Daughter to Sir John Temple of Eaſt-Sheen in the County of Surry, and Widow of John Lord Berkeley of Stratton) by her has had two Sons, James the eldeſt, born Auguſt 13, 1729, and the ſecond born April 29, 1732, is dead; and two Daughters, Anne and Caroline.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Ruby, three Cinquefoils, Pearl; on a Chief Topaz, a Lion paſſant-guardant of the firſt, holding in his dexter Paw a Saltrap Saphire. 2d and 3d Ruby, a Lion paſſant and Chief Pearl, on the latter a dexter Hand coup'd at the Wriſt and erect in Pale, of the Field.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a demi Antelope Pearl, horn'd Gold, ſupporting an Heart proper.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion Ruby, gorg'd with a double Treſſure flower'd and counterflower'd with Fleurs de lis, Gold; on the Siniſter, an Antelope Pearl, horn'd Topaz, and gorg'd with a double Treſſure flower'd and counterflower'd with Fleurs de lis, Ruby.

Motto. Qualis ab incepto. P. 53. N° 47.

Chief SEATS.

At Tullimore in the County of Down, eight Miles from Down-Patrick, and ſixty from Dublin; and at Dundalk in the County of Louth, ſix Miles from Carlingford, and thirty-five from Dublin, and at Egham, three Miles from Windſor, and ſeventeen from London.

XLIII.

XLIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, William Grimſton, Baron of Dunboyne in the County of Meath, and Viſcount Grimſton. So created May 4, 1719, the 6th of George I. and was choſen a Member in ſeveral Parliaments for the Borough of St. Alban's in the County of Hertford, and Baronet.

This Noble Family is deſcended in a direct Line from Silveſter de Grimſton of Grimſton in the County of York; which Silveſter accompany'd the Norman Duke in his Expedition into England, and was his Standard-Bearer at the famous Battle of Haſtings in Suſſex, where the Kingdom prov'd the Reward of the Victory.

In the Year 1067, he was Chamberlain of the Houſhold to the Conqueror; and from him in a 7th Deſcent, was William de Grimſton, of the Place aforeſaid, whoſe Wife was Armatreda, Daughter to Sir Rowland Ryſon of Ryton in the ſame County, Kt. and by her he had three Sons, Edward, Robert, and John; of which, the youngeſt, in the 6th of Henry V. was Dean of Windſor, and Edward ſucceeded at Grimſton.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter to William Drury of Rougham in the County of Suffolk, by whom he had Edward his Son and Heir; who marry'd Margaret, Daughter to Thomas Harvey, Eſq; and by her had another Edward; which Edward, by Anne his Wife, Daughter to John Garniſh of Kenton in the County aforeſaid, Eſq; had Sir Edward Grimſton, Kt. who in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſerv'd in ſeveral Parliaments for the Borough of Ipſwich, and was made Comptroller of Calais.

To him ſucceeded Edward his Son, which Edward was ſeated at Bradfield in the County of Eſſex, and marry'd Joan, Daughter and Coheir to Thomas Riſly of Lavenham in the County of Suffolk, by whom he had a Son nam'd Harbottle; which Son, in the Year 1612, was created a Baronet.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to Ralph Copenger of Stoke in the County of Kent, Eſq; and by her had five Sons; of which, Harbottle became Heir, and had his Education in the Inns of Court, where he was well learn'd in the Laws, antient Cuſtoms, and Uſage

of Parliaments, and behaved himself with a steady Zeal to the true Interest of his Country, in those trying and distracted Times, during the Reign of King Charles I. and the Usurpation that follow'd.

He was also greatly instrumental in the Restoration of King Charles II. to the Country and Throne of his Ancestors, in 1660, at which Time he was Speaker of the House of Commons, and Master of the Rolls, and was also Member of Parliament for the Borough of Colchester, from the 15th of Charles II. 'till 1683, in which Year he dy'd.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter to Sir George Crook, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and by her had one Son and one Daughter, Mary marry'd to Sir Capel Luckyn, Bart. and Samuel his Heir, was Member of Parliament for the Borough of St. Albans, in 1688, 90, 95 and 98.

He marry'd to his first Wife Elizabeth, Daughter to Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, and by her had an only Daughter nam'd Elizabeth, who was marry'd to William Savile, Marquess of Halifax, and by him was Mother of the Lady Anne Savile, who was the first Wife of Charles Lord Bruce; and by his 2d Wife, who was Anne, Daughter to John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, and dy'd Nov. 22, 1713, he had a Son nam'd Edward; but he dying on the 17th of March 1656, the Title of Baronet became extinct; so that we now come to the Family of Luckyn.

Of this Family, which is of good Antiquity in the County of Essex, was Sir William Luckyn, Kt. who on the 2d of March 1628, the 4th of Charles I. was created a Baronet, and in the 13th of that Reign was Sheriff for the County of Essex.

He marry'd Mildred, 3d Daughter to Sir Gamaliel Capell of Rookwood-Hall in Essex, Kt. and by her had two Sons, and two Daughters Jane and Elizabeth; and of the Sons, who were Capel and William, the latter, on the 13th of November 1661, was created a Baronet, and was marry'd to Winifred, 3d Daughter of Sir Richard Everard, Bart. but he leaving only one Daughter named Anne, who was his sole Heir, that Branch is extinct.

Sir Capel Luckyn, Bart. who was elder Brother to the said William, was seated at Messing-hall in Essex, and

and he marrying Mary, eldeſt Daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimſton (of Bradfield in Eſſex, and of Gorhambury in the County of Hertford) Bart. before-mentioned, by her (who dy'd March 18, 1718, aged 86) had a numerous Iſſue of Sons and Daughters.

Of the Daughters, two only ſurviv'd, viz. Mildred, marry'd firſt to Thomas Smith of Blackmore in Eſſex, Eſq; and 2dly to Daviſon Browning of London, Linnen-draper; and Sarah was firſt marry'd to Richard Saltonſtall of South-Okingdon, Eſq; and 2dly to Dacres Barret of Bel-houſe in Aveley in Eſſex, Eſq;

Of the Sons of Sir Capel Luckyn and Mary Grimſton, William the 2d, but eldeſt ſurviving, ſucceeded to the Title of Baronet, and he marrying Mary, Daughter to William Sherington, Alderman of London, by her had eleven Sons and five Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mildred, and Martha; the latter is dead; and of the Sons, who were Harbottle, William, Capel, Henry, Charles, Edward, Samuel, George, Sherrington, and James; Sir Harbottle the late Baronet, was Cupbearer to Queen Anne, and King George II. and died in Feb. 1736-7, unmarry'd; Henry, Samuel, Sherington, and James, are alſo dead, and William the ſecond Son, being adopted Heir to his Uncle, Sir Samuel Grimſton, Bart. chang'd his Name to Grimſton, and was created a Baron and Viſcount of the Kingdom of Ireland, as at firſt mention'd; the Preamble to which Patent is as follows:

'SINCE nothing conduces more to the Publick 'Good, than to reward Virtue, eſpecially where it 'is attended with Nobleneſs of Birth, and when Men 'are deſcended from Anceſtors that have deſerved 'greatly of their Country, and have match'd with 'the beſt Families of the Kingdom, to raiſe them to 'greater Honour. In this Quality does recommend 'himſelf to us, our well-beloved William Grimſton 'of Gorhambury in the County of Hertford, Eſq; 'deſcended in a direct Line from Silveſter Grimſton 'of Grimſton in the County of York, who accompany'd William the Conqueror in his Expedition 'into England, and was his Standard-Bearer at the 'famous Battle of Haſtings, where the Kingdom pro-

'ved

'ved the Reward of the Victory. From this Silveſter 'down to the ſaid William Grimſton, there has been 'a long Series of Anceſtors, famous for their unſha-'ken Love to their Country, and inviolable Fidelity 'to their Prince: In which Number did greatly ſhine 'Sir Edward Grimſton, Privy Counſellor, and Con-'troller of Calais, who, when the Town had ſurren-'der'd to the French, continued to hold out one of 'his Forts, and did not deliver it 'till he was compell'd 'by Famine. The great Grandſon of this Sir Ed-'ward, was Sir Harbottle Grimſton, Bart. that great 'Patron and Exemplar of Arts and Sciences, who 'was greatly inſtrumental in the Reſtoration of King 'Charles II. to the Country and Throne of his An-'ceſtors, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and 'Maſter of the Rolls. To this Great Man's Name, 'and Family, and Virtues, does the ſaid William 'Grimſton ſucceed, an Heir worthy of him, who to 'the Merits of his Anceſtors has added this one and 'more of his own, that when, in difficult Times, our 'Succeſſion to theſe Kingdoms was in Danger, he 'ſhew'd himſelf a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of the publick 'Good, and of our Rights. Know ye therefore, that 'we, as a perpetual Teſtimony of our Royal Favour 'to him and his Poſterity, do create, &c.

In 1710, 13, 14, and 27, he was choſen a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the Borough of St. Alban's in the County of Hertford; and his Lordſhip marry-ed Jane, Daughter to James Cook, Citizen of Lon-don, by whom he has had nineteen Children, whereof five are living, viz. James, Harbottle, Standard-Bearer to the Gentlemen Penſioners; George mar-ried ———, Daughter of ——— Clover, of Hert-fordſhire, Eſq; Henry; Jane married to Thomas Gape of St. Albans, Eſq;

Of the Sons, Samuel the eldeſt, on the 5th of Novem-ber, 1730, marry'd Mrs. Mary Lovel, only Daugh-ter and Heir of Henry Lovel of Coleman-ſtreet, Lon-don, Eſq; by whom he had one Daughter, who died an Infant; and he dying in 1737, his Lady married with the Lord Viſcount Barrington; and on the 13th of October, 1729, the ſecond Son was appointed one of the Gentlemen-Ushers to the Prince of Wales.

ARMS.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Pearl, on a Feſs Diamond, three Mullets of ſix Points, pierced Topaz; in the dexter Chief, one Spot of Ermine. 2d and 3d Diamond, a Feſs dancette, between two Leopards Faces, Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Stag's Head coup'd, proper, attir'd Gold.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Stag reguardant, proper, attir'd as the Creſt. On the Siniſter, a Griphon reguardant, Gold.

Motto. Mediocria firma. P. 54. N° 48.

Chief SEAT.

At Gorhambury in the County of Hertford, two Miles from St. Albans, and twenty-two from London.

XLIV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable William-Wildman Barrington, Lord Barrington of Newcaſtle in the County of Dublin, and Viſcount Barrington of Ardglaſs in the County of Down. So created June 11, 1720, the 7th of George I.

It appears by the Heralds Books, that the Family of Shute is of Norman Extraction, and there while Normandy belong'd to the Kings of England, the Remains of a Caſtle bearing the Name, and formerly in the Family, was to be ſeen in Normandy, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, as well as Monuments of the Shutes, in ſeveral Towns of that Dutchy. Vide N° 157. f. 151, 284.

It alſo appears that Chriſtopher Shute of Hockington in the County of Cambridge, Eſq; a Deſcendant of the Norman Family, was Father of Robert, who was one of the Judges in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Vide ut ſupra.

Robert Shute marry'd Thomaſina, Daughter of Chriſtopher Burgoyne, of Long Staunton in the County of Cambridge, Eſq; by whom he had four Sons, Francis, John, Chriſtopher and Thomas, and a Daughter, who marry'd John Hatton, Eſq; Father of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Kt. of the Bath, from whom the preſent Lord Viſcount Hatton deſcends.

Francis,

Francis, the eldeſt Son, by his Wife Frances, Daughter of Hercules Mautys, of Ham in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; had two Sons, Samuel and Benjamin. Samuel had three Sons, Francis, Joſeph and Carrol, who all dy'd young, without Iſſue, and two Daughters who were Coheireſſes; Anne, who marry'd firſt ——— Andrews, Eſq; and afterwards Doctor Chetwood of Tempſford in Bedfordſhire, and Elizabeth, who marry'd Francis Barrington of Tofts, in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; and dy'd without Iſſue.

Benjamin, youngeſt Son of Francis Shute, Eſq; by his Wife Mrs. Elizabeth Carrol, had three Sons, and three Daughters.

Samuel, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of Horſe, with Brevet of Colonel, and Governor of New England in 1716, and who dy'd unmarry'd, in 1742.

Benjamin the ſecond dy'd alſo unmarry'd in 1714.

Mary, the eldeſt Daughter, marry'd Henry Yeamans, Eſq;

Martha the ſecond marry'd Henry Bendyſh, Eſq;

Anne the youngeſt, was firſt marry'd to Richard Offley of Norton-Hall in the County of Derby, Eſq; and afterwards to Richard Scrope of Cockrington in the County of Lincoln, Eſq;

John the youngeſt Son, was made a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms in 1708, and being adopted by Francis Barrington, Eſq; who marry'd his firſt Couſin, and by John Wildman of Beckett, in the County of Berks, Eſq; became poſſeſs'd of the Eſtates of thoſe Gentlemen, and took the Name and Arms of Barrington, according to the Will of his Benefactor. In 1715 he was choſen Member of Parliament for Berwick upon Tweed, and re-choſen the next Parliament in 1722, and in 1720 was created Viſcount Barrington.

By his Wife Anne, Daughter and Coheireſs of Sir William Daines, he left nine Children, and dy'd in 1734, in the 56th Year of his Age.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son William-Wildman, the preſent Lord Barrington, who in the Year 1739, was choſen Member of Parliament for Berwick upon Tweed, and re-choſen in the next Parliament in 1741.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter and Heireſs of Henry Lovell, Eſq; youngeſt Son to Sir Salathiel Lovell, Baron

ron of the Exchequer, and Widow of Samuel the eldeſt Son of William Lord Viſcount Grimſton; by her he has one Daughter. The other Children of John Lord Viſcount Barrington, now alive, are four Sons, John, Daines, Samuel and Shute, and two Daughters, Sarah and Anne, who are all unmarry'd.

ARMS.

Pearl, three Chevronels Ruby, a Label of three Points, Saphire, for Barrington: Second Coat, Chevron Or; two Eagles diſplay'd Or, on a Field Sable, for Shute.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Capuchin, coup'd at the Breaſt, veſted pally of ſix, Pearl and Ruby, having a Cap or Caul of the ſame.

Supporters. Two Griphons, their Wings expanded Gold; each gorg'd with a Label as in the Coat.

Motto. Honeſta quam ſplendida. P. 54. N° 49.

Chief SEATS.

At Becket in the County of Berks, four Miles from Farringdon, and ſixty from London; and at Toſts in the County of Eſſex.

XLV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable William Vane, Baron of Dungannon in the County of Tyrone, and Viſcount Vane. So created June 11, 1720, the 7th of George I.

Of the Family of Vane, which were anciently ſeated in Wales, and from thence tranſplanted into Kent, where they have continu'd many Years, was Sir Henry Vane, Kt. who in 1350, was ſo made by the Black Prince, at the Battle of Poictiers; and from him deſcended Ralph Vane, which Ralph was knighted by Henry VIII. at the Siege of Boulogne; and dying without Iſſue, John his Brother became Heir.

John, who ſucceeded, had two Sons, Henry and Richard, from which Richard is deſcended the preſent Earl of Weſtmoreland; and Henry the eldeſt continuing the Line in Kent, from him deſcended Sir Harry Vane, Kt. who was ſo made by King Charles I. and

and by him ſent Embaſſador Extraordinary to the States of Holland, and the King of Sweden.

He was likewiſe, by that King, made Comptroller and Treaſurer of the Houſhold, and Secretary of State; but on the 14th of June 1662, was beheaded on Tower-Hill, for High Treaſon, in levying War againſt King Charles II. and to him ſucceeded Henry his Son; which Henry, by the aforeſaid King, was made Treaſurer of the Navy by Patent, for Life; but in the firſt Wars between the Engliſh and Dutch, when the Fees of the Office, which were 4 d. per Pound, amounted to no leſs than 20 or 30,000 l. a Year, he look'd upon it as too much for a private Subject, and very generouſly gave up his Patent to the then Parliament, deſiring but 2000 l. per Ann. for an Agent he had bred up to the Buſineſs, and the Remainder to go to the Publick; and his Requeſt being readily comply'd with, the Method of a fix'd Salary has continu'd ever ſince in that Office.

In the 10th of William III. Sir Chriſtopher Vane, Kt. (who was Son of the laſt mention'd Henry) was created a Baron, and dying October 20, 1723, left Iſſue by Elizabeth his Wife, eldeſt Daughter to Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, and Siſter to John Duke of Newcaſtle, two Sons and a Daughter named Grace.

Of the Sons, which were Gilbert and William, the eldeſt is now Lord Bernard, and the youngeſt, in 1720, was created Baron of Dungannon, and Viſcount Vane, as above. His Lordſhip was choſen Member of Parliament for Steyning in 1727, and Knight of the Shire for the County of Kent in 1734, and died a few Days after his Election. He marry'd Lucy, Daughter to William Jolliffe of Careſwell in the County of Stafford, Eſq; by her had three Sons; Chriſtopher the eldeſt, dy'd in England, July 19, 1721, in the 18th Year of his Age; John the ſecond, dy'd at Naples in Italy, Feb. 5. N. S. 1723-4, in the 17th Year of his Age; and William, now Viſcount Vane, who married Anne, Daughter and Heir to Francis Hawes, of Perleu-Hall in Berkſhire, Eſq; and Widow of Lord William Hamilton, by whom he has no Iſſue.

ARMS.

ARMS.

Saphire, three left-hand Gauntlets, Topaz, on a Canton Ermine, a Pile Diamond, charg'd with a Mullet of five Points, Pearl.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm coup'd below the Elbow, and erect, in a Gauntlet Gold, brandiſhing a Sword Silver, the Pomel and Hilt Topaz.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Bay Horſe; on the Siniſter, a Buck proper; both reguardant.

Motto. Pulchra pro Libertate. P. 55. N° 50.

Chief SEATS.

At Fair-Lawn in the County of Kent, four Miles from Sevenoak, and 28 from London; and at Careſwell in the County of Stafford, eight Miles from that Town, and 117 from London.

XLVI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Thomas Gage, Baron of Caſtle-Bar and Viſcount Gage of Caſtle-Iſland, Fellow of the Royal Society, Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the Borough of Tewkſbury in the County of Glouceſter, and Baronet.

Created Baron of Caſtle-Bar in the County of Mayo, and Viſcount Gage of Caſtle-Iſland in the County of Kerry, June 11, 1720, the 7th of George I.

The firſt that is mentioned by the Heralds of this ancient and noble Family, came over with William the Conqueror, and by that Prince had large Grants given him out of the Foreſt of Dean in the County of Glouceſter; adjacent to which Foreſt he built a Seat at a Place call'd Clerenvell alias Clorewall, being in the ſame Parish where the fine Seat of the preſent Lord now ſtands. He alſo built a great Houſe at the Town of Cirenceſter, at which Place he dy'd, and was bury'd in the Abbey there.

Of this Family there were Barons in Parliament in the Reign of King Henry II. and Members of Parliament in the Reigns of Edward III. and Henry IV. for Taviſtock in Devonſhire, and Baſingſtoke in Hampſhire.

Mr.

Mr. Campden obſerves, they were a Family of great Note; and the direct Anceſtor to the preſent Lord Gage is John Gage, Eſq; mention'd in Deeds, 9 Hen. 4. Father to another John, who marry'd Joan, Daughter and Coheir of John Sudgrove of Sudgrove in Glouceſterſhire, about 4 Hen. 5. by which Match a great Eſtate came into the Family.

John Gage, his Son and Heir, 32 Hen. 6. purchas'd Lands in Cirenceſter, Miſarder, Sidington, and Brimfield, and made a further Addition to his Eſtate by Marriage with Eleanor, Daughter and Heir of Thomas St. Clere, Eſq; Lord of the Manors of Aſton-Clinton in Bucks, and Oſpring in Kent. This John Gage receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, and dy'd September 30, 26 Edw. 4. leaving two Sons, William, and John Gage, Anceſtor to the Gages of Ruſhton in Northamptonſhire.

The ſaid William Gage took to Wife Agnes, Daughter to Thomas Bolney, Eſq; and reſided at Briſtow in Surrey, where he dy'd 12 Hen. 7. John Gage, Eſq; his only Son and Heir, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in a very extraordinary Manner, at the Siege of Terouen, temp. Hen. 8. and was thereupon made Captain of the Caſtle of Calais; ſhortly after, he was ſent for home, knighted, and made one of the Privy-Council, Vice-Chamberlain, and Captain of the Guards.

A few Years after, for Services done on the Borders of Scotland, he was made Comptroller of the Houſhold, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, in one Day. He was alſo made Conſtable of the Tower of London, and the next St. George's Feaſt, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He was one of the Knights deputed by the Parliament, who, with the two Archbiſhops, and the principal Nobility and Clergy, ſign'd that memorable Letter to Pope Clement VII. deſiring his Holineſs to comply with the King in his Divorce. At the Taking of Bulloigne, 36 Hen. 8. he was in joint Commiſſion with Charles Duke of Suffolk, Lord Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Camp, and for ſundry Services there, with Sir Anthony Brown, Kt. Maſter of the Horſe, was made Captain of the Band of Horſemen; and at the Death of the King, he was left one of his Executors, and as a Royal Token of his Favour, he left him a Legacy of

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2000 Marks. In the Reign of King Edward VI. he was made one of the Supreme Council, and in that of Queen Mary he was made Lord Chamberlain.

Thus having ſerv'd with great Honour and Reputation from the firſt of Hen. 8. to the 5th of Queen Mary, he ended his Days at Firle in Suſſex, in 1556, aged 77, leaving Iſſue by his Lady Philippa, Daughter to Sir Richard Guldeford, Knight of the Garter, four Sons; 1ſt, Edward, of whom hereafter; 2d, James, who was ſeated at Bentley in Suſſex, whoſe Deſcendants flouriſh'd likewiſe at Wormſley in the County of Hertford; but the Male Iſſue of this Line extinguiſh'd in John Gage, Eſq; who dy'd January 1731-2; 3d, Robert Gage, who was ſeated at Healing in Surrey, (and left two Sons, Robert, that dy'd temp. Eliz. for the Cauſe of Mary Queen of Scots; and John Gage of Healing, Eſq; Father, among others, to the famous Sir Henry Gage, Kt. who during the Rebellion in the Reign of King Charles I. was Governor of Oxford, and twice reliev'd Baſing-houſe, fighting his Way through the Enemy with notable Advantage, but in the End was unfortunately kill'd at Cullum Bridge, Jan 11, 1641, aged 47; for which Services a Baronet's Patent was granted to his Son, Colonel Gage, who reſign'd it to Sir Edward Gage of Hengrave in Suffolk) 4th, William, who dy'd without Iſſue.

Edward Gage before mention'd, (eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir John) was made Knight of the Bath by Queen Mary, in the Life-time of his Father.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to John Parker of Willingdon in Suſſex, Eſq; and Jane his Wife, Daughter to Sir Richard Sackville of Buckhurſt, Kt. by whom he had Iſſue John, Anthony, Thomas, George, Edward, Richard, John, and Robert; and five Daughters, Agnes marry'd to Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's Caſtle in the County of Glamorgan, Kt. Philippa, Margery, Lucy, and Margaret: He dy'd December 27, 1568, and was bury'd at Firle with his Anceſtors.

John Gage, Eſq; Son and Heir apparent, was 30 Years of Age at his Father's Deceaſe, and Heir to 15 Manors, beſides divers Meſſuages, Lands, &c. in Suſſex. He marry'd two Wives, but left no Iſſue by either; and out-living all his Brothers, the Eſtate

deſcended to his Nephew, John Gage, Eſq; Son and Heir of his Brother Thomas, by Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir Thomas Guldeford, Kt.

John Gage, Eſq; Succeſſor to his Uncle, took to Wife Penelope, 3d Daughter and Coheir to Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers, (Relict to Sir George Trenchard) by Mary his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to Sir Thomas Kitſon of Hengrave in Suffolk, which Lady was a very great Fortune.

Her Huſband, after this Marriage, was advanced to the Dignity of a Baronet, 20 Jac. 1. and departing this Life, October 3, 1633, was interr'd with his Anceſtors at Firle; his Lady ſurviving him, was afterwards Wife to Sir William Harvey of Ickworth in the County of Suffolk. Sir John Gage had Iſſue by her five Daughters; whereof, Frances was marry'd firſt to Sir William Treſham of Ruſhton in the County of Northampton, Bart. 2dly to George Gage, Eſq; Penelope to Henry Merry of Barton in the County of Derby, Eſq, Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Petre of Cranham in the County of Eſſex; and Anne to Henry Petre, 5th Son of William Lord Petre: Alſo four Sons, 1. Sir Thomas Gage, his Succeſſor; 2. John Gage of Stoneham in Suffolk, who dy'd without Iſſue; 3. Edward Gage, who had his Mother's Inheritance at Hengrave in Suffolk, was knighted, and created a Baronet by King Charles II. July 15, 1662; and Henry Gage, 4th Son of Sir John of Firle, and youngeſt Brother to Sir Edward, took to Wife Henrietta Jermyn, Daughter to Thomas Lord Jermyn of Ruſhbroke in Suffolk, Siſter and Coheir to Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, by whom he had one Son, John Gage, Eſq;

Sir Thomas Gage of Firle, Baronet, (eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir John) dy'd about the Year 1655, and having wedded Mary, eldeſt of the two Daughters and Coheirs to John Chamberlain of Sherburne Caſtle in the County of Oxford, Eſq; had Iſſue four Sons, 1. Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. who dy'd at Rome in his Travels, and was ſucceeded by his Brother Sir John Gage, Bart. who was Father of the late Sir William Gage of Firle, Bart. and Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, who dying in the Year 1744, the Title of Baronet devolves on Thomas, the preſent Lord Viſcount Gage.

3. Henry

3. Henry Gage, who dy'd without Issue; 4. Joseph Gage, who had his Mother's Inheritance at Sherburne Castle, and likewise a great Estate with his Wife, Elizabeth, Daughter of George Penruddock of the County of Southampton, Esq; who was Heir to her Brothers, and dy'd Dec. 5, 1693: He had by her two Sons, Thomas now Lord Viscount Gage, and Joseph Gage, Esq; also two Daughters, Elizabeth, Wife of John Weston of Sutton in Surrey, Esq; and Anne, marry'd to Richard Arundel Beeling, Esq;

Thomas the present Lord Gage marry'd B. M. T. Hall, sole Daughter and Heir of Benedict Hall of High Meadow in the County of Gloucester, Esq; and by her has two Sons, William elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Seaford in Sussex, in 1744, and Thomas, and one Daughter, Teresa.

ARMS.

Quarterly of six Coats; 1st, quarterly per Saltire, Saphire and Pearl, a Saltire Ruby; a Crescent for Difference, for Gage. 2d, Saphire, the Sun in its Splendor, for St. Clere. 3d, Saphire, on a Bend Pearl, cottiz'd Topaz, three Saltires Ruby, for Loveyn. 4th, Pearl, three Cinquefoils Ruby, for Darcy of Chich. 5th, Ruby, an Escutcheon Pearl, within an Orle of eight Martlets, Topaz, for Chamberlaine. 6th, Ruby, a Bend ragul'd, Pearl, for Penruddock. And over all, in Surtout, the Arms of his Lady, which are, Pearl, a Chevron between three Talbots Heads eraz'd, Diamond.

Crest. On a Wreath, a Ram proper, arm'd and ungul'd Topaz.

Supporters. Two Greyhounds Tenne, each gorg'd with a Coronet compounded of Fleurs de lis, Gold.

Motto. Courage sans Peur. P. 55. N° 51.

Chief SEAT.

At High Meadow in the Parish of Newland in the County of Gloucester, three Miles from Monmouth, and 95 from London.

XLVII. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable Marcus Beresford, Viscount Tyrone, Baron Beresford, and Barouet.

Created Baron Beresford of Beresford in the County of Cavan, and Viscount of the County of Tyrone, June 13, 1720, the 7th of George I.

Of this ancient Family was Sir William de Beresford, Kt. who in the Reign of King Edward I. was possess'd of Lands in the Parish of Ullesthorp in the County of Leicester; and in the 18th of Edward II. was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

To him succeeded Osbert de Beresford, who in the 8th and 13th of Edward I. was Sheriff of the County of Leicester; and his Arms in Cunston Church in that County are, Argent, Crusuly fitchy, three Fleurs de lis, Sable.

In 1341, the 16th of Edward III. Robert de Beresford, Son of the said Osbert, was Sheriff of the County aforesaid, and dwelt at Snareston; and in that Reign, Simon Beresford was possess'd of an Estate in Market-Overton in the County of Rutland, and from him descended Sir Tristram Beresford of Coleraine in the County of Londonderry, Bart. who was a very great Herald.

He marry'd Nicola-Sophia, Daughter and Coheir to Hugh Hamilton, Baron of Glanalley in Ireland, and Baron of Leung in the Kingdom of Sweden, and Sister and Coheir to William late Baron of Glanalley) with whom he had the Lordship of Bellegaly in the County of Tyrone, and by her had Marcus his Son and Heir, who, in 1717, was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Coleraine, and in 1720, was created a Baron and Viscount as above; and is marry'd to the Lady Catharine Power, only Daughter and Heir to the late Earl of Tyrone, by whom he has Issue three Sons and several Daughters.

ARMS.

Six Coats quarterly quarter'd, viz. 1st, Pearl, Crusuly fitchy, three Fleurs de lis, and a Border ingrail'd, Diamond. 2d, Pearl, a Bear rampant, Diamond; his Muzzle, plain Collar, and Chain Topaz. 3d, party per Chevron, Pearl and Topaz, three Pheons Heads, Diamond, a Crescent Ruby, for Difference. 4th, Two Coats quarterly, viz. 1st and 4th Pearl, a Lion rampant, Ruby, arm'd and langu'd Saphire, holding in his dexter Paw a Ducal Coronet, and in his sinister a Scepter,

a Scepter, both Gold. 2d and 3d Ruby, an Oak Tree fructed proper, penetrated tranſverſly in the main Stem by a Frame Saw of the latter, the Frame Topaz. Over all in Surtout Ruby, three Cinquefoils pierc'd Ermine, a Creſcent Gold, for Difference.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Dragon's Head eraz'd, Saphire, with a Spear broken through his Neck, Topaz, the Point Pearl, thruſt through his upper Jaw.

Supporters. Two Angels proper, veſted Silver, crin'd and wing'd Gold; each holding in his exterior Hand, a Sword erect, Pearl, the Pomel and Hilt Topaz.

Motto. Tandem fit ſurculus Arbor. P. 56. N° 52.

Chief SEATS.

At Curraghmore in the County of Waterford, ſix Miles from that Town, and 63 from Dublin; and at Bellegaly alias Beresford in the County of Tyrone, eight Miles from Dungannon, and 62 from Dublin.

XLVIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Montague Blundel, Viſcount Blundel, Baron of Edenderry, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, October 14, 1620, the 18th of James I. (and is the 1ſt Baronet in Ireland) Baron of Edenderry in the King's County, and Viſcount Blundel, Aug. 5, 1720, the 7th of George I.

This Family is lineally deſcended from William Blundel, Lord of Ince in the County Palatine of Lancaſter, (which Place, from him, took the Name of Ince Blundel) and of it, in the Reign of K. James I. was Sir George Blundel, Kt. who was then Lord of the Manor of Cardinton in the County of Bedford, and afterwards kill'd at the Iſle of Rhee in that Expedition under the Duke of Bucks.*

To him ſucceeded Francis his Brother; which Francis, in the 15th Year of the aforeſaid King, was

* N. B. 'Tis this Family of the Blundel's that are poſſeſs'd of the ancient Barony of Bedford, in Right of which they claim to be Lord Almoners to the King at the Coronation.

knighted at Newmarket, and two Years after, made Secretary for the Affairs of Ireland, where he was alſo twice Treaſurer, and General Receiver, and was one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

In the 18th of James I. he was created a Baronet as above; but dying in 1625, was bury'd in St. Patrick's Church in Dublin, and left Iſſue by Joyce his Wife, Daughter to William Serjeant of Waldriche in the County of Bucks, Eſq; George his Son and Heir.

He marry'd Sarah Daughter and Heir to Sir William Colly of Edenderry in the Kingdom of Ireland, Kt. and by her had a Son named Francis, which Son marry'd Anne, only Daughter to Sir Henry Ingoldſby of the County of Bucks in England, Bart. and by her had two Sons, and a Daughter nam'd Anne; which Daughter was marry'd to Lieutenant General Echlin, but dy'd without Iſſue.

Of the Sons, which were William and Montague, the former is dead, and Sir Montague, who ſucceeded to the Title of Baronet, was, in 1714, choſen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Haſlemere in the County of Surrey, and in 1720, was created a Baron, and Viſcount Blundel; and his Lordſhip marrying Mary, only Daughter to John Chetwynd of Grindon in the County of Warwick, Eſq; by her has had one Son, Mountague, who dy'd Jan. 21, 1732-3, and three Daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Chetwynd; of which, Mary was marry'd to William Trumbull, Eſq; Son of Sir William Trumbull, Secretary of State to King William, by his ſecond Wife, Siſter to the preſent Earl of Stirling, June 4, 1733, and Chetwynd was married the 25th of June 1741, to Robert Lord Raymond.

ARMS.

Quarterly of ſix Coats, viz. 1ſt, Saphire, ten Billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, Topaz, on a Canton of the latter, a Raven proper. 2d Diamond, three Lozenges in Feſs, between as many Bucks Heads caboſh'd, Pearl. 3d, Pearl, three Bendlets ingrail'd, Diamond. 4th, Pearl, a Chevron, on the Point thereof a Croſs pattee, Diamond. 5th, Pearl, a Chevron Diamond, between three Moors Heads eraz'd proper, each wreath'd about the Temples, Pearl and Saphire. 6th, Topaz, a Lion rampant Ruby, gorg'd with a Ducal Coronet of the firſt.

Creſt.

Creſt. On a Wreath, an arm'd Arm, bent at the Elbow, the Hand naked, brandiſhing a Scymeter proper; and ſometimes on a Wreath, a Squirrel collar'd and cracking a Nut, proper.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion reguardant, proper, crown'd with an Eaſtern Diadem Topaz; on the Sinister, an Iriſh Wolf-Dog, proper and reguardant as the dexter.

Motto. Unus et idem ferar. P. 56. N° 53.

Chief SEATS.

At Edenderry in the King's County, ſeven Miles from Philips-Town, and twenty-one from Dublin; at Dundrum in the County of Down; and at Bill-Hill in the County of Berks.

XLIX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Henry Temple, Baron Temple of Mount Temple in the County of Sligo, and Viſcount Palmerſton of Palmerſton in the County of Dublin. So created, February 9, 1722-3, the 9th of George I. and is chief Remembrancer of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, one of his Privy Council, and a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for Eaſt-Grinſted in Suſſex, 1732, for Boſſiney in 1734, in the preſent for Weobly.

The Family of Temple is ſaid to be deſcended by a younger Son, from Leofrick, who was Earl of Leiceſter before the Conqueſt; whoſe Son Algar built Coventry Abbey, and marry'd the famous Godina.

That they were denominated from the Manor of Temple in the Hundred of Sparkenho, ſtanding in Welliborough: Mr. Burton, in his Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, ſays, that the old Earls of Leiceſter gave it to the Knights Templers, who uſually call'd their Lands after the Name of Temple, and that they granted it to one whoſe Family was call'd Temple, and that Henry de Temple was Lord of Temple, and Little Shepey in the Reign of King John.

In the Time of Henry III. John de Temple (the Son of that Henry) gave Lands in Shepey, to the Abbey of Miravall, and Richard Temple his Son, is mention'd 24 Edw. I. but whether it be the ſame, or Richard his Grandſon, (who was living the 23d of

Ed. III. and is commemorated in the North-Eaſt Window of Shepey Church) can 't be aſcertain'd.

In the ſaid Window is the Picture of a Man kneeling, under whom is written,

Richardus de Templo.

And in the Church is a Monument, with this Inſcription, in the Characters of the Age:

Hic jacet Corpus Nicolai Temple, Armigeri, & Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus, qui quidem Nicolaus obiit 1506.

This Nicholas was Son of Richard, Son of Nicholas, Son of Richard laſt mention'd; and Peter Temple, a Deſcendent from them, purchaſed ſeveral Manors in the County of Warwick, and alſo the Manor of Stow in the County of Bucks, in the Reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth.

In the Church of Derſet in the County of Warwick, is this Memorial on a Marble, where have been two Portraitures in Braſs.

Here under this Stone lyeth the Body of Peter Temple, Eſquire, who departed out of this World at Stow in the County of Buckingham, the 28th Day of May, Anno ——— whoſe Soul God hath in his bleſſed Keeping.

This Peter Temple had a great many Children, of which we ſhall here only ſpeak of John the eldeſt, and William the eighth Son.

The ſaid John, who was born in 1542, and ſucceeded his Father in his Eſtate, dy'd in 1603, and lies bury'd in the ſaid Church of Derſet, as appears by an Inſcription fix'd in the Wall between two Corinthian Pillars, and from him, in a direct Line, is deſcended the preſent Right Honourable Richard Lord Viſcount Cobham, who is ſtill poſſeſs'd of the above-mention'd Eſtate of Stow in the County of Bucks, and others in the County of Warwick.

William

William the eighth Son of the ſaid Peter, was bred up at Eaton School, and was afterwards Fellow of King's College in Cambridge.

The great Improvements he made in his Study, brought him to the Acquaintance and Friendſhip of the famous Sir Philip Sidney, who took him into the Low Countries, and there expir'd in his Arms.

He had been recommended by the ſaid Sir Philip to the great Earl of Eſſex, whoſe Secretary he afterwards was till that Earl's Fall; and then the ſaid William being knighted, and retiring into Ireland, he there became Provoſt of Trinity College in Dublin, where he dy'd Anno 1626, aged 72.

He marry'd one Mrs. Harriſon, and by her had two Sons, and three Daughters; of which Sons, John the eldeſt was knighted by King Charles I. to whom he was one of the Privy Council, and Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland.

He alſo wrote the Hiſtory of the Iriſh Rebellion; and dying in 1677, aged 77, was bury'd by his Father in Dublin College, leaving Iſſue by Mrs. Hammond his Wife, Siſter to the famous Dr. Hammond, the brighteſt Ornament of the Church of England, four Sons and three Daughters.

Of the Sons, William the eldeſt, (who was well known to Stateſmen, by his many foreign Negotiations from 1665 to 1679, and eſteem'd by the polite Part of Mankind, for his Writings on ſeveral Subjects, and the Delicacy of his Stile) was created a Baronet; and he marrying Dorothy, youngeſt Daughter to Sir Peter Osborn of Chickſands in the County of Bedford, Kt. (by Dorothy his Wife, Daughter to Sir John Danvers of Dantſey in the County of Wilts, Kt. by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to John Nevil, Lord Latimer, and the Lady Lucy, his Wife, 2d Daughter to Henry Somerſet Marqueſs of Worceſter) by her had ſeveral Children, whereof, one only lived to a marriageable Eſtate, to wit, John Temple, who marry'd a French Lady, of the Family of Dupleſſis, and left by her two Daughters, Elizabeth (marry'd to John Temple, Eſq; as hereafter) and Dorothy.

John, who was the 2d Son of Sir John Temple, Kt. by the ſaid Mrs. Hammond, and Brother to Sir William Temple, Bart. above-mention'd, was knighted by

by King Charles II. he having been Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, before the Age of Thirty; and then, by the said King, was made Solicitor, and afterwards Attorney General, in which Station he continu'd most of the Reign of King James, and in those of King William and Queen Mary, being highly valued by all that knew him, for his Learning, Probity, and Humanity, was often press'd to take upon him the highest Offices in the Law; but declining those eminent Posts, he retir'd to an Estate he had bought at East-Sheen in the County of Surry, and there dy'd March 10, 1704, aged 72.

He marry'd the Daughter of Sir Abraham Yarner, and by her had three Sons and seven Daughters; whereof, Catharine the eldest, was first marry'd to Charles Ward, Esq; and 2dly to Mr. King, but left no Issue. Dorothy the 2d, was first marry'd to Mr. Colvill of Ireland, and then to Sir Basil Dixwell of the County of Kent, Bart. but dy'd without Issue also.

Elizabeth dy'd unmarry'd.

Mary the 4th, was marry'd to Colonel Flower of Durrow in Ireland, by whom she had one Son and one Daughter, which Daughter dy'd young; but the Son, nam'd William, is living at Durrow; and by Mrs. Caufield his Wife, has two Sons and two Daughters.

Lucy the 5th, is now living, unmarry'd.

Jane the 6th, was first marry'd to the Right Honourable John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, by whom she had a Son and a Daughter, who both dy'd young; but marrying to her 2d Husband, the Right Hon. William Bentinck Earl of Portland, by him she had two Sons, William and Charles, and four Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which are Sophia, Elizabeth, Harriot, and Barbara; the second is marry'd to the Right Reverend and Honourable Henry Egerton, Lord Bishop of Hereford, (Brother to the Duke of Bridgewater) by whom she has two Sons and one Daughter; and the said Jane Countess of Portland (her Mother) was Governess to the young Princesses; but in September 1727, her late Majesty took the Care of them into her own Hands.

Frances the 7th and youngest Daughter of the said Sir John Temple and Mrs. Yarner, was marry'd to the present Right Honourable William Lord Berkeley, Baron

Baron of Stratton, Brother to the above-mentioned John; and dying in 1707, by him left three Sons, John, William, and Charles, and four Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which are Jane, Frances, Barbara, and Anne, the 2d marry'd to the Right Honourable William Lord Biron, (by whom ſhe had four Sons and one Daughter) and Barbara to John Trevan'on, Eſq;

Of the Sons of the ſaid Sir John Temple and Mrs. Yarner, which were Henry, John, and William, the latter dy'd young, the 2d is marry'd to Mrs. Elizabeth Temple, Grandaughter to the famous Sir William Temple before-mentioned, and by her has had eleven Children, of which, ſix dy'd young, and thoſe that ſurvive, are Mary, William, Jane, Harriot, and Frances; and now we ſhall ſpeak of Henry the elder Brother of John laſt named.

In 1722 he was created Baron Temple, and Viſcount Palmerſton, as at firſt obſerv'd; and the Preamble to his Lordſhip's Patent is as follows:

'WHEN it is uſeful to the Commonwealth, 'tis commendable in us to ſhew Virtue rewarded 'upon well deſerving Men, ſo we ought to perpetuate 'the glorious Memory of the good Patriots of our 'Nation. We have conferr'd new Honours on the 'noble deſcended Henry Temple, whoſe Grandfather 'and Father in Ireland, in the publick Offices perform'd their Duty with ſo much Conduct and Wiſdom, that the Inhabitants thereof do ſtill retain a 'grateful Remembrance of them. His Uncle, alſo 'Ambaſſador abroad, with much Hazard and Toil, 'diſcharged his great Truſt ſucceſsfully to his King 'and Country, and demonſtrates by his Actions, as 'well as in his Writings, the Efficacy and Vigour of 'a great Soul. Know ye therefore, that we willingly 'confer Titles of Honour on a Man ſprung from ſuch 'a Race, endu'd with ancient Probity and good Morals, who has our Dignity and Welfare of the Publick exceeding much at Heart, &c.

This noble Lord, who, on the 10th of March 1704, ſucceeded his Father, and is chief Remembrancer of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and

Mem...r

Member in the preſent Parliament for Weobley in Herefordſhire, marry'd Anne, Daughter of Abraham Houblon, Eſq, and by her had five Children, viz. Jane, (who dy'd December 26, 1728, in the 24th Year of her Age) Henry, Elizabeth, died June 3, 1737, John, (who dy'd an Infant) and Richard. His Lordſhip marry'd ſecondly, in 1738, Iſabella, Daughter of Sir Francis Gerrard of Harrow on the Hill, Bart. Widow of Sir John Fryer, Bart. Lord Mayor of London in the Year 1721. Henry the eldeſt Son, marry'd firſt, the only Daughter of Colonel Lee, and ſhe dying in 1736, he marry'd ſecondly, Jane the youngeſt Daughter of Sir John Barnard Kt. Lord Mayor of London in the Year 1738, and dying in 1740, left Iſſue by her one Son, born in 1739, named Henry.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Topaz, an Eagle diſplay'd, Diamond. 2d and 3d Pearl, two Bars Diamond, on each three Martlets, Gold.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Talbot ſejant, Diamond, gorg'd with a plain Collar Topaz.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion reguardant, Pean, viz. Black powder'd with Yellow. On the Sinister, an Horſe reguardant, Pearl, his Main, Tail, and Hoofs, Gold.

Motto. Flecti non Frangi.

Chief SEAT.

At Eaſt-Sheen in the County of Surry, two Miles from Richmond, and ſix from London.

L. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable John Bateman, Viſcount Bateman, Baron of Culmore.

Created Baron of Culmore in the County of Londonderry, and Viſcount Bateman, May 31, 1725, the 12th of George I.

Of

Of this noble Family, which were antiently ſeated at Haleſbrook near St. Omer's in Flanders, was Giles Bateman of the ſaid Place, Eſq; whoſe Son named Joas was a Merchant of London, and was Father of Sir James Bateman, Kt. who in 1710, was choſen Member of Parliament for Ilceſter in the County of Somerſet, as in 1714, he was for Eaſtlow in the County of Cornwall.

In 1716 he was Lord Mayor of London, and in 1718, was appointed Sub-Governor of the South-Sea Company; but dying on the 10th of November the ſame Year, left Iſſue by —— his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to Col. John Searle of Finchley in the County of Middleſex, Merchant, three Sons and two Daughters.

Of the Daughters, Judith, on the 10th of April, 1724, was marry'd to Thomas Boucher of Chriſtian-Malford in the County of Wilts, Eſq; but dy'd on the 11th of March 1724-5, and Elizabeth was marry'd firſt, to —— Weſtern, of Ravenhall in Eſſex, Eſq; and ſecondly to George Doliffe of London, Eſq; and and of her Brothers, which are William, Richard, and James, the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father.

In 1725 he was created a Baron and Viſcount, as above-mentioned, and in 1731-2, Knight of the Bath, and Fellow of the Royal Society, and his Lordſhip marrying the Lady Anne Spencer, eldeſt Daughter of Charles Earl of Sunderland, by the Lady Anne Churchill, his ſecond Wife, ſecond Daughter and Coheir to John Duke of Marlborough, by her had two Sons, John the preſent Lord, and William.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Topaz, on a Feſs Diamond, between three Sheldrakes or Muſcovy Ducks proper, a Roſe Gold. 2d and 3d Pearl, on a Feſs between three Creſcents Ruby, three Fleurs de lis Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Sheldrake's Head, between two Wings erect, proper.

Supporters. Two Lions Silver, each having a plain Collar Diamond, charg'd with a Roſe between two Fleurs de lis Gold, and to each Collar is a Chain affix'd, of the latter.

Motto. Nec prece nec pretio.

Chief

Chief SEATS.

At Totteridge in the County of Hertford, one Mile from Barnet,, and ten from London; and at Shobdon-Court in the County of Hereford, eight Miles from that City, and 102 from London.

LI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable John Monckton, Baron of Killard in the County of Clare, and Viſcount of Gallway in the County of Gallway; he having a Warrant for thoſe Dignities from King George I. dated May 25, 1727; but his Patent not paſſing the Seals in Ireland, before that King's Death, his Warrant was renew'd by his preſent Majeſty King George II. on his firſt coming to the Crown, and is now a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for Pontefract in Yorkſhire.

This ancient Family deſcends from Simon Monckton, who (and his Heirs Henry and Simon) had in Poſſeſſion the Lordſhip of Monckton in the County of York, 'till it was made a Nunnery, which happen'd in the 20th of Edward II. 1326, and ſince call'd Nunmonckton, after which Time, the Moncktons were ſeated at Cavil in the ſaid County, as follows:

Sir John Cavil of Cavil in the County of York, marrying Amy, Daughter to Sir John Hetham, by her had Catharine his Daughter and Heir; which Daughter being marry'd to Sir Thomas Boſvile, by him had Sir Anthony Boſvile, who liv'd in the 22d of Richard the ſecond, Anno 1398; and he marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to Peter, and Siſter and Heir to Thomas de Santon, by her had Janet, his Daughter and Heir; which Daughter being marry'd to William Moſton of Huntcot in the County of Warwick, Eſq; who liv'd in the 12th of Henry VI. 1433, by him had three Daughters, who were Coheirs.

Of the ſaid Daughters, Margaret was marry'd to John Danby, Johanna to Robert Mayler, and Ellen the eldeſt, being the Wife of Thomas Monckton, Eſq; who liv'd in the 33d of Henry VI. he, by that Match, became Lord of Cavil, and his Poſterity have retain'd the Poſſeſſion of it ever ſince, which is near 300 Years.

By

By the ſaid Ellen his Wife, the ſaid Thomas Monckton had two Sons, Robert his Heir, and John Monckton of the County of Lincoln; and the ſaid Robert, in the 17th of Edward IV. Anno 1476, marrying Janet, Daughter and Heir to Robert Lucas, Eſq; by her had a Son named William, who was a Captain of Foot, as appears by a Letter from the Earl of Hertford, dated the 12th of Auguſt, 1545, wherein he is charg'd in the King's Name, to repair with his Men to Newcaſtle, before the 20th of the ſaid Month, the Realm being threaten'd with an Invaſion from the French and Scots.

The ſaid William Monckton marry'd Anne, Daughter to Sir Robert Aſke of Aughton, and by her had three Sons; whereof, Robert the youngeſt, dy'd without Iſſue, the 2d was Thomas, and Chriſtopher the eldeſt marrying Frances, Daughter to George Huſſey of Duffield, Eſq; by her had Marmaduke Monckton of Cavil, his Son and Heir.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to Matthew Wentworth of Breton-Hall in the County of York, Eſq; (a Relation to the Earl of Straſford) and by her had Sir Philip Monckton, Kt. (ſo made in 1617, the 15th of James I.) and John Monckton, Eſq; which John was of Garton, and Burland in the County of York; and dying in 1622, left Iſſue by Suſanna his Wife, Daughter to William Berry of Walelby in the County of Lincoln, four Sons, whereof William the eldeſt, dy'd unmarry'd, and John the 2d, who was of Melton ſuper Montem in the County of York, and a Major of Foot in the Army of King Charles I. marrying Mary, Daughter to Samuel Oldfield of Oldfield, by her had a Daughter, who was marry'd to John Fountain of Melton aforeſaid, and by him was Grandmother to the Lord of whom we are ſpeaking.

Of Edmund the 3d Son, there is no mention, but Marmaduke the youngeſt, who was a Captain of Foot in the Service of the ſaid King Charles I. and ſeated at Hodroyd in the County of York, aſſum'd the Sirname of Berry, by a ſpecial Covenant made in Marriage, with Mary his Wife, and by the laſt Will and Teſtament of Richard Berry, her Father; and by the ſaid Mary, he had a Daughter nam'd Elizabeth.

Sir

Sir Philip Monckton of Cavil, elder Brother to John Monckton of Garton before mention'd, marry'd Margaret, Daughter and Coheir to Francis Sutton, Eſq; and by her had Sir Francis Monckton, knighted at York, January 25, 1641, the 17th of Charles I. and he marrying Margaret, Daughter and Coheir to Thomas Savile, Eſq; (who was Founder of Wakefield School) and Siſter to Elizabeth, who was Grandmother of Thomas now Earl of Strafford, by her had Sir Philip Monckton, Kt. ſo made at Newcaſtle in 1643.

This Sir Philip having ſerv'd ſome Time in Parliament for Scarborough in the County of York, and undergone two Baniſhments for King Charles I. as alſo ſeveral Impriſonments during the Civil War, for King Charles II. (when he and his Father and Grandfather, were all at one Time ſequeſter'd by Oliver Cromwell) the ſaid King Charles II. in the Year 1653, wrote to him a Letter with his own Hand, (which was deliver'd by one Major Waters) and therein promis'd, in regard to his Services, that if God reſtor'd him, he ſhould ſhare with him.

He marry'd —— Daughter to William Eyre of Highlo, and by her had Robert Monckton his Heir, and William, which William was Lieutenant of a Man of War, and in 1706, was kill'd before Barcelona; and the ſaid Robert his Brother, who ſucceeded his Father, being one of thoſe Gentlemen that went into Holland, and came over with King William at the Revolution, he was afterwards, for ſeveral Years, one of the Commiſſioners of Trade, and ſerv'd in many Parliaments for Pontefract, and Aldborough in the County of York.

He marry'd Theodoſia, Daughter and Coheir to John Fountain of Melton ſuper Montem in the County of York, Eſq; (by —— his Wife, Daughter to John Monckton of the ſaid Place, by Mary his Wife, Daughter to Samuel Oldfield of Oldfield before mention'd) and by her had two Sons, John and Robert; whereof, the latter dy'd unmarry'd, and John the eldeſt, who was created a Baron and Viſcount, as above, is Member of Parliament for Pontefract in Yorkſhire, and a Commiſſioner of the Revenue in this Kingdom. He married the Lady Elizabeth Manners, Daughter to John Duke of Rutland, (who dy'd March

22, 1729-30, in the 21ſt Year of her Age) leaving three Sons, and one Daughter; whereof, the youngeſt Son dy'd Oct. 2, 1728, and the Daughter, who was nam'd Elizabeth, dy'd on the 23d of July 1732. He married to his 2d and preſent Lady, Jane, Siſter to Warner Weſtenrae, Eſq; of the Queen's County, by whom he has living one Son and one Daughter.

ARMS.

Diamond, on a Chevron, between three Martlets, Topaz, as many Mullets of the Field.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Martlet, as in the Coat.

Supporters. Two Unicorns Ermine, each gorg'd with an Eaſtern Crown, Gold.

Motto. ————————

Chief SEAT.

At Serlby in the County of Nottingham.

III. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Humphrey Butler, Viſcount Laneſborough, Baron of Newton-Butler. Created Baron of Newton-Butler in the County of Fermannagh, Oct. 2, 1715, the 2d of George I. and Viſcount of Laneſborough in the County of Longford, July 1, 1728, the 2d of George II.

Francis Butler of Belturbet, Eſq; marrying Judith, one of the Daughters of Sir Theoghilus Jones, Kt. by her had three Sons, which were, Theophilus, Brinſley, and James, who marry'd the Daughter of Col. Joſeph Stopford, and was Adjutant-General and Quarter-Maſter-General (and died in 1742) of the Armies in Ireland, and thereof the eldeſt in 1704 was Member of Parliament for the County of Cavan. He was alſo Clerk of the Pells, and was one of the Privy Council to King George I. by whom he was created a Baron as above, and his Lordſhip marrying Amelia, Daughter and Coheir to William Stopford, Eſq; by her (who died in 1722) he had one Son, who died in 1722. So that his Lordſhip dying on the 11th of March 1723-4, without ſurviving Iſſue, was ſucceeded

by Brinſley his next Brother, who was the ſecond Lord.

In the Reign of Queen Anne, he was Colonel of the Company of the Foot-Guards armed with Battle-axes, who are to attend the Lord Lieutenant on his Guard. In 1704 and 1721, he was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Belturbet; and in May 1726, was ſworn one of the Privy Council to King George I.

He marry'd Catharine, Daughter and Coheir to Nevil Pooley, Eſq; (by Mrs. Jervis his Wife, Daughter to Sir Humphrey Jervis, Kt. who in 1681 was Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin) third Son of Thomas Pooley of Hartiſt in the County of Suffolk, Eſq; by Douglas his Wife, third Daughter to Colonel Edward Nevil, 2d Son to the Lord Abergavenny; and by the ſaid Catharine his Wife, the ſaid Brinſley, Lord Viſcount Laneſborough, had 23 Children, of which there are four Sons and one Daughter now living.

Of the Sons, which are Humphrey, Thomas, Robert and John, the ſecond is a Major and Adjutant-General. Robert the third Son is Captain of the Battle-Axes and Member with his Brother Thomas for Belturbet, and John the youngeſt is Clerk of the Pipe. Humphrey the eldeſt Son ſucceeding his Father, March the 6th, 1735-6, is the ſecond and preſent Viſcount, and in May 1726, marry'd Mrs. Barry, a Lady of great Fortune, by whom he has one Son Brinſley; Thomas was marry'd June 12, 1730, to Mrs. Ormſby, Widow of John Ormſby, Eſq; and on the 23d of April, 1724, his ſaid Siſter, who is nam'd Judith, was marry'd to Belthazer-John Cramer, Eſq; who is dead.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Pearl, three cover'd Cups in Bend, between two Bendlets ingrail'd Diamond. 2d, Pearl, three Fiſhes hauriant, and a Border ingrail'd Diamond. 3d, Party per Chevron Topaz and Diamond, a Chevron between three Eſcallop-Shells counterchang'd. 4th as the 1ſt.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a demi Cockatrice coup'd Emerald, his Wings erect Silver; his Comb, Beak, Wattles, and Ducal Collar, Gold.

Supporters.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Cockatrice Emerald, Creſted, Beak'd, Wattl'd, Collar'd and Member'd Topaz; wing'd as the Creſt. On the Sinifter, a Wyvern Emeral'd, his plain Collar and Chain Gold.

Motto. Liberte toute Entiere.

Chief SEAT.

At Newton-Butler in the County of Fermannagh, five Miles from Belturbet, and fifty-two from Dublin.

LIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Richard Wingfield, Viſcount of Powerſcourt in the County of Wicklow, and Baron of Wingfield, ſo created the 5th February 1743-4, 17 Geo. II.

This Family of Wingfield has flouriſhed in Ireland ſince the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, in whoſe Reign Sir Richard Wingfield was conſtituted Marſhal of Ireland, and by King James I. was appointed Lord Juſtice of the Kingdom, and created Viſcount Powerſcourt, which Title became Extinct on his Death, without Iſſue Male, and he was ſucceeded in Eſtate by Sir Edward Wingfield, Kt. the Grandfather of Folliot, created Lord Viſcount Powerſcourt the 22d of February, 1665-6, who marry'd the Lady Elizabeth Boyle, eldeſt Daughter to Roger Earl of Orrery, but having no Iſſue by her, the Title again became Extinct, and the Eſtate deſcended to the next Heir Male, Edward Wingfield, who marrying Eleanor, Daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, was Father of Richard Wingfield, dignified as above.

Whilſt he was a Commoner, he was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Boyle, and marrying to his preſent Lady Dorothy-Beresford, Daughter to Hercules Rowley of Summer-Hill in the County of Meath, Eſq; has Iſſue two Sons and three Daughters.

ARMS.

Pearl, on a Bend Ruby, between two Cottiſes, Diamond, three Pair of Wings conjoin'd, of the firſt.

Creſt. An Eagle riſing with Wings expanded, Pearl, beholding the Sun in its Glory.

Supporters. Two Pegaſuſſes, Pearl, with Wings, Mains, and Hoofs, Gold.

Motto. Fidelite eſt de Dieu.

Chief SEAT.

At Powerſcourt in the County of Wicklow.

BISHOPS.

THE Moſt Reverend Father in GOD, John Hoadly, by Divine Providence, Lord Biſhop of Ardmagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, his M[illegible]s Lord Almoner, and one of the L[illegible]rds Juſtices of the Kingdom.

His Grace was appointed Biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns, by Patent dated Auguſt 4, 1727, and conſecrated September 3, following. Tranſlated to the Archiepiſcopal See of Dublin, by Patent dated January 13, 1729-30, and thence to the See of Ardmagh, (on the Death of Dr. Hugh Bolter) October 21, 1742, made Lord Almoner December 4, 1742.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Paſtoral Staff in Pale, enſign'd with a Croſs pattee Topaz, ſurmounted by a Pall Silver, edg'd and fring'd Gold, charg'd with four Croſſes pattee fitchy, Diamond. P. 62. N° 1.

II. THE Moſt Reverend Father in God Charles Cobb, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

His Grace was appointed Biſhop of Killalla and Achonry, May 30, 1720, and conſecrated June 13. Tranſlated to Dromore February 16, 1726-7. Thence to Kildare, March 16, 1731-2, and thence to the See of Dublin, March 4, 1742-3.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Paſtoral Staff in Pale, enſign'd with a Croſs pattee Topaz, ſurmounted by a Pall Silver, edg'd and fring'd Gold, charg'd with five Croſſes pattee fitchy, Diamond. P. 62. N° 2.

III. THE Moſt Reverend Father in God, Arthur Price, by Divine Providence, Lord Biſhop of Caſhel, Primate of Munſter, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

His Grace was appointed Biſhop of Clonfert and Kilmacduack, May 1, 1724, and conſecrated on the 3d of that Month. Tranſlated to Leighlin and Ferns, May 26, 1730. Thence to Meath, February 2, 1735-4, and thence to the See of Caſhel, May 7, 1744.

ARMS.

Ruby, two Keys in Saltire, Topaz, P. 62. N° 3.

IV. THE Moſt Reverend Father in God, Joſiah Hort, by Divine Providence, Lord Biſhop of Tuam, and Primate of Ulſter.

His Grace was appointed Biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns, February 10, 1721-2, and conſecrated the 20th of that Month. Tranſlated to Kilmore and Ardagh, July 7, 1727; and thence to the See of Tuam, holding the Biſhoprick of Ardagh in Commendam, January 27, 1741-2.

ARMS.

Saphire, three Perſons erect, under as many Canopies of Sable, their Faces, Arms and Legs proper: The firſt repreſents an Archbiſhop, habited in his Pontificals, holding a Croſier in his left Hand; the 2d, the Bleſſed Virgin, crown'd, with our Saviour on her left Arm; and the 3d, an Angel, having his right Hand elevated, and a Lamb on his left Arm, all Topaz. P. 62. N° 4.

V. THE

V. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Henry Maule, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Meath, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Cloyne, September 6, 1726, and conſecrated the 19th of that Month. Tranſlated to Dromore March 20, 1731-2; and thence to the See of Meath, May 24, 1744.

Note; The Biſhop of Meath, in Reſpect of his Biſhoprick, is always a Privy Counſellor; and he, and the Biſhop of Kildare, take Place next after the Viſcounts, conſtantly preceding the reſt of the Biſhops, who take Place according to the Seniority of their Conſecrations.

ARMS.

Diamond, three Mitres with Labels, Topaz.

P. 63. N° 5.

VI. THE Right Reverend Father in God, George Stone, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Kildare.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns, ——— 1740, and conſecrated the 3d of Auguſt following; tranſlated to the See of Kildare, March 19, 1742-3.

Note; The Biſhop of Kildare, in Reſpect of his Biſhoprick, is always a Privy Counſellor; and he, and the Biſhop of Meath, take Place next after the Viſcounts, conſtantly preceding the reſt of the Biſhops, who take Place according to the Seniority of their Conſecrations.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Saltire ingrail'd, Diamond, on a Chief Saphire, a Bible expanded and claſp'd proper.

P. 63. N° 6.

VII. THE Right Reverend Father in God, John Sterne, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Clogher, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Dromore, —— May 1713, and conſecrated on the 10th of that Month. Tranſlated to the See of Clogher, April 12, 1717.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Biſhop habited in his Pontificals, ſitting on a Chair of State, and leaning to the ſiniſter Side thereof, holding in his Left Hand a Croſier, his Right being extended towards the dexter Chief of the Eſcutcheon, all Topaz, and reſting his Feet on a Cuſhion Ruby, taſſel'd Gold.

VIII. THE Right Reverend Father in God, William Burſcough, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of theſe Sees, June 15, 1725, and conſecrated —— July following.

ARMS.

Saphire, in the dexter Chief, a Croſier creſt, in the Siniſter, a Miter with Labels, and in Baſe two Keys in Saltire, all Topaz.

IX. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Robert Clayton, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Cork and Roſſe.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Killalla and Achonry, January 23, 1729-30, conſecrated the ſame Day, and tranſlated to the Sees of Cork and Roſs the 19th of December, 1735.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Croſs pattee Ruby, charg'd in the Center with a Miter label'd, through which is a Croſier Paleways, all proper. P. 63. N° 8.

X. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Edward Synge, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Elphin.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Clonfert and Kilmacduach, May 28, 1730, and conſecrated June 7, following.

following. Tranſlated to Cloyne, March 21, 1731; thence to Leighlin and Ferns, February 8, 1733-4; and thence to the See of Elphin, May 15, 1740, 13 Geo. II.

ARMS.

Diamond, two Croſiers in Saltire Topaz, in Baſe, a Lamb couchant, Pearl.

XI. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Mordecai Cary, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Killalla and Achonry.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, March 22, 1731-2, and conſecrated the 26th of that Month. Tranſlated to the Sees of Killalla and Achonry, December 20, 1735.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Croſier in Pale, Topaz; ſuppreſs'd in the Feſs Point by a Bible expanded, with Claſps proper.

XII. THE Right Reverend Father in God, George Berkeley, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Cloyne.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of this See March 5, 1733-4, and conſecrated May the 19th of May following, holding the Rectory of Aghada in Commendam.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Miter with Labels, between three Croſſes pattee fitchy, Topaz.

XIII. THE Right Reverend Father in God, John Whetcombe, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Clonfert, Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of theſe Sees the 23d of December, 1735, and conſecrated the 4th of January following, and appointed Biſhop of Kilfenora January 30, 15 Geo. II.

ARMS.

Saphire, two Croſiers in Saltire, Topaz.

XIV.

XIV. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Charles Eſte, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Oſſory, the 8th of January, 1735-6, and conſecrated the 1ſt of February following. Tranſlated to the See of Waterford October 4, 1740, 14 Geo. II.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Biſhop habited in his Pontificals, holding before him in Pale, a Crucifix, or the Croſs of Calvary, with the Body on it proper. P. 64. N° 19.

XV. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Carew Reynell, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Derry.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Downe and Connor, November 16, 1739, and conſecrated —— following. Tranſlated to the See of Derry, May 16, 1743, 16 Geo II.

ARMS.

Ruby, two Swords in Saltire, Pearl, their Pomels and Hilts Gold; on a Chief Saphire, an Harp Topaz, ſtring'd Silver.

XVI. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Joſeph Story, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Kilmore.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Killaloe, February 5, 1739-40, and conſecrated the 10th of that Month. Tranſlated to the See of Kilmore, Jan. 29, 1741, 15 Geo. II.

ARMS.

Topaz, on a Croſs Saphire, a Croſier thruſt thro' a Miter Gold.

XVII. THE Right Reverend Father in God, John Ryder, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Downe and Connor,

His

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of Killaloe, January 30, 1741, 15 Geo. II. and conſecrated———. Tranſlated to the Sees of Downe and Connor, Auguſt 1, 1743.

ARMS.

Saphire, two Keys in Saltire Topaz, ſuppreſs'd by a Lamb paſſant in Feſs, Pearl.

XVIII. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Michael Cox, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Oſſory.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of this See, April 14, 1743, 16 Geo. II. and conſecrated May 29, following.

ARMS.

———— a Biſhop in his Pontificals, ſtanding between two Pillars ——, holding in his Right Hand a Bible cloſe, proper, and in his Left, a Croſier, Topaz.

XIX. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Jemmet Brown, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Killaloe.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of this See, September 26, 1743, and conſecrated October 9, following.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Croſs Ruby, between twelve Trefoils ſlip'd Emerald, on a Chief Saphire, a Key erect in Pale, Topaz.

XX. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Fletcher, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Dromore.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of this See, May 30, 1744, and conſecrated the 10th of June following.

ARMS.

ARMS.

——— Two Keys in Saltire, ———, ſuppreſs'd by a Bible expanded in Feſs, between two Croſſes pattee fitchy in Pale, Diamond.

XXI. THE Right Reverend Father in God, William Barnard, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Raphoe.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of this See, June 26, 1744, and conſecrated the 19th of Auguſt following.

ARMS.

Ermine, a Chief, party per Pale, Saphire and Topaz; on the firſt, the Sun in its Splendor, on the 2d a Croſs pattee Ruby.

XXI. THE Right Reverend Father in God, Robert Downes, by Divine Permiſſion, Lord Biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns.

His Lordſhip was appointed Biſhop of theſe Sees, Auguſt 1, 1744, and conſecrated the 19th of the ſaid Month.

ARMS.

Diamond, two Croſiers Saltire-ways, ſuppreſs'd by a Miter label'd in Feſs, Topaz.



BARONS.

BARONS.

Birmingham, *Baron of* Athunry.

THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Francis Birmingham, Baron of Athunry in the County of Gallway: So created Anno 1316, the 10th of Edward II. and is the firſt Baron of Ireland.

Of this ancient and noble Family, which are of Engliſh Extraction (and took their Name from the Town of Birmingham in the County of Warwick, of which Town Peter de Birmingham was poſſeſs'd, in the Reign of Henry II.) was William de Birmingham, who was Steward to Gervaſe Paganell, Baron of Sudley, of whom he held no leſs than nine Knights Fees, of which his Father had been enfeoffed in the Reign of Henry I. and Peter the Son of the ſaid William, was poſſeſs'd of the Town of Birmingham, as above-mention'd.

About the Year 1170, Robert de Birmingham, attending Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in his Expedition into Ireland; he had there large Poſſeſſions given him by that Earl; and to him ſucceeded William de Birmingham, who in the 4th of Henry III. marry'd

This Duke, by his firſt Wife, left a Son Otho Duke of Lorraine, beſides other Children; and by his ſecond Wife, Agnes of Vermandois, Daughter of Herbert the third of the Name, Count of Vermandois, Troyes, and Meaux, by Egditha, or Ogina of England, his Wife, Daughter of Edward the Elder, King of England, and Widow of King Charles IV. of France, call'd the Simple, had Iſſue two Sons, Lewis of Lorraine, Count or Landgrave of Thuringia, now call'd Heſſe, who continu'd the Male Line in Germany, and Charles, by ſome call'd Hugh, who alſo liv'd in Germany; which Charles was Father of Wigerius or Wigman; and the ſaid Wigerius or Wigman, was the Father of two Sons, Baldricus or Baldrick, and Wigerius or Wigman, who came from Germany into Normandy, in the Time of Richard the ſecond of that Name, Duke of Normandy. Baldricus or Baldrick, the eldeſt of the two, was call'd Teutonicus, or the German, in the Norman Authors, by Reaſon of his coming from Germany; he is by ſeveral of them ſtil'd Strenuus & Bellicoſus Dux: Ordericus Vitalis, who writ near ſix hundred Years ago, in his Hiſtory of Normandy, publiſh'd by Monſieur du Cheſne, Page 479, makes mention of the ſaid Baldricus Teutonicus, in this Manner, Et ſæpe Fatus Baldricus Magnæ Nobilitatis fuit, Gilbertus Comes Brionnæ Nepos Richardi Ducis Normannorum Baldrico Teutonico (qui cum Wigerio Fratre ſuo in Normanniam venerat Richardo Duci ſervire) Neptem ſuam in conjugium dedit; ex qua nati ſunt ſex Filii, & plures Filiæ, Nicolaus ſcilicet de Baſchevilla, & Fulco de Almou, Robertus de Courceio, & Richardus de Novavilla, Baldricus de Balgenzaio, & Wigerius Apulienſis, &c.

The ſaid Baldricus Teutonicus marry'd the Daughter of Richard ſurnam'd de Benefacta, Lord of Clare and Tunbridge in England, (Anceſtor of the Great Family of Clare) by Roheſia his Wife, Siſter to Walter Giffard the 2d Earl of Buckingham after the Conqueſt, and Daughter of Walter Giffard Count of Longueville in Normandy, and firſt Earl of Buckingham, who was the Son of Oſberne de Bolebec, by Avelina his Wife, Siſter to Gunnora, Wife of Richard the firſt of the Name, Duke of Normandy: And the ſaid Richard Lord of Clare and Tunbridge, &c. was the Son of

of Gilbert Count of Augy or Eu, and Brioſne, and Gilbert was the Son of Godfrey Count of Brioſne, &c. who was the Son of the aforeſaid Richard the firſt of the Name, and third Duke of Normandy.

Baldric, by his ſaid Wife had ſix Sons, and many Daughters; the Sons were, Nicholas de Baſchevilla, now Bacqueville, Fulk de Alnou, Robert de Courcy, Richard de Novavilla or Nevill, Baldric de Balgenzaio, now Beaugency or Boiſgency, and Wigerius or Wigman of Apulia. Nicholas de Baſchevilla the eldeſt, marry'd one of the Ducheſs of Gunnora's Nieces, (which Gunnora was Great Grandmother to the Conqueror) and by her had two Sons, William Martell, and Walter de St. Martin, who were the Anceſtors of the Warrens, Earls Warren and of Surry, &c. and of the Mortimers Earls of March and Ulſter, &c. as Ordericus Vitalis, Gulielmus Gemeticenſis, and Dugdale in his Baronage of England aſſert.

I come now to Robert de Courcy, third Son of Baldric, of whom I am to ſpeak, as Anceſtor of this noble Family; he was Lord of Courcy in Normandy, and liv'd in the Year 1020, and was the Father of

Richard de Courcy, Lord of Courcy, who was one of the Noblemen that accompany'd William Duke of Normandy into England, in his Expedition for the Conqueſt thereof, and was preſent with him in the fatal Battle of Haſtings, fought on Saturday the 14th of October, in the Year 1060, where King Harold was ſlain, and the Fate of the Kingdom decided intirely in the Duke's Favour. He was rewarded by the Conqueror for his Services with a great Number of Lordſhips in England, particularly the Lordſhip of Stoke in the County of Somerſet, call'd from him Stoke Courcy, which he held with ſeveral others per Baroniam, and the Lordſhips of Newnham Seccenden, and Foxcote in Oxfordſhire. In this Time liv'd Robert de Montgomery, Count of Beleſme, Alenſon, aad Seez, in Normandy, and Earl of Arundel and Shrewſbury in England, who was of a very cruel Diſpoſition, and a mortal Enemy to the Families of Courcy and Grantemeſnill: Ordericus Vitalis, who writ the Hiſtory of thoſe Times, gives an Account of the ſaid Robert's beſieging the Caſtle of Courcy, in January 1091, which he was forced to raiſe at the End of

three Weeks; for the Place was defended by the ſaid Richard de Courcy and Hugh de Granteſmeſnill; both of them (ſays Ordericus) who, tho' they were quite Grey with Age, yet yielded to none either in Extraction or in Courage. The ſaid Richard de Courcy dy'd in the Year 1098, and was ſucceeded by his Son

Robert de Courcy, Lord of Courcy in Normandy, and Baron of Stoke Courcy in England; he was Steward of the Houſhold to King Henry I. and to his Daughter Maud the Empreſs, and was by the ſaid King created one of the Great Barons at Weſtminſter, in 1133, the 33d of his Reign. He marry'd Roheſia or Roſe, the Daughter of Hugh de Grantemeſnill or Grandmeſnill, (by Adelidis de Beaumont his Wife, Daughter of the Count of Beaumont in France) which Hugh was Lord of Hinkley in the County of Leiceſter, and Lord High Steward of England. The ſaid Robert was Founder of the Nunnery of Cannington in Somerſetſhire, and by his Wife Roſe left five Sons; William the eldeſt was Baron of Stoke Courcy, and Dapifer to King Henry I, but dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his Brother,

Robert de Courcy, Baron of Stoke Courcy. He marry'd Avicia, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs of William de Meſchines, Earl of Cambridge, and Lord of Coupland and Harewood. (by Cicely his Wife, Daughter of William de Rumelli, Lord of Skipton) and by her had William his Heir and Succeſſor; and the ſaid William de Meſchines was ſecond Son of Randolph de Meſchines, Earl of Carliſle, and Lord of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland by Margaret his Wife, Siſter and Heireſs after her Nephew's Death, to Hugh Lupus, the Great Earl of Cheſter; which Hugh was Son of Richard Viſcount Auvranche in Normandy, by Margaret his Wife, half Siſter to King William the Conqueror.

William who ſucceeded, was Baron of Stoke-Courcy, and Dapifer to King Henry II. and as ſuch, was one of the Witneſſes to that King's Charter of the Lands and Privileges he gave to the Church of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, and was alſo one of thoſe Engliſh Noblemen who teſtify'd to the firm League and Pacification made between that King and William King of Scots.

In

In the 12th Year of King Henry II. upon the Aid then levy'd for marrying of the King's Daughter, he certify'd the Knights Fees of his Barony, which his Father and Grandfather held, to be twenty-four and three Parts de veteri Feoffamento, and four and a fifth de novo, and those of the Barony of William de Meschines his Mother's Father, to be seventeen; for all which de veteri Feoffamento, in the 14th of the said King, he paid sixteen Pounds ten Shillings, and fifty six Shillings for those de novo.

In the 18th of Henry II. he was Lord of Islip in the County of Oxford, and Justice of Ireland; he also founded the Priory of Stoke Courcy in the County of Somerset, and marry'd Juliana, Daughter of Richerius de Aquila, a great Baron of England in the Reign of King Henry I. who was the Son of Gilbert de Aquila, by Juliana his Wife, Daughter of Geofrey Count of Mortagne and Perche in France, and Beatrix de Roucy his Wife, Daughter of Hildwin and Alix or Adela, Count and Countess of Roucy; and the said Countess Adela was the Daughter of Eblo the first of the Name, Count of Roucy, by Beatrix his Wife, Daughter of Rayneriius the 5th Count of Hainault, and Hedgewige of France his Wife, Daughter of Hugh Capet King of France; and the said Eblo Count of Roucy, descended in a direct Male Line from Bernard King of Italy, the Son of Pepin King of Italy, who was one of the Sons of Charles the Great, Emperor and King of France; and the said Count Eblo's Grandmother was Albrada, Daughter of Lewis IV. call'd the Transmarine, King of France, by Gerberga his Queen, Daughter of Henry the first of the Name, call'd the Fowler, Emperor of Germany; and the said King Lewis IV. was the Son of Charles IV. call'd the Simple, King of France, by Egditha or Ogina of England, his Queen, Daughter of Edward the elder, King of England, who was the Son of King Alfred the Great, first absolute Monarch of England.

William Lord Courcy of Stoke Courcy, dying in 1171, left Issue by the said Juliana de Aquila, Sir John de Courcy, Kt. Baron of Stoke Courcy, which Sir John serv'd King Henry II. in all his Wars, and in Ireland, at his own Charge, fought five great and remarkable Battles, whereby he conquer'd the Province

three Weeks; for the Place was defended by the ſaid Richard de Courcy and Hugh de Granteſmeſnill; both of them (ſays Ordericus) who, tho' they were quite Grey with Age, yet yielded to none either in Extraction or in Courage. The ſaid Richard de Courcy dy'd in the Year 1098, and was ſucceeded by his Son

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In

In the 12th Year of King Henry II. upon the Aid then levy'd for marrying of the King's Daughter, he certify'd the Knights Fees of his Barony, which his Father and Grandfather held, to be twenty-four and three Parts de veteri Feoffamento, and four and a fifth de novo, and thoſe of the Barony of William de Meſchines his Mother's Father, to be ſeventeen; for all which de veteri Feoffamento, in the 14th of the ſaid King, he paid ſixteen Pounds ten Shillings, and fifty ſix Shillings for thoſe de novo.

In the 18th of Henry II. he was Lord of Iſlip in the County of Oxford, and Juſtice of Ireland; he alſo founded the Priory of Stoke Courcy in the County of Somerſet, and marry'd Juliana, Daughter of Richerius de Aquila, a great Baron of England in the Reign of King Henry I. who was the Son of Gilbert de Aquila, by Juliana his Wife, Daughter of Geoffrey Count of Mortagne and Perche in France, and Beatrix de Roucy his Wife, Daughter of Hildwin and Alix or Adela, Count and Counteſs of Roucy; and the ſaid Counteſs Adela was the Daughter of Eblo the firſt of the Name, Count of Roucy, by Beatrix his Wife, Daughter of Raynerius the 5th Count of Hainault, and Hedgewige of France his Wife, Daughter of Hugh Capet King of France; and the ſaid Eblo Count of Roucy, deſcended in a direct Male Line from Bernard King of Italy, the Son of Pepin King of Italy, who was one of the Sons of Charles the Great, Emperor and King of France; and the ſaid Count Eblo's Grandmother was Albrada, Daughter of Lewis IV. call'd the Tranſmarine, King of France, by Gerberga his Queen, Daughter of Henry the firſt of the Name, call'd the Fowler, Emperor of Germany; and the ſaid King Lewis IV. was the Son of Charles IV. call'd the Simple, King of France, by Egditha or Ogina of England, his Queen, Daughter of Edward the elder, King of England, who was the Son of King Alfred the Great, firſt abſolute Monarch of England.

William Lord Courcy of Stoke Courcy, dying in 1171, left Iſſue by the ſaid Juliana de Aquila, Sir John de Courcy, Kt. Baron of Stoke Courcy, which Sir John ſerv'd King Henry II. in all his Wars, and in Ireland, at his own Charge, fought five great and remarkable Battles, whereby he conquer'd the Province

of Ulſter, and a great Part of Conaught; he was Founder of ſeveral Churches and Abbeys, which he plentifully endow'd with Lands, particularly the Benedictines in the Town of Down Patrick, (whoſe Abbot was a Spiritual Lord of Parliament) the Crouched Fryars in the ſaid Town, three Abbeys of Bernardines in the County of Down, and the Dominicans of Carlingford, and by Jocelyn the Monk of Furneſs, (in his Preface to the Life of St. Patrick) was ſtil'd Prince of Ulidia.

In the Year 1181, he was created by King Henry II. Earl of Ulſter, and Lord of Conaught, (the firſt of the Engliſh Noblemen dignify'd with any Titles in Ireland) and from the ſaid King he had a Patent for him, his Heirs and Aſſigns, to enjoy all the Land in that Kingdom he could conquer with his Sword, together with the Donation of Biſhopricks and Abbeys, reſerving from him only Homage and Fealty.

From the Year 1175 to 1179, he was Joint-Governor of Ireland with William Fitz-Andelm, and from 1185 to 1190, ſole Governor; but in that Year Hugh de Lacy (the younger) Earl of Meath, was join'd in the Government with him.

In the 2d of King John he was ſupplanted, and loſt the King's Favour, the ſaid Lacy alledging he had ſpoke ſeveral diſreſpectful Words, highly reflecting on the King about the Murder of his Nephew, Arthur Duke of Britany in France, (whoſe Right to the Crown was before that of King John) at which the King being ſorely diſpleas'd, order'd the ſaid Lacy, who was then Governor of Ireland, to ſeize the Earl of Ulſter, and to ſend him Priſoner into England. Lacy, who was the Earl's grand Enemy, gladly obey'd the Command, and ſeveral Times attempted to take him by Force, but finding that would not do, he at laſt hir'd ſome of the Earl's own Servants to betray their Maſter into his Hands, which took Effect on Good Friday, in the Year 1203; for on that Day, the Earl (according to the Devotion of thoſe Times) walking unarm'd and bare-foot round the Church-yard of Down-Patrick for Penance, Lacy and his Party came upon him unawares, and he having nothing to defend himſelf with but the Pole of a Wooden Croſs which ſtood in the Church-yard, was over-power'd, and forced to yield,

yield, after he had kill'd thirteen of Lacy's Men. This great Earl being thus betray'd, was ſent Priſoner to London, and after he had been confin'd in the Tower for about a Year, a Diſpute aroſe between John King of England, and Philip Auguſt King of France, about the Title to the Dutchy of Normandy, the which (to hinder the greater Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood) was referr'd to two Champions to decide. The French Champion was ready, but none of King John's Subjects would anſwer the Challenge: Upon which, the King was inform'd, that John de Courcy, late Earl of Ulſter, who was then a Priſoner in the Tower of London, was the only Man in his Dominions who could do it, if he would undertake it.

The King being thus inform'd, ſent twice to the Earl for that Purpoſe, but he refuſed it each Time, ſaying, Not for him, for I eſteem him unworthy the Adventure of my Blood, by reaſon of the ungrateful Returns he made for my Services and Loyalty to the Crown, in impriſoning me, unheard, at the Suit of my Rival and Enemy, Hugh de Lacy; but the King ſending the third Time, to know if he wou'd fight for the Honour of his Country, he made this Anſwer, That for the Crown and Dignity of the Realm, in which many an honeſt Man liveth, againſt his Will, (meaning the King) I ſhall be contented to hazard my Life.

The Day of Combat being appointed, (in Normandy) the Earl's own Sword was ſent for out of Ireland; but when the Day came, and every Thing was ready for the Fight, and the Champions were enter'd the Liſts, in the Preſence of the Kings of England, France, and Scotland, the French Champion not liking the ſtrong Proportion of the Earl's Body, nor the terrible Weapon he bore in his Hand, when the Trumpets ſounded the laſt Charge, he ſet Spurs to his Horſe, broke through the Liſts, and fled into Spain, from whence he never return'd.

The French Champion thus taking his Flight, the Victory was adjudg'd to the Earl of Ulſter: But the Kings hearing of his great Strength, and being willing to ſee ſome Trial of it, they order'd an Helmet of excellent Proof, full fac'd with Mail, to be laid on a Block of Wood, which the Earl with one Blow cut

aſunder, and ſtruck his Sword ſo deep into the Wood, that none there preſent but himſelf could draw it out again: Which Sword, together with his Armour, are to this Day preſerv'd in the Tower of London. After this Noble Performance, the King reſtor'd him to his former Titles and Eſtate, which was valu'd at that Time at twenty five thouſand Marks Sterling per Ann. (a vaſt Income in thoſe Days) and likewiſe bad him aſk for any Thing elſe in his Gift he had a Mind to, and it ſhould be granted; upon which the Earl reply'd, He had Titles and Eſtate enough, but deſir'd that he and his Succeſſors, the Heirs Male of his Family (after him) might have the Privilege (after their firſt Obeiſance) to be cover'd in the Royal Preſence of him and his Succeſſors, Kings of England; which the King granted, and the ſaid Privilege is preſerv'd in the Family to this Day.

The Earl afterwards arriving in England, attempted fifteen ſeveral Times to croſs the Seas from thence into Ireland, but was every Time put back by contrary Winds: Whereupon he alter'd his Courſe, and went into France, where he dy'd about the Year 1210, leaving Iſſue by Africa his Wife, Daughter to Godred King of the Iſle of Man, and of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, Myles his Heir and Succeſſor.

Myles who ſucceeded, was one of the Bail or Sureties for his Father's Fidelity, on his being releas'd out of the Tower, in order to fight the French Champion, as appears in the Records of the fourth Year of King John, in the ſaid Tower. He was kept out of the Earldom of Ulſter by Hugh de Lacy, who had a Grant of it from King John, on taking Earl John, and ſending him Priſoner to London; for on Myles's claiming the Earldom after his Father's Death, the ſaid Lacy reply'd, that he would maintain King John's laſt Grant of it to himſelf, ſince Earl John never return'd into Ireland to reverſe his Outlawry; and the ſaid Lacy being a great Favourite of the King's, and a very powerful Man, Myles was forc'd to quit his Pretenſions, but was created Baron of King ale; and living afterwards altogether in Ireland, he never claim'd the Barony of Stoke-Courcy, but dying in the Beginning of K. Henry III's Reign, was ſucceeded by his Son,

Patrick

Patrick de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale, who in the fifth Year of King Henry III. was nam'd in a Commiſſion, with Thomas Fitz-Anthony, the King of Conaught, the King of Leinſter, and O Brien King of Munſter, directed to them, for to remove Sir Geofrey de Mariſco from being Lord Juſtice of Ireland, and in his Place to appoint Henry de Laundres, Archbiſhop of Dublin.

He marry'd the Daughter and Heir of Myles de Cogan, who was one of the great Conquerors of Ireland, and Grandſon of Neſta the Daughter of Rheeſe ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales.

To this Myles de Cogan, and Robert Fitz-Stephen, and to their Heirs, King Henry II. in a Parliament held at Oxford in the Year 1177, did grant the whole Kingdom of Cork to be held of him, and his Son John, by the Service of Sixty Knights Fees, the Half of which Kingdom Patrick enjoy'd in Right of his Wife; for in the twentieth of King Henry III. he was ſtil'd Dominus Mediatis Regni Corcagiæ.

To him ſucceeded (by his ſaid Wife) Nicholas de Courcy his Son, Baron of Kingſale, In an ancient Court Roll, in the Cuſtody of the Biſhops of Cork, it is found, that this Nicholas did divide the chief Rents of his Barony of Kingſale with the then Biſhop of Cork.

To him ſucceeded his Son Edmund de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale, who is named in King Edward I.'s Letters to Richard de Burgh or Bourke, Earl of Ulſter, Thomas Fitz Maurice of Deſmond, and ten others as Peers of Ireland, to accompany that King in his Wars of Scotland.

To him ſucceeded his Brother John de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale, &c. who with his Brother Patrick, and moſt of their Company, were ſlain in the Iſland of Inchiduiny in the County of Cork, in the Year 1190, by Daniel Moel Mac Carty Riegh, and the Iriſh of Carbery.

To him ſucceeded his Son Myles de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale, and to him his Son Myles de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale, &c. which Myles overthrew Florence Mac Carty More, with a great Army of his Followers, in a Battle at Ryne Rone, and drove them into the

River of Bandon near Kingſale, where he and a great Number of them were drown'd.

He marry'd Annora O Bryen, and dying in the 32d of King Edward III. left Iſſue by her his Son John de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale, at that Time in his Minority; which John dying about the 10th of King Richard II. was ſucceeded by his Son William de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale, &c. to whom the ſaid King Richard II. (in 1397) granted a ſpecial Licence by Patent, to buy a Ship, for to paſs and repaſs whenever he pleas'd, between Ireland and England.

To him ſucceeded his Son Nicholas de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale and Ryne Rone, and to him his Son Patrick de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale, &c. who liv'd in the Reigns of the Kings Henry V. and Henry VI. he founded the Convent of Auſtin Fryers in the City of Cork; and dying,

To him ſucceeded his Son Nicholas de Courcy, Baron of Kingſale, &c. who dy'd in February 1474, the 15th of King Edward IV. and left Iſſue (by Mora his Wife, Daughter to O Mahony, Chief of an ancient Family deſcended in a direct Male Line from Corcadus, or Corc, who was King of Munſter in the Year of Chriſt 370) two Sons, James and David; James the eldeſt was, after his Father, Baron of Kingſale, &c. he aſſiſted his Uncle Edmund de Courcy, who was Biſhop of Roſs, in new founding the Convent of Grey Fryers, or Franciſcans, at Timolague in the County of Cork.

In his Time happen'd the Impoſture of Lambert Symnel, who was ſent over into Ireland in the 2d of King Henry VII. by Margaret Dutcheſs of Burgundy; for out of her inveterate Hatred to the Houſe of Lancaſter, ſhe inſtructed him ſo well, that ſhe made him paſs for Edward Earl of Warwick, only Son of George Duke of Clarence, Brother to King Edward IV. for which Duke (who was born in Ireland) the Iriſh had a wonderful Reſpect, as indeed, they generally had, for all the Family of York. This Symnel acted his Part ſo well, that he was crown'd in Dublin; and afterwards being aſſiſted by the Iriſh, with a good Body of Men, he paſs'd over into England, where he was defeated with his Party at the Battle of Stoke near Newark in Nottinghamſhire, and there taken Priſoner,

and

and then he own'd all the Impoſture to the King, who finding the Iriſh were ſuch Friends to the Houſe of York, he the next Year ſent over Sir Richard Edgecomb with a Commiſſion to take new Oaths of Allegiance from the Nobility and Gentry, and to bind them in Recognizances for their Performances thereof. He carry'd with him 500 Men, and arriv'd in Kingſale Harbour on the 27th of June 1488, the 4th of that King's Reign, but as he reſolved not to land there, but to receive the Oaths of Fidelity in his Ship, from certain Perſons of Quality, and then to ſail to other Places; on the ſame Day, Thomas Lord Barry went on board his Ship, and there did Homage for his Barony, and took the Oath of Allegiance in his Preſence; but James Lord Kingſale would not at all yield to go to him on board his Ship; whereupon, Sir Richard landed the next Morning at Kingſale, where in the Chancel of the Church of St. Meltock, the ſaid Lord Kingſale did Homage for his Barony, and he, with the Townſmen, took the Oath of Fidelity, and enter'd into Recognizances; which being done, Sir Richard in the Afternoon ſet ſail from thence towards Waterford, &c.

The next Year, King Henry ſent for moſt of the Temporal Lords out of Ireland, and admitted them to his Preſence at Greenwich; but in a ſolemn Proceſſion when they attended the King to Church, the Lord Kingſale not being there that Day, loſt his Precedency of firſt Baron of Ireland, which the King gave to the Lord Athunry, who was a great Lancaſtrian; whereas the Lord Kingſale was the reverſe, a great Yorkiſt. This Lord dying in 1499, the 15th of the ſaid King Henry VII. left Iſſue by Ellena his Wife, Daughter of David Lord Viſcount Roche of Fermoy, Edmund de Courcy (his only Son) Lord Kingſale; but he dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his Uncle,

David de Courcy, Lord Kingſale, &c. who marry'd Joan, Daughter of Edmund Roche, Eſq; (Uncle of the ſaid Lord Roche, who was lineally deſcended from Ralph the Son of Alexander de la Roche of Ireland, and Elizabeth de Clare, Lady Burgh, his Wife, third Daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter by his Wife, Joan of Acres, who was ſecond Daughter of Edward I. King of England, by Eleanor his Queen,

Daughter

Daughter of Ferdinand III. King of Caſtile and Leon) and by the ſaid Joan, the ſaid Lord David left Iſſue five Sons, John, Edmund, James, Nicholas and Maurice.

John de Courcy the eldeſt, was Lord Kingſale after his Father; he marry'd Seyve, or Sarah, Daughter of Donogh Mac Carty, (whoſe Anceſtors had been Kings of Munſter) and dying in 1535, the 27th of King Henry VIII. left Iſſue by her his only Son Gerald de Courcy, Lord Kingſale. This Lord commanded an Iriſh Regiment at the Siege of Boulogne in France, under King Henry VIII. and having been a great Inſtrument in the Taking of that Town, was for his ſignal Services and Bravery, knighted by the ſaid King in the Field, under the Royal Standard, which was eſteem'd a great Honour in thoſe Days.

By his great Expences in ſerving the Crown, he conſiderably leſſen'd his Eſtate; and having marry'd Ellena, Daughter of Cormuck Mac Donough Carty, dy'd very old in the Beginning of King James I.'s Reign, without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his firſt Couſin, John de Courcy, Lord Kingſale, Grandſon of Edmund de Courcy, who was ſecond Son of David Lord Kingſale; which Edmund, by his Wife Juliana, Daughter of the Lord Barry, had Iſſue Edmund de Courcy, his Son, which laſt Edmund, by Juliana his Wife, Daughter of Dermod Hurley, Eſq; (Chief of an ancient Family of his Name) was Father of the ſaid John Lord Kingſale. This Lord behav'd himſelf gallantly againſt the Spaniards at the Siege of Kingſale, and was in great Favour with King James I. to whom he was a Lord of the Bedchamber; and the ſaid King writing to Sir Oliver St. John, Viſcount Grandiſon, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in Favour of this Lord, was pleaſed to mention the Antiquity of the Family, and His and his Anceſtors Services to the Crown, never blemiſh'd with Diſloyalty.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter to Cormuck O Crowley, Eſq; (Chief of that ancient Family) and by her had four Sons, viz. Gerald, Edmund dead without Iſſue, Patrick and David; and one Daughter Ellena, marry'd to Randulph Hurley, Eſq; and the ſaid Lord dying in the Year 1628, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son, Gerald de Courcy, Lord Kingſale.

He

He marry'd Ellena, Daughter of John Fitz Gerald of Dromanagh, Lord of Decyes, (deſcended from a younger Son of the Great Houſe of Deſmond) by whom he had Mary de Courcy his only Child, marry'd to Sir Patrick Gough of Kilmanchine in the County of Waterford, and dying in 1642, was ſucceeded by his Brother Patrick de Courcy, Lord Kingſale, who at the Age of 48 Years, marry'd Mary, another Daughter of the ſaid John Fitz Gerald, Lord of Decyes, of the Age of 14, and by her liv'd to have 23 Children (without any Twins) born and baptiz'd, of which, four Sons and three Daughters liv'd to Maturity, viz. John, Edmund dead without Iſſue, Myles, and Gerald who alſo dy'd without Iſſue; and of the Daughters Ellena, Elizabeth and Margaret; the eldeſt was marry'd to Charles Mac Carty of Aglish, Eſq; (at that Time preſumptive Heir to the Earl of Clancarty) the ſecond to David Sarsfield, Lord Viſcount Kilmallock, and the youngeſt to Philip Barry Oge, Eſq;

John de Courcy the eldeſt Son, Lord Kingſale, ſucceeded his Father in 1663, and marrying Ellena Daughter to Mac Carty Riegh, (by his Wife the Lady Eleanor Mac Carty, Daughter of Donagh Earl of Clancarty) left Iſſue by her two Sons, Patrick and Almericus, and a Daughter Ellena, marry'd to Sir John Magrath, Bart. and dying of the Small Pox in the Month of May 1667, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son Patrick de Courcy, Lord Kingſale; but he dying a Minor, in 1669, was ſucceeded by his Brother Almericus de Courcy, Lord Kingſale, then five Years old.

This Lord was a very handſome Man in his Perſon, and was much in Favour with King Charles II. and alſo with King James II. and under the latter (in the Year 1690) he commanded an independens Troop of Horſe, and alſo was Lieutenant Colonel to the Earl of Lucan.

He dy'd on Tueſday the 9th of February 1749-20, without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by Gerald de Courcy his Couſin German, who is the preſent Lord, eldeſt Son of Myles de Courcy, Eſq; who marrying Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir (after her Brother's Death) of Anthony Sadlier of Arley-Hall in the County of Warwick, Eſq; left Iſſue by her, two Sons, the ſaid Lord, and John de Courcy, Eſq; ſecond Son, who is yet

yet unmarry'd, and one Daughter named Mary Priſcilla, lately dead; and the ſaid Myles was third Son of Patrick, Lord Kingſale, and Brother to John, who was Father of Almericus.

On the 13th of June 1720, this Lord was preſented to King George I. by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he had the Honour to kiſs the ſaid King's Hand, and to aſſert the ancient Right of his Family, of being cover'd in his Preſence; and on the 22d of June, 1727, he was preſented by the Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to K. George II. by whom he was graciouſly receiv'd, and had the Honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's Hand, and of being cover'd in his Preſence.

On Thurſday the 13th of May, 1725, he marry'd Margaret Eſſington, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of John Eſſington of Aſhlyns in the County of Hertford, and of Goſſington in the County of Glouceſter, Eſq; who is of the ancient Family of Eſſington of Cowley in Glouceſterſhire, and was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Aylesbury in the County of Bucks, in the late Queen Anne's Reign; and by her has had three Daughters, Mary-Elizabeth de Courcy, born April the 1ſt, 1726; and Margaret, born the 31ſt of March 1727, who dy'd at three Weeks old, and —— born Nov. 12, 1729, and one Son born April 12, 1731.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt Pearl, three Eaglets diſplay'd, Ruby, each crown'd with a Ducal Crown Topaz, for Courcy. 2d Topaz, three Cloſets Ruby, for Meſchines. 3d Ruby, three Oak Leaves Pearl, for Cogan. 4th Pearl an Eagle diſplay'd with two Heads Amethiſt, for Courcy, being the Arms the Family brought out of Normandy.

Creſt. In a Ducal Crown Topaz, an Eagle diſplay'd with two Heads Pearl.

Supporters. Two Unicorns Saphire, their Horns, Manes, Collars, (which are of Croſſes pattee and Fleurs de lis) Chains, and Hoofs, Topaz.

Motto. Vincit omnia Veritas.

Chief

Chief SEATS.

At the Old Head of Kingſale, and Ryne Rone in the County of Cork, ten Miles from Cork, and 106 from Dublin; and at Arley-Hall in the County of Warwick, 78 Miles from London.

III. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, William St. Laurence, Baron of Howth in the County of Dublin. So created Anno 1461, the 2d of Edward IV.

This Ancient and Noble Family, which is of Engliſh Extraction, was originally named Triſtram, 'till on St. Laurence's Day, one of it being to command an Army againſt the Danes, near Clantarf, he made a Vow to that Saint, that if he got the Victory, he and his Poſterity, in Honour thereof, ſhould bear the Name of St. Laurence, which has ſo continu'd to this Time; and the Sword wherewith he fought, is now hanging up in the great Hall at Howth, the Seat of the preſent Lord: And what is very remarkable in this Family is, that the Eſtate they now enjoy, they have poſſeſſed theſe 550 Years, without the leaſt increaſing or diminiſhing, and have been Barons of Howth above 500 Years, during which Time, there never was an Attainder in it, nor did the Eſtate and Title ever deſcend to a Minor.

In the Year 1177, Almericus, or Almerick Triſtram who chang'd his Name to St. Laurence, for the Reaſons before-mention'd, marry'd the Siſter of Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulſter, and aſſiſted him in the Conqueſt of that Province, being then Commander of a third Part of his Army.

In 1470, the 11th of Edward IV. Robert de St. Laurence (who was then Baron of Howth) was made Knight of the Garter, that Moſt Noble Order being then eſtabliſh'd in Ireland; but in 1494, was ſet aſide by Act of Parliament; and to him ſucceeded Nicholas St. Laurence, to whom King Henry VII. preſented a Gift worth 300 Pound in Gold, in Teſtimony of his Favour.

In 1493, he was one of the Lords of Parliament, and dying in 1527, was ſucceeded by Chriſtopher his Son,

Son, from whom in a direct Male Line, deſcended William, Lord of Howth, whoſe eldeſt Daughter, nam'd Mary, was marry'd to Henry Montgomery, Earl of Montalexander.

To the ſaid William ſucceeded Thomas his Son, which Thomas marrying Mary, Daughter to Henry Barnwall, Lord Viſcount Kingſland, by her he had ſix Sons and three Daughters; whereof Mary and Mabel are dead, and Elizabeth the eldeſt was marry'd to the eldeſt Son of Sir Stephen Rice, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and of the Sons, which were, William, Henry, Nicholas, Oliver, Charles, and Mark; the two latter are dead, and William the eldeſt, who was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Baroath in the County of Meath, ſucceeded his Father, June 3, 1727, and is the preſent Lord, who marry'd Miſs Lucy Gorges, Daughter of the late General Gorges, by whom he hath two Sons and one Daughter.

ARMS.

Ruby, two Swords in Saltire, the Pomels and Hilts Topaz, between four Roſes Pearl, barb'd and ſeeded proper.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Sea Lion, party per Feſs, Silver and proper.

Supporters. On the Dexter Side, a Sea Lion, party per Feſs, as the Creſt. On the Sinifter, a Mermaid, holding in her exterior Hand, a Mirrour, all proper.

Motto. Que pance.

Chief SEAT.

At Howth in the County of Dublin, ſeven Miles from that City,

IV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, John Barnwall, Baron of Trimelſton in the County of Meath, So created Anno 1461, the ſecond of Edward IV.

This ancient and noble Family, which is of French Extraction, came from Little Britain, being, as is prov'd by an old Chronicle, allied to the Dukes of that Country, and with ſeveral other great Men, attended

tended William Duke of Normandy, in his Expedition into England.

Upon their firſt Arrival in Ireland, they ſettled at Beer-haven, in that Part of Munſter now called the County of Cork, and there obtain'd great Poſſeſſions; but at length, by a Conſpiracy of the Iriſh, headed by the Sullevans, they were all ſlain except the Chief of the Family's Wife; who being big with Child, and making her Eſcape towards Dublin, was there kindly receiv'd, and ſoon after deliver'd of a Son.

The ſaid Son, whoſe Reſidence was at Drunnagh in the County of Dublin, marry'd a great Heireſs, and by her had two Sons; from the eldeſt whereof, came the Family of the Barnwalls of Crickon in the County of Meath, of which Branch is the Lord Viſcount Kingſland; and from the youngeſt deſcended the Barnwalls of Trimelſton, Progenitors of the Lord of whom we are ſpeaking.

In the 2d of Edward IV. Robert Barnwall of Trimelſton, Eſq; was created Baron of Trimelſton, as above, for and in Conſideration of the good and faithful Services by him done in Ireland, unto the King his Father; and alſo made him one of his Privy Council for Term of Life, &c. all which are ſet forth in his ſaid Patent, being the firſt that was granted to any Peer of Ireland, and ſtill kept in the Tower of London, of which the preſent Lord hath an atteſted Copy, taken from the original Record.

From the ſaid two Branches of Crickſton and Trimelſton, ſprung all the Families of the Barnwalls in Ireland, amongſt whom there have been ſeveral flouriſhing ones; but moſt of them were deſtroy'd by the Wars of Forty-one, (they being remarkable for their adherence to the Houſe of York, as true Heirs to the Crown, againſt thoſe of Lancaſter) and their Eſtates were ſeized by the Uſurper Cromwell, and his Adherents; for that before the ſaid unhappy Revolution, there were no leſs than thirty eſtated Families of this Name, in the Counties of Meath and Dublin.

In 1388, the 4th of Henry VII. Chriſtopher Barnwall was Baron of Trimelſton, as in 1494, he was one of the Lords of Parliament; and in 1534, the 25th of Henry VIII. John Barnwall was Baron of the ſaid Place, as alſo Lord Deputy, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland,

Ireland, in which laſt great Office he dy'd, and was ſucceeded in the Barony by another John, who was Archbiſhop of Armagh.

To him ſucceeded Patrick, and to him Robert, to which Robert ſucceeded Matthias, whoſe Wife was Siſter to Nicholas, Viſcount Netterville, and by her he had Robert, Lord Trimelſton; which Robert marrying Margaret Dungan, Siſter to William Earl of Limerick, by her had John the preſent Lord, who is the 15th Baron of Trimelſton, by a lineal Deſcent from Father to Son; and his Lordſhip marrying Mary, Daughter to Sir John Barnwall, Brother to Sir Patrick Barnwall of Crickſton, Bart. by her had ſix Sons and four Daughters, viz. Robert, John, Richard, James, Thomas, Anthony is dead; Thomaſin, Margaret, Bridget, and Catharine; whereof Robert the eldeſt is marry'd to Margaret, Daughter to —— Rochford, of the County of Kildare, Eſq; and John the 2d, to Frances, only Siſter of Henry Barnwall, Viſcount Kingſland. Thomaſin is Lady Germanſtown, Margaret is Lady Mountgarret, Bridget is unmarry'd, and Catharine is dead.

ARMS.

Ermine, a Border ingrail'd, Ruby.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Plume of five Feathers, (Topaz, Ruby, Saphire, Emerald, and Pearl) and thence a Faulcon riſing, Silver.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion Ruby, arm'd and langu'd Saphire. On the Siniſter, a Griphon Pearl, beak'd and wing'd Gold.

Motto. Malo mori quam fœdari.

Chief SEAT.

At Trimelſton in the County of Meath, two Miles from Trim, and 18 from Dublin.

V. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Edward Plunket, Baron of Dunſany in the County of Meath. So created June 11, 1541, the 33d of Henry VIII.

This ancient and noble Family (formerly call'd Plugenet) came into England with the Danes, and from thence,

thence, in the Reign of Henry II. into Ireland, where, in the Counties of Dublin and Meath, they became ſeated; and of the Name, (beſides the Lord of whom we are ſpeaking) there is the Earl of Fingall, and the Lord of Louth.

In 1586, the 29th of Elizabeth, Robert Plunket was Baron of Dunſany, and one of the Lords of Parliament; and from him in a direct Line, deſcended Chriſtopher Plunket, who in 1689, was Baron of the ſaid Place; and he marrying the Siſter of Randolph Macdonald, Marqueſs of Antrim, by her had Randolph the late Lord; whoſe Wife was Elizabeth, Grandaughter to Sir John Fleming of Stackalmock, and by her he had ſeveral Children, whereof Edward the eldeſt ſucceeding, is the preſent Lord, and marry'd Mary, Daughter to Francis Allen, of St. Woolſtan's in the County of Kildare, Eſq; and has one Son living.

ARMS.

Diamond, a Bend Pearl, in the ſiniſter Chief a Tower, tripple tower'd of the latter, a Mullet for Difference.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Horſe Paſſant, Silver.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Pegaſus, party per Feſs, Topaz and Pearl. On the Siniſter, an Antelope Silver, his Horns, Ducal Collar, Chain, and Hoofs, Gold.

Motto. Feſtina lente.

Chief SEAT.

At Dunſany in the County of Meath, five Miles from Trim, and 13 from Dublin.

VI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Matthew Plunket, Baron of Louth. So created June 15, 1541, the 33d of Henry VIII.

Of this ancient Family, which is of Daniſh Extraction, and deſcended from Sir Hugo de Plunket, or Plugenet, a great Baron of England, who in the Reign of King Henry II. came into Ireland, is the Earl of Fingall, and the Lord Dunſany; and Oliver Plunket, Eſq; being created Lord of Louth, as above,

to him ſucceeded Chriſtopher; to Chriſtopher, Thomas; to Thomas, Oliver; and to Oliver, Matthew; which Matthew, in 1689, was outlaw'd for his Service to King James II. to whom he was one of the Privy Council, and a Colonel of Foot; and Matthew his Grandſon, marrying Suſannah, Siſter to Chriſtopher Maſon of Black Heath in the County of Kent, Eſq; by her has two Sons and four Daughters.

ARMS.

Diamond, a Bend, Pearl, in the Siniſter Chief, a Tower tripple of the latter.

Creſt. On a Wreath, an Horſe paſſant, Silver.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Pegaſus, party per Feſs, Topaz and Pearl. On the Siniſter, an Antelope Silver, attir'd and ungul'd Gold.

Motto. Feſtina Lente.

Chief SEATS.

At Tallans-Town in the County of Louth, three Miles from Ardee, and thirty from Dublin; and at Louth-Hall in the ſame County.

VII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, James Butler, Baron of Cahir in the County of Tipperary. So created June 6, 1582, the 25th of Elizabeth.

The Deſcent of this ancient and illuſtrious Family, being ſet forth under the Title of Earl of Arran, we ſhall here only obſerve, that James, the 4th Earl of Ormond, (Anceſtor to that Earl) marrying to his 2d Wife, Catharine, Daughter to Garret Earl of Deſmond, by her had a Son named Pierce, whoſe Wife was Alice, Daughter to Mac Phiarius More, and by her he had Thomas his Son and Heir.

This Thomas marrying Alice, Daughter to the Earl of Deſmond, by her had two Sons, Edmund and Pierce, whereof the eldeſt ſucceeded; and his Son named Thomas, being created Baron of Cahir, (as above) was Father of Edmund, the 2d Lord; which Edmund marrying the Daughter of James Earl of Deſmond, and dying without Iſſue, the Honour devolv'd upon Pierce Butler, Son of Pierce, 2d Son of Thomas

was before-mention'd, (that marry'd Alice, Daughter to the Earl of Desmond) and the said Pierce marrying Catharine, Daughter to Sir Pierce Power, by her had Theobald his Heir, and a Daughter named Evelyn, which Daughter was marry'd to the white Knight.

Theobald, who succeeded, and was the 4th Lord, marry'd Catharine, Daughter to John Cusack, President of Munster, and by her had Pierce, the 5th Lord; which Pierce, marrying Catharine, Daughter to O Brian Ara, by Agnes his Wife, Daughter to the Lord Muskerry, by her had Thomas, the 6th Lord.

This Thomas marry'd Joan, Daughter and sole Heir to ———— Fitzgerald of Caharas in the County of Limerick, and by her had Theobald, the 7th Lord; which Theobald marrying Mary, Daughter to Sir Redmund Everard, Kt. by her had Thomas, the 8th Lord, whose Wife was Frances, Daughter to Sir Theobald Butler, Kt. and by her his Lordship had four Sons and two Daughters, viz. James, Thomas, Jordan, Pierce, Margaret, and Mary; and dying in May 1744, James, the eldest, succeeded to the Honour, and is marry'd to Christian, Daughter to Mr. Moor, of Drogheda.

ARMS.

Quarterly of five Coats, three in Chief, and two in Base. 1st Pearl, on a Cross of Calvary Ruby, our Saviour crucified Topaz. 2d Topaz, a Chief indented Saphire. 3d Ruby, three cover'd Cups, Topaz. 4th Party per Pale indented, Topaz and Ruby. 5th Pearl, an Eagle display'd with two Heads, between three Crosses patonce, Diamond.

Crest. In a Ducal Coronet Gold, a Plume of five Feathers, and thence a Faulcon rising, all Pearl.

Supporters. Two Male Griphons, party per Fess, Silver and Topaz; each beak'd, ducally gorg'd, and chain'd, Gold.

Motto. God be my Guide.

Chief SEAT.

At Cahir Castle in the County of Tipperary, eight Miles from Cashel, and 68 from Dublin.

VIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Charles Maynard, Baron of Wicklow in Ireland, and Baron Maynard of Eſtaines, and Baronet, Engliſh Honours.

Created Baronet, June 20, 1611, the 9th of James I. Baron Maynard of Wicklow, May 30, 1620, the 18th of that Reign, and Baron Maynard of Eſtains Parva in the County of Eſſex, March 14, 1627, the 2d of Charles I.

Of this Family, which appears to be of good Antiquity, was John Maynard of Axminſter in the County of Devon, who in the Reign of Edward III. ſerv'd the victorious Black Prince, that King's Son, in the Wars againſt France, and from him in a direct Male Line, deſcended Nicholas Maynard of the ſame Place, Eſq; who dy'd the 10th of Henry VIII.

He marry'd Margaret, Daughter to John Ellis, of Ellis in the County of Devon, by whom he had Sir John Maynard, Kt. his Son and Heir; who, by Anne his Wife, Daughter to Robert Parrot, Eſq; was Father of Sir Henry Maynard, Kt. which Sir Henry was Secretary to William Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treaſurer of England, and purchaſed the Manor of Eſtains in the County of Eſſex, now the chief Seat of this noble Family.

He marry'd Suſan, Daughter and Coheir to Thomas Pearſon, Eſq; Uſher of the Court of Star-chamber, and by her had a Son named William, and two Daughters; which William, by James I. was created a Baronet, and Baron of Wicklow; and by Charles I. Lord Maynard of Eſtains in England.

He marry'd Anne, ſole Daughter and Heir to Sir Anthony Everard of Langleys in the County of Eſſex, Kt. and by her had William his Son and Heir, and five Daughters; which William was Comptroller of the Houſhold to King Charles and King James II. ſo made on the 28th of November, 1672, and by Dorothy his 1ſt Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir Robert Banaſter of Peſſenham in the County of Northampton, Kt. had two Sons, Banaſter his Heir, and William; and by his ſecond Wife, who was the Lady Margaret Murray, Daughter to James, Earl of Dyſert in Scotland,

land, and Sister to the Dutchess of Lawderdale, he had a Son nam'd Henry, and a Daughter Elizabeth.

Banaster (who was by the first Wife) succeeding his Father in his Honours, marry'd the Lady Elizabeth Grey, only Daughter to Henry Earl of Kent, and by her had eight Sons and three Daughters; whereof, Henry the third Son, who was the eldest now surviving, succeeding him on the 2d of March, 1717-18, but dying unmarry'd, the 9th of December 1742, was succeeded by his Brother Grey, who died April 27, 1745, and is succeeded by his only surviving Brother Charles, now Lord Maynard.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th Pearl, a Cheveron Saphire, between three sinister Hands erect, coup'd at the Wrist, Ruby. 2d and 3d Ruby, a Fess Vair, between three Crosses pattee, Topaz.

Crest. On a Wreath, a Stag trippant, Topaz.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Stag proper; on the Sinister, a Talbot Pearl, py'd Diamond, and gorg'd with a plain Collar, Ruby.

Motto. Manus Justa Nardus.

Chief SEAT.

At Easton-Lodge in the County of Essex, two Miles from Dunmow, and thirty-three from London.

IX. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable William Digby, Baron of Geashill in the King's County. So created July 29, 1620, the 18th of James I.

In the Reign of King Henry II. this Family having their Residence at Tilton in the County of Leicester, from thence assum'd a Sirname; but afterwards fixing at Digby in the County of Lincoln, were call'd of that Place; and in the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 32d, and 33d of Edward I. John Digby, was one of the Commissioners for the Gaol Delivery at Warwick.

From this John descended Robert Digby of Tilton, whose Wife was Catharine, Daughter and Coheir to Simon Pakeman, and by her he had Simon Digby, Esq; which Simon marrying Agnes, Daughter to John Clark, and Widow of Richard Siddale, by her had Sir Everard Digby of Tilton, Kt. and three other Sons,

who in 1440, lost their Lives at Touton-Field in the County of York, on the Part of King Henry VI.

Sir Everard marry'd Jaqueta, Daughter to Sir John Ellis of the County of Devon, and by her having seven Sons, who were, Sir Everard, Simon, John, Rowland, Lybeus, Thomas, and Benjamin; the eldest was seated at Tilton and Stoke-Dry in the County of Rutland; Sir John, the 3d, at Eye-Kettleby; and Rowland, the 4th, at Welby, both in the County of Leicester; and Sir John marrying Catharine, Daughter to Nicholas Griffin of Braybrook in the County of Northampton, Esq; by her had two Sons, William and Simon; which Simon marrying Catharine, Daughter to ——— Clapham of Beamsly in the County of York, by her had Roger Digby of North Luffenham in the County of Rutland, Esq;

He marry'd Mary, Daughter to John Cheyney of Agmondesham in the County of Bucks, and by her had James Digby of Luffenham, his Son and Heir; which James, marrying to his first Wife, Catharine, Daughter to Kenelm Digby of Stoke-Dry; to his 2d, Anne, Daughter to ——— Portridge, of the County of Lincoln; and to his 3d, Benedict, Daughtey to ——— Skinner of Warwick, by the two latter had no Issue, but by the first he had John Digby, of Luffenham, (who was also Lord of the Manor of Pilton) and a Daughter nam'd Ursula; which Daughter was marry'd to George Clifford of Brackenburgh in the County of Lincoln; and the said John her Brother, marrying Mary, Daughter to Richard Martin of Longmelford in the County of Suffolk, by her had James Digby of Luffenham, his Son and Heir.

He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter to James Ravenscroft, Esq; and by her had five Sons and four Daughters; which were, James, John, George, Joseph, Simon, Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Magdalen; but these we leave, and return to Sir Everard Digby, Kt. eldest of the seven Sons of Sir Everard and Jaqueta his Wife above-mention'd.

This Sir Everard marry'd Mary, Daughter to Sir John Heydon, Kt. and by her had Sir Kenelm Digby, of Stoke-Dry; which Sir Kenelm dying on the 21st of April, 1590, left Issue by Anne his Wife, Daughter

to

to Sir Anthony Cope of Hanwell in the County of Oxford, Kt. Everard Digby of Stoke, Anthony Digby of Alston, and John Digby of Seyton, all in the County of Rutland; and Everard, the eldest, marrying Mary, Daughter and Coheir to Francis Neal, and Widow of Sampson Ersdwick, Esq; by her had three Sons and two Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Mary and Elizabeth, the eldest was marry'd to Sir Robert Wright, alias Reeve, of Thwait in the County of Stafford, Kt. and of the Sons, which were Sir Everard, George, and John, the eldest, being drawn into the Powder Tyeason Plot, was attainted and beheaded, the 3d of James I.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter and Coheir to William Mulsho of Gothurst in the County of Bucks, and by her left two Sons, Sir Kenelm Digby of Gothurst, and John; which Sir Kenelm marrying Venetia, Daughter and Coheir to Sir Edward Stanley, Knight of the Bath, by her had John Digby, Esq; but now we return to Simon Digby, second Son of Sir Everard, who was kill'd at Touton-Field.

This Simon seeing that the House of York prevail'd, carry'd himself so courteously to Edward IV. that in the 18th of that King's Reign, Anno 1477, he had a Grant of an Annuity of ten Pounds per Ann. issuing out of Retford Mills in the County of Nottingham, in Consideration of his faithful Services, done and to be done, as the Patent imports; and within two Years after, had the Forrestership of Thornwodes, in the Southern Part of Shirwood, bestowed on him for his Life also, with the Fee of 4d. per Diem, for the Performance of that Office; yet no sooner did the Earl of Richmond appear in England, tho' but with slender Forces, than that he with his six valiant Brothers, not forgetting the Lancastrian Interest, came in to him, and fought stoutly on his Part, at Bosworth-Field, against King Richard III.

After this, the said Earl having obtain'd a glorious Victory, and being there crown'd King, by the Name of Henry VII. he advanced John and Thomas to the Dignity of Knighthood, making the former also Knight-Marshal of his Houshold, and the other one of the Gentlemen Ushers of his Chamber, conferring

on him likewiſe the Bailiwick of Olney in the County of Bucks, and Keeperſhip of the Park there, where he thenceforth made his Reſidence, and Simon was rewarded as follows:

In the 1ſt Year of that King's Reign, Anno 1485, he obtain'd the Stewardſhip of ſeveral Lordſhips in the County of Rutland, viz. Uppingham, Preſton, Barowden, Eſenden, and Greetham, and all the Lands in that County, which had belonged to George, Duke of Clarence, to hold during Life, and the like Office, together with the Receiverſhip of the Manor of Bedale in the County of York.

In the 2d of Henry VII. he being a Commander in the King's Army, at the Battle of Stoke, had in Conſideration of his acceptable Services, a Grant of the Manor of Ravyſbury, in the Pariſh of Mitcham in Surry, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, in which the ſaid King calls him, delectus Serviens noſter; and the next Year beſtowed on him the Office of Comptroller of his Petty Cuſtoms in the Port of London, as alſo the Forreſterſhip of Thornwodes in Shirwood, formerly conferr'd on him by King Edward IV.

In the 11th of Henry VII. that King (by Patent, dated at Weſtminſter, December 23) gave to the ſaid Simon, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, the Lordſhip of Coleſhil in the County of Warwick, to whom it ſtill continues, and at the ſame Time he was Deputy to John, Earl of Oxford, who was Conſtable of the Tower of London,

In the 12th of Henry VII. he had a Commiſſion to exerciſe Marſhal Law in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, againſt divers Malefactors; and in the 22d of that Reign, he was firſt in Commiſſion for the Peace in the County of Warwick, as in the 23d he was for the Gaol Delivery at Warwick.

In the 1ſt and 9th of Henry VIII. he was Sheriff of the Counties of Warwick and Leiceſter; and dying on the 24th of February 1520, the 12th of that Reign, left Iſſue by Alice his Wife, Daughter and Heir to John Walleys of Eaſt-Raddon in the County of Devon, Eſq; Reginald his Heir, and another Son named Thomas, which latter was of Mansfield-Woodhouſe in the County of Nottingham.

Reginald,

Reginald, who succeeded his Father at Coleshill, and in the 26th and 36th of Henry VIII. was Sheriff of the County of Leicester, marry'd Anne, Daughter and Coheir to John Danvers of Calthorpe in the County of Oxford, Esq; and dying on the 25th of April, 1549, the 3d of Edward VI. by her left a Son nam'd John, who dy'd on the 15th of November 1558.

He marry'd Anne, Daughter to Sir George Throgmorton of Coughton, Kt. and by her had a Son nam'd George; which Son, in the 28th of Elizabeth, was knighted by Robert Earl of Leicester, for his Service at the Siege of Zutphen in Flanders; and dy'd on the 4th of February, 1586.

He marry'd Abigail, Daughter to Sir Arthur Heveningham of Keteringham in the County of Norfolk, Knight Banneret, and by her he had four Sons, and a Daughter nam'd Elizabeth, which Daughter was marry'd to Sir Baldwin Wake, Bart. and of the Sons, which were George, Robert, Philip, and John; the latter, on the 25th of November, 1618, the 16th of James I. was created Baron Digby of Sherburne in the County of Dorset.

On the 15th of September, 1622, he was also created Earl of Bristol, being then Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold, and one of his Privy Council, and was five Times employ'd upon several Embassies to foreign Princes; and George his elder Brother, dying young, Robert, the 2d, succeeded his Father, and in the 38th of Elizabeth, was knighted at Dublin, by Robert, Earl of Essex.

He marry'd Letitia, Daughter and Heiress to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Son and Heir apparent to Gerald the 10th Earl of Kildare, and dying in May, 1618, the 16th of James I. by her left six Sons, Robert, George, Gerald, John, Simon, and Essex; which Essex, on the 6th of February, 1671, was consecrated Bishop of Dromore; and he having a Son nam'd Simon, the said Son, who on the 23d of March, 1673, was consecrated Bishop of Limerick, Ardfeart, and Aghadoe, was from thence, on the 12th of Jan. 1691, 3 W. & M. translated to the See of Elphin, and dy'd on the 7th of April, 1720.

Robert, who was eldest Brother to the above-mention'd Essex, and succeeded his Father, also inherited

a fair Estate in Ireland of his Mother's, and in the 18th of James I. was created Baron of Geashill, his Castle there, and to the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten, and for Want of such Heirs, to the Heirs Male of his Brethren.

In the 20th of James I. he obtain'd a new Charter for a Weekly Market at Coleshill, upon the Wednesday, and two Fairs yearly, the one upon St. Mark's Day, and the other on St. Matthew's, in Regard the Market and Fair granted by King John were discontinu'd; and he marrying Sarah, Daughter to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, by her had two Daughters, Catharine and Letitia, and a Son named Kildare, which Son was the second Baron of Geashill, and was Lord Lieutenant of the King's County.

He marry'd Mary, Daughter to Robert Gardner, of the City of London, Esq; and dying in Dublin the 11th of July, 1661, was bury'd in St. Patrick's Church there, leaving Issue by the said Mary his Wife, who died December 23, 1692, three Sons and three Daughters; which Daughters were Elizabeth, Mary, and Letitia; and of the Sons, who were, Robert, Simon, and William, the eldest succeeded, and was the 3d Lord; and he having two Sons, Simon and William, the eldest became the 4th Lord.

He married Frances, eldest Daughter to Edward Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, (by Elizabeth his Wife, eldest Daughter to Thomas Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton) but dying without Issue Male, was succeeded by William his Brother, the 5th and present Lord, who is one of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, and one of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

He married Jane, second Daughter to the aforesaid Earl of Gainsborough, and by her had four Sons and four Daughters; whereof Robert, the second, who in 1722, was chosen Member of Parliament for the County of Warwick, died April 19, 1726; and Edward, the 3d, was chosen in his Place; and July 10, 1729, was marry'd to Miss Fox, only Daughter to the late Sir Stephen Fox. Mary, the eldest Daughter, dy'd of the Small Pox, March 31, 1729; Elizabeth, the 2d, was marry'd to the Reverend Sir John Dolben, Bart, D. D. and Prebendary of Durham, only Son of Sir Gilbert Dolben,

Dolben, Bart. formerly one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and dy'd at Aix in France, in November, 1730, and Juliana was marry'd to Herbert Mackworth, of Neath in Glamorganſhire, Eſq; April 29, 1730.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Fleur de lis Pearl.

Creſt. On a Wreath, an Oſtrich, holding in its Beak an Horſe-ſhoe, both proper.

Supporters. Two Monkeys of the latter, environ'd about the Middle, and chain'd Gold.

Motto. ———————

Chief SEATS.

At Coleſhill in the County of Warwick, eight Miles from Coventry, and 82 from London; and at Sherburne Caſtle in the County of Dorſet.

X. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Charles Blaney, Baron of Blaney of Monaghan. So created July 29, 1621, the 19th of James I.

The firſt Peer of this Family was Sir Edward Blaney, Kt. who was one of the Privy Council to the ſaid King James; and to him ſucceded Henry his Son, whoſe Daughter was married to Walter Cope, of Wicklow, Eſq; deſcended from the Copes of Hanwell in the County of Oxford.

Richard, the Son of the ſaid Henry Lord Blaney, married Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter to Thomas Vincent, of Camberwel in the County of Surrey, and Alderman of the City of London, and by her had a Son nam'd Vincent, who was born on the 17th of March, 1654-5, and was buried in Camberwel Church, on the 29th of the ſame Month.

In 1689, King James II. (before he left Ireland) having ſent to Henry Lord Blaney, to invite him into his Service, promiſing him a Pardon for what had paſs'd, the ſaid Lord anſwer'd, that he had now a King, upon whoſe Word he could depend and truſt, but never would to his, without his Sword in his Hand; and heading a Body of Proteſtants in the Province of Ulſter, he took the Paſs of Louth-Bricklan, ſeiz'd Armagh,

magh, and caus'd King William and Queen Mary to be proclaim'd there, as alſo at Hillſborough, and ſeveral other Places, with great Solemnity.

To this Henry ſucceeded William Lord Blaney, whoſe Wife was Mary, eldeſt Daughter to William Caulfield, Viſcount Charlemont, and by her (who died on the 8th of Auguſt 1724) he had two Sons and four Daughters; which Daughters were, Mary, Jane, Alice, and Elizabeth; and of the Sons, which were, Henry and Cadwallader, the eldeſt is dead; and on the 3d of January, 1705, Cadwallader ſucceeded his Father.

He married to his firſt Wife, Mary Touchet, Niece to Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewſbury, and by her (who died in 1721) he had two Sons, Charles and Cadwallader, and a Daughter nam'd Mary; and in September, 1724, his Lordſhip married to his 2d Wife, Mary, only Daughter and Heireſs to Sir Alexander Cairnes, of Monaghan, Baronet. His Lordſhip, who died in 1723, is ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son Charles, who is in Holy Orders, and married Miſs Mahon, by whom he hath Iſſue one Son.

ARMS.

Diamond, three Nags Heads eraz'd, Pearl.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Nag's Head coup'd, Silver, bridled Ruby, and on his Forehead a Piece of Armour, in the Midſt whereof is a Spike like that of a Target, all proper.

Supporters. Two Horſes Pearl, their Bridles, Saddles, and Hoofs Topaz.

Motto. Integra mens Auguſtiſſima poſſeſſio.

Chief SEATS.

At Caſtle-Blaney, in the County of Monaghan, nine Miles from that Town, and 41 from Dublin; and at Warrens-Town in the County of Louth, ten Miles from Drogheda, and 30 from Dublin.

XI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and abſolute Lord and Proprietor of the Province of Maryland and Avalon in America, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

Created Baron of Baltimore in the County of Cork, February 20, 1624, the 22d of James 1.

Of this Family, which is deſcended from the ancient and noble Houſe of Calvert in the Earldom of Flanders,

ders, was Sir George Calvert, Kt. who, amongſt other honourable Employments, was Secretary of State to King James I. and by him created Lord Baltimore, as above; and to him Sir Richard St. George, Kt. then Norroy King at Arms, gave the Coat the Family now bares, his Arms being before Or, ſix Martlets Sable.

To this George ſucceeded Cecil his Son, which Cecil had a Grant to him and his Heirs (from King Charles I.) of the Province of Maryland and Avalon; and he marrying Anne, ſecond Daughter of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour, and Count of the Sacred Roman Empire, by her (who died in 1649) had a Son named Charles; which Son ſucceeded him, and was Father of another Charles, who died in February, 1713-14.

To him ſucceeded Benedict-Leonard Calvert, his only Son, which Benedict, on the 2d of Jan. 1698-9, was married to the Lady Charlotte Lee, eldeſt Daughter to Edward-Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, who died July 20, 1731, and by her had four Sons and three Daughters, and died on the 16th of April, 1715.

Of the ſaid four Sons, Charles the preſent Lord was born September 29, 1699; Benedict-Leonard, 2d Son, born September 20, 1700; Edward-Henry, 3d Son, born Auguſt 31, 1701; Cecil, 4th Son, a Twin with his Siſter Charlotte, was born in November, 1702; Jane, 2d Daughter, born November 1703; and Barbara the 3d Daughter, was born October 3, 1704, but died young.

Charles the preſent Lord, July 20, 1730, was married to Mrs. Mary Janſſen, youngeſt Daughter of Sir Theodore Janſſen Bart. by whom he has one Son, born February 15, 1731-2, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Richmond being Godfathers, and the Princeſs Royal Godmother. His Lordſhip on the 27th of June, 1731, was appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and on the 10th of December following, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In the laſt Parliament he was choſen Member for St. Germans in Cornwall, and in the preſent for the County of Surry. On the 9th of March, 1741, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, which he reſign'd in April 1745. Benedict-Leonard,

Leonard, the 2d Brother, was Fellow of the Royal Society, and Governor of Maryland, where he died; and Edward-Henry, the 3d Brother, was appointed Commiſſary General of, and Preſident of his Lordſhip's Council in Maryland, February 11, 1728-9.

ARMS.

Pally of ſix, Topaz and Diamond, a Bend counterchang'd.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet Gold, two Pennons, the firſt Topaz, the other Diamond, Staves Ruby.

Supporters. Two Leopards guardant coward, proper.

Motto. Fatti maſchi parole femine.

Chief SEAT.

At Woodcote in the County of Surry, one Mile from Epſom, and ſixteen from London.

XII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Henry Hare, Baron of Coleraine in the County of Londonderry. So created, Auguſt 30, 1625, the 1ſt of Charles I. and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Boſton in the County of Lincoln, in 173?.

This ancient and noble Family has been renown'd for many Ages, for Men of Learning and Honour, and is ſprung from a Branch of the illuſtrious Houſe of Harcourt of Lorrain, who were Counts in Normandy, above 800 Years ago, and there ſtill flouriſh with the ſame Title, their Arms differing from the chief Stock, by a Chief indented, as it is borne by his Lordſhip of whom we are ſpeaking.

When the victorious Norman Duke made his Expedition againſt England, there was among his noble Attendance, one of this great Family, who (after the deciſive Battle of Haſtings) ſeated himſelf in the Eaſtern Parts of that Kingdom, where his Iſſue remains to this Day, as appears by a Pedigree now in the Hands of Sir Ralph Hare of Stow-Bardolph in the County of Norfolk, Bart. and the Family has been honour'd with the Title of Knighthood, in almoſt all Ages ſince, as likewiſe employ'd in Places of Truſt.

In 1461, (the 2d of Edward IV.) John Hare, Esq; liv'd at Homersfield in the County of Suffolk, and had a Son named Nicholas, who was Father of John, and he Father of Sir Nicholas Hare of Brusiard in the same County, Kt. and John Hare, Esq;

Sir Nicholas was Master of the Rolls to Queen Mary, and had a Son named Robert, who was Clerk of the Pells; but he dying in the Year 1611, without Issue, John his Uncle (and younger Brother to Sir Nicholas) became Heir.

John, who thus succeeded, had seven Sons, among which was Richard his Successor, and John a Bencher in the Inner-Temple, and Clerk of the Court of Wards.

Richard the eldest Son, was Father of Ralph Hare of Stow-Bardolph in the County of Norfolk; which Ralph was made Knight of the Bath, and Baronet, by James I. and was Great Grandfather to Sir Ralph Hare of the same Place, Bart. now living: But we return to John, who was Clerk of the Court of Wards.

He married Margaret, Daughter to John Crouch of Cornbury in the County of Hertford, Esq; and by her had a Son nam'd Hugh, who succeeded him, and was a great Florist; and had the Honour to be well known to King Charles I. who, when the said Hugh was but nineteen Years of Age, created him Baron of Coleraine.

Margaret, the Mother of this Lord, after his Father's Death, remarried with Henry Mountagu, the first Earl of Manchester, to whom she was third Wife, and by him had a Son nam'd George, who was Father of Charles Earl of Halifax.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars, the said Hugh Lord Coleraine, attended his Majesty, and supplied him with several Sums of Money, as also gave up his Seat at Langford in the County of Wilts, for a Royal Garrison, which was afterwards taken and plunder'd by the Rebels, and his other Estates sequester'd and wasted; but upon the Restoration, as a Reward for his many and faithful Services, had the Offer of additional Honours in his native Kingdom of England, which he declin'd.

He

He married Lucy, 2d Daughter to Henry the 1ſt Earl of Mancheſter, Lord Privy Seal, by Catharine his firſt Wife, Daughter to Sir William Spencer, Kt. and by her had Henry his Heir, and another Son named Hugh, which Hugh marrying Catharine, Daughter to John Holt, by her had two Sons, viz. Henry Hare of Decking, Eſq; deceas'd, and Hugh Rector of Greſſenhall in the County of Norfolk, now living.

Henry, who ſucceeded, was a very great Antiquary and Medaliſt, and married to his firſt Wife Conſtantia, Daughter to Sir Richard Lucy of Broxburne in the County of Hertford, Bart. and by her had two Sons, Hugh and Lucius, and alſo a Daughter of her Name, which Daughter is now the Wife of Hugh Smithſon of Tottenham in the County of Middleſex, Eſq;

Lucius the youngeſt Son, dy'd a Student in the Inner Temple, and Hugh the eldeſt, who was Heir, was (in April 1692) Author of, A Charge to the Quarter-Seſſions for Surry; as alſo, A Tranſlation of the Conſpiracy of Count Fieſchi at Genoa; but he dying in his Father's Life-time, left Iſſue by Lydia his Wife, Daughter to Matthew Carlton of Edmonton, Eſq; two Sons and three Daughters.

Of the Daughters, which were Lucia, Conſtantia, and Lydia, the latter was married to the Rev. Dr. John Rogers, Canon of Wells, Chaplain to his Majeſty, and Rector of St. Giles's Cripplegate, who died May 1, 1729, and left one Daughter; but the two eldeſt are dead, as is Hugh their younger Brother, who was a Student in the Temple; and Henry the eldeſt, ſurviving his Grandfather, is now Lord Coleraine, and is married to Anne, Daughter of John Hanger, Eſq; late Governor of the Bank of England, but has yet no Iſſue.

ARMS.

Ruby, two Bars, and a Chief indented, Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a demi Lion Pearl, his Ducal Collar Gold.

Supporters. Two Dragons, Ermine, arm'd and langu'd Ruby, their Wings expanded.

Motto. Odi prophanum.

Chief

Chief SEATS.

At Tottenham in the County of Middlesex, four Miles from Enfield, and six from London, much improv'd by its present Owner; and at Langford in the County of Wilts.

XIII. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable Philip Sherard, Baron of Leitrim, Viscount Sherard of Stapleford, Baron and Earl of Harborough.

Created Baron of Leitrim in the County of Letrim, (Irish Honour) July 10, 1627, the third of Charles I. Baron of Harborough in the County of Leicester, October 15, 1714, the 1st of George I. Viscount Sherard of Stapleford in the same County, September 6, 1718, and Earl of Harborough, May 4, 1719, the 5th of his Reign.

This ancient and noble Family derive their Descent from Schirard, who at the Time of the Conquest, 1066, had great Possessions in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster, and therein was succeeded by Robert his Son, who was Father of Walter, and he of Humphrey, which Humphrey resided at Thornton in the County of Chester; and Thomas his Son marrying the Daughter of William Lemingham, by her had Robert Sherard his Son and Heir.

He married the Daughter of Thomas Birmingham, and by her had Sir Thomas Sherard, Kt. (a Person of great Note in the Time of Edward I.) whose Wife was Joan, Daughter to Sir John Antwessel, Kt. and by her he had Edmund Sherard, Esq;

He married Mary, Daughter to Thomas Grosvener, and by her had a Son named William; which Son, marrying Annabella, Daughter to John Bridsall, by her had another William, whose Wife was Daughter to John Ashton, and by her he was Father of a third William, who succeeded him.

He married Elizabeth, Daughter to Thomas Venebles, and by her had Sir Robert Sherard, Kt. which Sir Robert marrying ———, Daughter and Heir to ——— Eyton, by her had George Sherard, Esq; whose Wife was Joanna, Daughter to Richard Barnes, alias

Barners, and by her he was Father of Robert Sherard; which Robert marrying Agnes, Daughter and Heir to Sir Lawrence Hawberk, Kt. with her (amongſt other Poſſeſſions) had the Manor of Stapleford in the County of Leiceſter, where from that Time has been their chief Seat.

1457, the 16th of Henry VI. Lawrence Sherard, their Son was High Sheriff for the County of Rutland, as in the 21ſt he was for that of Leiceſter; and he marrying Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir to John Woodford, Eſq; by her had four Sons.

Of the ſaid Sons, which were Robert, Geoffrey, Chriſtopher, and William, the latter reſided at Saxby in the County of Rutland, Chriſtopher was of London, and Robert the eldeſt, ſucceeding his Father at Stapleford, was, in the 31ſt of Henry VI. made High Sheriff of the County of Leiceſter; but he dying without Iſſue, Chriſtopher his next Brother became Heir.

In the 8th of Edward IV. 1468, he was High Sheriff of the County of Rutland, as alſo in 1480, the 20th of that Reign, and in 1484, the 1ſt of Richard III. and he marrying Joceſa, Daughter to Thomas Aſhby of Lowſby in the County of Leiceſter, Eſq; by her had Thomas his Heir, and Robert Sherard of Loppingthorpe in the County of Lincoln.

Thomas, who ſucceeded his Father at Stapleford, was, in 1495, the 10th of Henry VII. made High Sheriff of the County of Rutland, as likewiſe in the 21ſt of his Reign; and he marrying Margaret, Daughter and ſole Heir to John de Helwell, Eſq; with her had the Manors of Tighe and Whitſondine in the County of Rutland, and Stanſby and Gunby in the County of Lincoln, with other Lands of Inheritance, and therein was ſucceeded by George their Son, who in the 36th of Henry VIII. and the 4th of Elizabeth, was High Sheriff of the County of Rutland.

In the 9th of Elizabeth, he was Sheriff for the County of Leiceſter, as in the 30th, he was again for that of Rutland; and he marrying Roheſa, Daughter to Sir Thomas Poultney, Kt. by her had Francis Sherard, Eſq; whoſe Wife was Anne, Daughter to George More, and by her he had three Sons, Philip, William, and George, of which, the latter died a Batchelor; and

and the eldeſt, who was knighted, dying without Iſſue, William the 2d, who was alſo a Knight, became Heir.

In the 3d of Charles I. he was created Baron of Leitrim, as above-mention'd; and his Lordſhip marrying Abigail, Daughter to Cecil Cave, and Coheir to Anthony Bennet, Eſqrs; by her had five Sons and a Daughter nam'd Anne, which Daughter was married to Nicholas Knolles, Earl of Banbury; and of the Sons, which were Bennet, Philip, George, Francis, and Henry, the ſecond became ſeated at Whitſondine, and Bennet the eldeſt, ſucceeding his Father, was the ſecond Lord.

Philip, who was of Whitſondine, married Margaret, Daughter to Sir Thomas Denton, and Widow of John Poultney, Eſq; and by her had three Sons, and a Daughter nam'd Abigail, which Daughter became the Wife of John Pickering, Eſq; and of the Sons, which were Bennet, Philip, and Denton, the ſecond was of Car-Colſon in the County of Nottingham; and he marrying Anne, Daughter and Coheir to John Thoroton, M. D. by her had three Sons, and three Daughters, which were Philip, Robert, William; Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth; and the ſaid Bennet their Uncle, their Father's elder Brother, marrying Dorothy, Daughter to —— Lord Fairfax, and Widow of —— Stapleton, Eſq; by her had a Son named Philip, and two Daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret; but now we return to Bennet, who was the ſecond Lord Sherard, as before obſerv'd.

He married Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir to Sir Robert Chriſtopher, Kt. and by her had two Sons and two Daughters; of which, Elizabeth the eldeſt, was firſt married to Edward Ingram, Viſcount Irwin of the Kingdom of Scotland; and 2dly, to John Noel, Eſq; youngeſt Son of Baptiſt Viſcount Campden, by Elizabeth his 4th Wife, Daughter to Montagu Bertie, Earl of Lindſey, and Lucinda the other Daughter of Bennet Lord Sherard, was the ſecond Wife of John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

Of the Sons of the ſaid Lord Sherard, which were Chriſtopher and Bennet, the eldeſt ſucceeded, and was the third Lord; but he dying in 1681, unmarried, was ſucceeded by Bennet his Brother, who married

the Daughter and Heir to Sir —— Calverly, Kt. by whom he had no Iſſue; and dying October 16, 1732, was ſucceeded by his Second Couſin Philip the preſent Earl, who married Mrs. Anne Pedley, Daughter and Heireſs of —— Pedley, Eſq; of Northamptonſhire, by whom he has five Sons, Bennet, John, Robert, Daniel, and Philip, and four Daughters, Dorothy, Lucy, Suſannah, and Urſula.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Pearl, a Chevron Ruby, between three Torteauxes. 2d and 3d Saphire, a Lion rampant Topaz, and ducally crown'd Silver.

Creſt. In a ducal Coronet Gold, a Peacock's Tail erect, proper.

Supporters. Two Rams Pearl, arm'd and ungul'd Topaz.

Motto. Hoſtis honori invidia.

Chief SEAT.

At Stapleford in the County of Leiceſter, three Miles from Melton-Mowbray, and 72 from London.

XIV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Francis Hawley, Lord Hawley, and Baronet.

Created Baronet, March 14, 1633-4. the 19th of Charles I. and Baron Hawley of Duncannon, in the County of Gallway, July 8, 1646, the 21ſt of that Reign.

In the firſt of Richard II. 1377, Walter Hauleigh, or Hawley, Eſq; was Member of Parliament for Shaftsbury in the County of Dorſet, for which Place he alſo ſerv'd in the 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th of that Reign; and in the 2d, 7th, 28th, and 30th of Elizabeth, Francis Hawley, Eſq; was a Member for the Borough of Corfecaſtle in the ſame County.

In the 19th of Charles I. Sir Francis Hawley of Buckland in the County of Somerſet, Kt. was created a Baronet, and in the 22d, a Baron as above.

In 1673, he was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to James Duke of York; and his Lordſhip having a Son of his Name, who died before him, the ſaid Son left Iſſue by Gertrude his Wife, Daughter to —— Gea-

—— Geathins of the Kingdom of Ireland, two Sons, Francis and Richard; whereof, the latter is married to Mrs. Jane Harbin of the County of Somerſet, by whom he has one Son and two Daughters; which are Richard, Elizabeth and Mary; and the ſaid Francis his Brother ſucceeding his Grandfather, is the 2d and preſent Lord.

In 1713 and 15, he was Member of Parliament for Bramber in the County of Suſſex; and his Lordſhip marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to William Ramſey, Earl of Dalhouſie in the Kingdom of Scotland, by her (who died in February 1712) had two Sons, Francis and William; and three Daughters, viz. Rachael, Elizabeth, and Gertrude; which Daughters are all as yet unmarried.

In 1721, William their younger Brother, was appointed Page of Honour to his preſent Majeſty King George II. when Prince of Wales, which Poſt he held till the 31ſt of October 1725, when he was married to Mrs. Anne Etkins, Daughter to —— Etkins of Graveſend in the County of Kent; and Francis their eldeſt Brother, is married to Mrs. Margaret Tyrrel, Daughter of Thomas Tyrrel of the City of London, Eſq; and ſucceeding his Father, is now Lord Hawley.

ARMS.

Emerald, a Saltire ingrail'd, Pearl.
Creſt ——————
Supporters. ——————
Motto. Suivez Moy.

Chief SEAT.

At Buckland-houſe in the County of Somerſet, five Miles from Taunton, and 137 from London.

XV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable James King, Baron of Kingſton, and Baronet.

Created Baronet by King James I. and Baron Kingſton of Kingſton in the County of Gallway, Sept. 4, 1660, the 12th of Charles II.

Of this noble Family, which was anciently ſeated at Feathercock-Hall near Northallerton in the County of York, was Sir John King, Kt. who in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, went over into Ireland, where he was Muſtermaſter-General, and one of the Privy-Council, and by James I. was created a Baronet.

He married Catharine Drury, a Relation to Sir D. Drury, Lord Juſtice of Ireland, and by her had Sir Robert King, Bart. his Son and Heir, who alſo enjoy'd the ſame Employment of Muſtermaſter-General; and he marrying to his firſt Wife Frances, Daughter to Henry Lord Folliot, by her had two Sons and one Daughter; and by his ſecond Lady, who was Sophia, Daughter to Sir Alexander Zouch, and Widow of the Lord Viſcount Wimbleton, he had two Daughters, Sophia, who died a Maiden, and Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Barnardiſton of Ketton-Hall in the County of Suffolk, Bart.

Of the Iſſue by the firſt Wife, Mary was firſt married to Sir William Meridith, by whom ſhe had no Child; but marrying to her ſecond Huſband, William Fielding, Earl of Deſmond in Ireland, and Denbigh in England, by him had Basil Earl of Denbigh, and a Daughter of her Name; which Daughter was the firſt Wife of Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingſton, and Grandmother of Evelyn, now Duke of that Name; as alſo Mother of Frances, Wife of John Earl of Marr; Evelyn, late Wife of John Lord Gower, and of Mary, the Wife of Wortley Mountagu, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sidney-Wortley Mountagu, ſecond Son of Edward the firſt Earl of Sandwich.

Of the Sons of Sir Robert King, and Frances his firſt Wife, which were John and Sir Robert; John the eldeſt, who was a Major-General in the Army, and a Perſon both active and zealous for the Reſtauration of King Charles II. as appears by his Majeſty's own Letter under his Sign Manual, was thereupon created Baron of Kingſton, as above, and was alſo made Preſident of the Province of Conaught, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

He married Catharine, Daughter to Sir William Fenton, Bart. (and Dame Margaret Fitz-Gerald, his Wife, ſole Heireſs to the Family call'd the White Knights) whoſe Siſter named Catharine, was married

to

to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, from whom the Earls of Burlington, Orrery, and Viſcount Shannon are deſcended; and by the ſaid Catharine his Wife, the ſaid John, Lord Kingſton, having two Sons, Robert and John, the eldeſt ſucceeded him in his Honours, and was the ſecond Lord.

He married Margaret, Daughter to William Harbord, Eſq; but dying without Iſſue, John his Brother became Heir; and being a menial Servant to King James II. and following his Maſter's Fortunes, was thereupon outlaw'd by King William and Queen Mary, who afterwards reſtor'd him to his Blood.

He married Margaret, Daughter to Florence O Cahan, (who was lineally deſcended from the great O Cahan, who in the Reign of King James I. was Proprietor of the County of Londonderry, but loſt the ſame, when the ſix Counties were taken away by the ſaid King) and by her (who died in 1721) his Lordſhip dying February 15, 1727-8, left two Sons and two Daughters, viz. Robert, James, Catharine, and Sophia, whereof the eldeſt Daughter is married to Richard Butler of Bally-ragget in the County of Kilkenny, Eſq; Grandſon to Edmund, Lord Viſcount Montgarret, and Sophia was married to Bretridge Badham, Eſq; of Rockfield in the County of Cork, both dead; and of the Sons, the eldeſt, who was a very hopeful Youth, dying at Eaton School, James is now the preſent Lord, and by Elizabeth his Wife, who is Daughter to Sir John Mead of Bilintaber in the County of Cork, Bart. and Widow of Sir Ralph Freak, Bart. he has an only Son named William, and two Daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret.

ARMS.

Ruby, two Lions rampant, ſupporting a dexter Hand, coup'd at the Wriſt, and erect, Pearl.

Creſt. In a ducal Coronet Topaz, a Hand erect, as in the Coat, the 4th and 5th Fingers turning down.

Supporters. Two Lions, party per Feſs of the 2d and 1ſt; each having a Ducal Crown, Ruby.

Motto. Spes Tutiſſima Cœlis.

Chief SEAT.

At Mitchelstown in the County of Cork, 21 Miles from Cork, and 44 from Dublin.

XVI. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable, Richard Annesly, Baron of Altham. So created February 14, 1680, the 33d of Charles II. now Viscount Valentia.

This Family of Annesly is of great Antiquity, deriving their Name from a Place so call'd in the County of Nottingham, of which they were possess'd long before the Conquest; and at the Time of the Conquerer's Survey, Anno 1078, Reginald, the Grandson of Richard, was possess'd thereof.

In the 22d of Henry II. 1175, Reginald de Annesly gave an Account of the Amercement of the Forest of Shirwood; and at the Request of his Father Ralph, call'd Brito, or de Bret, gave to St. Mary, and the House of Felly in the County of Nottingham, and the Brethren thereof, the Dominion and whole Right of his Patronage to the Church of Annesley, in pure Alms, for the Health of himself, Wife, and his Heirs, and the Refreshment of all his Parents departed; which Gift was confirmed to the Canons there, by Jeffrey, Archbishop of York.

In the 1st of Henry III. Anno 1216, Ralph Annesley was Coroner of the County of Nottingham, at which Time he had Seisin of all his Lands in that County delivered to him; and in the same Year, Reginald de Annesley his Son, paid four Pounds for two Knights Fees, in the Town of Annesley.

In 1285, the 14th of Edward I. John de Annesley, was appointed Sheriff for the County of Nottingham, in which Post he continu'd six Years; and in the 50th of Edward III. Anno 1376, and the 2d of Richard II. Sir John Annesley was one of the Knights of the Shire for the said County.

In the 7th of Richard II. Thomas Annesley was Knight of the Shire for the County of Nottingham, as in the 8th, 9th, and 10th, was John Annesley; and in the Reign of Henry V. Thomas de Annesley was Lord of the Towns of Annesley and Tuddington, and

to

to him succeeded William his Son; which William having five Sons, John the eldest, in the 14th of Henry VI. Anno 1435, sold the Manor of Annesley to John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln; and Robert the 5th Son, being Founder of the Family at Newport-Pagnel in the County of Bucks, was there succeeded by Robert his Grandson.

He married Joan, Daughter to William Colvill of Rudhall in the County of Essex, and by her had George his Son and Heir; whose 4th and youngest Son Robert, married Beatrix, Daughter to John Cornwall of Moor Park in the County of Hertford, and by her had Sir Francis Annesley, Knight and Baronet; which Sir Francis was also Baron Mount-Norris, and Viscount Valentia; and in the Reign of King Charles I. was Secretary of State, and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

He married Dorothy, Daughter to Sir John Philips, of Picton-Castle in the County of Pembroke, Bart. by whom he had Arthur his Heir, and two Daughters, of which, Catharine the eldest was married to Sir Randolph Beresford, Bart. and the said Arthur her Brother succeeding his Father in his Irish Honours, was the second Viscount.

He was likewise very remarkable for his signal Loyalty and Fidelity to King Charles II. to whom he strictly adhered during the Time of his Exile, and advanced his Interests upon all Occasions, with the Hazard of his Life and Fortune; for which, after the Restoration of that Prince, he was, on the 20th of April, 1661, created Baron Annesley, of Newport-Pagnel in the County of Bucks, and Earl of the Isle of Anglesey in Wales; and being a very learned Person, and a great Statesman, was in the same Year appointed one of the Commissioners for settling the Affairs of Ireland, where he was then Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General.

In 1673, he was appointed Lord Privy-Seal, and made one of the Privy-Council in both Kingdoms; and dying in April, 1686, left Issue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to Sir James Altham, Kt. five Sons and four Daughters; of which, Dorothy was married to Richard Power, Earl of Tyrone; Elizabeth to Alexander Macdonnel, second Son to the

Earl

Earl of Antrim; Frances, first to John Windham of Felbridge-Hall in the County of Norfolk, Esq; and 2dly to John Thompson, Lord Haversham; and Philippa the youngest, to Charles, Lord Mohun; and of the Sons, which were, James, Altham, Richard, Arthur, and Charles, the eldest succeeding his Father in the Earldom of Anglesea, &c. from him is descended the present Earl of that Name; and Altham the 2d, was created Lord Altham, as above-mention'd.

He married Ursula, Daughter to Sir Robert Markham, of Selgbrook in the County of Lincoln, Bart. by whom he had a Son nam'd George-James, who succeeded him, and was the 2d Lord; but he dying in his Infancy, the Honour devolv'd upon Richard Annesley, D. D. before-mention'd, his Father's Brother; which Richard was Dean of Exeter, and Prebendary of Westminster, and died Nov. 19, 1701.

He married Dorothy, Daughter to Mr. Davey of Ruxford in the County of Devon, and by her had two Sons and two Daughters, Arthur, Richard, Dorothy, and Elizabeth; which Daughters are married to two Brothers of the Name of Green, of Nonsuch Park in the County of Surry. Arthur the late Lord, married a natural Daughter of John Sheffield, late Duke of Buckinghamshire,———————————; she died October 25, 1729; and the said Arthur died November 17, 1727, and was succeeded by Richard the present Lord, who married Miss Simpson of Dublin, by whom he hath Issue three Daughters.

ARMS.

Pally of Six, Pearl and Saphire; over all, a Bend Ruby, a Mullet for Difference.

Crest. On a Wreath, the Bust of a Moor, coup'd proper, wreath'd about the Temples, Pearl and Saphire.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Roman Knight, on the Sinister, a Moorish Prince, both habited and furnish'd proper, as mark'd in the Plate.

Motto. Meliora Superfunt.

Chief SEAT.

At Carrick-Duff in the County of Catherlough.

XVII.

XVII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable John Bellew, Baron Bellew of Duleek in the County of Meath. So created October 29, 1686, the 2d of James II.

Of this ancient Family, which came into England with William, Duke of Normany, and were Marſhals in his Army, were 18 Nights Bannerets in a direct Line of Succeſſion; and in 1479, the Order of the Garter being eſtabliſh'd in Ireland, Richard Bellew was elected into that Moſt Noble Order.

From this Richard, deſcended three Brothers, which were Sir John Bellew of Duleek, Matthew Bellew of Rogerſtown, and Thomas Bellew of Gaffney, Sir John the eldeſt, was created a Baron as above; and he marrying Mrs. Mary Birmingham of Millerſtown in the County of Kildare, by her had two Sons, and a Daughter nam'd Margaret, which Daughter is married to Thomas Nugent, Earl of Weſt-Meath; and of the Sons, which were Walter and Richard, the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father, and was the ſecond Lord.

He married Frances-Arabella Wentworth, Siſter to Thomas Earl of Strafford, and by her (who was Maid of Honour to Queen Mary, Wife of K. James II. and died on the 16th of March, 1723-4) he had two Daughters, Mary and Arabella; of which, the eldeſt was married to Captain Dennis Kelly, of Aghram in the County of Gallway, and the other is as yet a Maiden; but the ſaid Walter having no Iſſue Male, Richard his Brother (who with John his Father was outlaw'd for their Service to King James II.) became the 3d Lord.

He married Frances, Siſter to George Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan in England, and Widow of Charles Livingſton, Earl of Nuburgh in Scotland (and dying on the 22d of March, 1714-15) by her left Iſſue John, now Lord Bellew, and a Daughter nam'd Dorothy; which Daughter was married to Captain Guſtavus Hamilton, ſecond Son to Guſtavus, Lord Viſcount Boyne; and the preſent Lord was firſt married in December, 1731, to a Daughter of the late Lord Nithiſdale; and 2dly in 1737, to the Widow of Juſtin, Earl of Fingall, which Lady is alſo dead.

ARMS.

ARMS.

Diamond, Fretty Topaz.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm in Armour, bent at the Elbow, brandiſhing a Sword proper, the Pomel and Hilt Gold.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Leopard Topaz, gorg'd with a Collar imbattled on the upper Side Saphire; on the Sinister, a Wolf of the latter, gorg'd with a Ducal Coronet Gold.

Motto. Tout d' en haut.

Chief SEAT.

At Bellew's-Town in the County of Meath, one Mile from Duleek, and 16 from Dublin.

XVIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable William Nugent, Baron Nugent of Riverſtown. So created in 1689, the 5th of James II.

Of this Family, which were Barons and Parliamentary-Men in England, before they went into Ireland, and deſcended from the moſt noble and ancient Houſe of de Nogent in Normandy, was Sir Gilbert de Nogent, or Nugent, Kt. who in the Reign of K. Hen. II. Anno 1171, amongſt other brave Men, accompany'd Richard, Sirnam'd Strong-brow, Earl of Pembroke, into Ireland, and there marrying the Siſter of Hugh de Lacy, to whom the ſaid Richard Earl of Pembroke, had given large Poſſeſſions, Walter the Son of Hugh, gave Part thereof to the ſaid Sir Gilbert, among which was the Barony of Delvin, with all the Appurtenances and Towns thereto belonging, for the Service of five Knights Fees.

In 1379, the 3d of Richard II. William Nugent was knighted by Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, the Lord Lieutenant; and in 1486, the 2d of Henry VII. Richard Nugent had Summons to Parliament as Baron of Delvin.

In the 12th of that Reign, he was General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces for the Defence of the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Meath; and in 1527, the 18th of Henry VIII. was one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland; but dying in 1538, being

of

of great Age, was ſucceeded by another Richard, who in 1585, the 28th of Elizabeth, was one of the Lords of Parliament; and from him deſcended Richard Lord Delvin, who in 1621, the 19th of James I. was created Earl of Weſt-Meath.

He married Jane Plunket, Daughter to the Baron of Killeen, and by her had Chriſtopher Nugent, Baron of Delvin, whoſe Wife was the Lady Anne Macdonnel, Siſter to the Marqueſs of Antrim, and by her he had Richard Earl of Weſt-Meath; which Richard marrying the Daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent, Knt. and Bart. by her had three Sons and four Daughters; whereof, Mary the eldeſt was married to Henry Barnwall, Viſcount Kingſland, —— the 2d, to Lucas, Lord Viſcount Dillon; Alice the 3d, to Henry Dowdall, Eſq; and Anne the 4th, to Brigadier Macdonnel.

Of the Sons, Chriſtopher, who was Lord of Delvin, dying before his Father, left Iſſue by Mary his Wife, Daughter to Colonel Richard Butler of Kileaſh in the County of Tipperary, and Niece to James the firſt Duke of Ormond, three Sons, whereof Thomas the ſecond is now Earl of Weſt-meath; and Thomas, who was next Brother to the ſaid Chriſtopher Lord Delvin, who died before his Father, being by King James II. firſt made Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, was afterwards made Baron of Riverſtown, as above; and he marrying Mary-Anne, only Daughter to Henry Barnwall, Viſcount Kingſland, by Margaret his firſt Wife, Daughter to John Lord Viſcount Netterville, (by the Lady Elizabeth Weſton his Wife, eldeſt Daughter to Richard Earl of Portland, Lord High Treaſurer of England) by her had three Sons and five Daughters; of which Sons Hyacinth the eldeſt, who was outlaw'd at five Year of Age, was call'd Lord Riverſton; and his Wife was Suſanna-Catharine, eldeſt Siſter to Marcus Beresford, Viſcount Tyrone, but having no Iſſue, and dying in March, 1738, was ſucceeded bp his Brother William, now call'd Lord Riverſtown, who has Iſſue three Sons.

A R M S.

Ermin, two Bars Ruby, a Creſcent for Difference.
Creſt. On a Wreath, a Cockatrice riſing proper.

Supporters. Two Cockatrices, Emerald, their Wings Gold.

Motto. Decrevi.

Chief SEAT.

At the Caſtle of Pales in the County of Gallway.

XIX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, James O Hara, Baron of Tyrawley and Killmaine, Captain of a Troop of Horſe Granadiers, Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, a Lieutenant-General on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

Created Baron of Tyrawley in the County of Mayo, January 10, 1706-7, the 5th of Queen Anne; and Baron of Killmaine in the County of Gallway, January 8, 1721-2, the 8th of George I.

In Auguſt 1689, the firſt of William and Mary, Charles O Hara, Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment of Foot Guards, was knighted at Whitehall; and in the 5th of Queen Anne, was created Baron of Tyrawley, as above; at which Time he was alſo a Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Fuzileers; and in the 6th of that Reign, was made General in Spain, where his Son (the preſent Lord) was wounded.

In September 1714, he was appointed one of the Privy Council to King George I. as on the 9th of November following, he was made General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Land Forces in Ireland, which honourable Poſt he enjoy'd 'till the Year 1721, when he was ſucceeded by Richard Lord Viſcount Shannon, and died on the 8th of June 1724.

He married Frances, Daughter to Jervis Rous of Rouſelench in the County of Worceſter, Eſq; by whom he left Iſſue a Son nam'd James, and a Daughter Mary; which James being created Baron of Killmaine, as above-mention'd, and ſucceeding his Father in the Honour of Tyrawly, now enjoys both Titles; and his Lordſhip was on the 25th of June, 1724, appointed one of the Privy Council to King George I. as he is to his preſent Majeſty; and on the 25th of January, 1727, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the

King of Portugal; and his Lordſhip is married to Mary, only Daughter to William, Lord Viſcount Mountjoy, deceas'd, but has no Iſſue.

ARMS.

Emerald, on a Pale radiant Topaz, a Lion rampant Diamond.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a demy Lion Ermine, holding between his Paws a Chaplet of Laurel, fructed Ruby.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Lion, Pean, (viz. Black ſpotted with Yellow) gorg'd with a Collar radiant, Gold. On the Siniſter, a Lion Ermine, gorg'd with a Chaplet, as that in the Paws of the Creſt.

Motto. Try.

Chief SEAT.

At ———————

XX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Francis Seymour Conway, Lord Conway of Ragley, and Baron of Killultagh.

Created Lord Conway of Ragley in the County of Warwick (Engliſh Honour) and Baron Conway of Killultagh in County of Antrim in Ireland, March 7, 1702-3, the 2d of Queen Anne.

The Deſcent of this great and noble Family, the Reader may find at large under the Title of Seymour Duke of Somerſet, and under the Title of Lord Conway, in the former Volume of this Work, is a particular Acount of this Family, to which we ſhall refer.

Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. by his 2d Wife Letitia, Daughter to Francis Popham of Littlecote in the County of Wilts, Eſq; had ſix Sons and one Daughter, viz. Popham, Francis, Charles, Henry, Alexander, John and Anne. Popham the eldeſt was kill'd in a Duel by Col. Kirk, and Francis the 2d, took the Name and Arms of Conway, being adopted Heir to Edward Conway, Earl of Conway, deſcended from Edward Conway created Lord

Lord Conway of Ragley in the County of Warwick, the 12th of James I. Viſcount Killultagh in the County of Antrim in Ireland, the 2d of King Charles I. and Viſcount Conway of Conway-Caſtle in the County of Caernarvon, June the 6th, in the 3d of King Charles I. who dying in 1630, was ſucceeded by Edward his eldeſt Son, who died in 1655, and left his Eſtate and Title to Edward Viſcount Conway; who, December 3, 1679, the 31ſt of King Charles II. was created Earl of Conway; and he dying in 1683, left his Eſtate to Francis Seymour, Eſq; above-mention'd, who by Queen Anne, in the 2d of her Reign, was created a Peer, as before-mention'd, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, with Remainder to Charles his next Brother, and his Heirs Male; and the ſaid Francis, Lord Conway, &c. who on the 17th of October, 1723, was appointed one of the Privy Council of Ireland, marrying to his firſt Wife, the Lady Mary Hyde, third Daughter to Laurence Earl of Rocheſter, by her had four Daughters; and by his 2d Wife had no Children; and by his 3d, Siſter to Sir Robert Walpole's firſt Lady, and Daughter to Sir John Shorter of the City of London, Merchant, who in 1688, was Lord-Mayor of London, and died the ſame Year; his Lordſhip had three Sons and one Daughter; and his Lordſhip dying at Liſburne in Ireland, the 4th of February, 1731-2, was ſucceeded by the preſent Lord, who is married to a Daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Diamond, on a Bend cottiz'd Pearl, a Roſe between two Annulels Ruby, for Conway. 2d and 3d Quarters are quarterly, viz. 1ſt and 4th Topaz, on a Pile Ruby, between ſix Fleurs de lis Saphire, three Lions of England. 2d and 3d Ruby, two Wings conjoin'd in Lure Topaz, for Seymour.

Creſt. On a Wreath, the Buſt of a Moor coup'd, proper, and wreath'd about the Temples, Pearl and Saphire.

Supporters. Two Moors, habited as in the Plate of his Arms, each wreath'd as the Creſt; holding in their exterior Hands a Shield Saphire, garniſh'd Gold, the Dexter charg'd with the Sun in its Splendor, the other with a Creſcent Pearl.

Motto. Fide & Amore.

Chief

Chief SEATS.

At Liſburne in the County of Antrim, 11 Miles from that Town, and 64 from Dublin; as alſo at Portmore in the ſame County; and at Sandywell in the County of Glouceſter, three Miles from Cheltenham, and 90 from London.

XXI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable, Arthur Cole, Baron of Ranelagh, and Baronet.

Created Baronet January 23, 1660, the 12th of Charles II. and Baron of Ranelagh in the County of Wicklow, March 15, 1714-15, the 1ſt of George I.

Of this Family, who are deſcended from an ancient Stock of illuſtrious Anceſtors, was John Cole of Newland in the County of Dublin, Eſq; who ſtrenuouſly aſſiſting the Reſtoration of King Charles II. as alſo for his particular Deſerts in ſupporting the Reformed Religion, and the Laws of his Country, was created a Baronet as above; and in the ſame Year he was alſo appointed one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the Affairs of Ireland.

This Sir John (beſides a Son nam'd Arthur) had a Daughter Mary, who was married to Henry Moor, the 2d Earl of Drogheda, and by him was Grandmother of Edward now Earl of that Name; and the ſaid Arthur her Brother, who in 1689, was attainted by King James II. was in the firſt of George I. created Baron of Ranelagh, as before-mentioned; and his Lordſhip is married to Catharine, Daughter to William Lord Byron (by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter to John Lord Viſcount Chaworth) but has as yet no Iſſue.

ARMS.

Pearl. a Bull paſſant Diamond, arm'd and angul'd Topaz, within a Border of the 2d Beſantee; in the dexter Chief, on a Canton Saphire, an Harp Gold, ſtring'd Silver.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a demi Dragon Emerald, arm'd and langu'd Ruby, holding in his dexter Paw,

a Dart Topaz, headed Pearl; and in the Sinister, a Shield Saphire, chard with an Harp as in the Coat.

Supporters. Two Dragons reguardant Emerald, arm'd, and langu'd as the Creſt.

Motto. Deum cole, Regem ſerva.

Chief S E A T.

At Derry in the County of Tipperary, two Miles from Killaloe, and 71 from Dublin.

XXII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable John Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Gowran in the County of Kilkenny. So created March 15, 1714-15, the 1ſt of George I.

This moſt Ancient and Princely Family is deſcended from Heremon, the firſt Monarch of the Mileſian Race in Ireland; and after they had aſſum'd the Sirname of Fitz-Patrick, they were for many Ages Kings of Oſſory in the Province of Leinſter; from whom, in a direct Male Line, deſcended Bernard Fitz-Patrick, who, on the 11th of June, 1541, the 33d of Henry VIII. was created Baron of Upper Oſſory; Edmund Butler being the ſame Day created Baron of Dunboyne.

Sir Barnaby Fitz-Patrick (afterwards Baron of Upper Oſſory, Son of the ſaid Bernard, was Companion and Favourite to King Edward VI. as may appear by many kind Letters (ſtill extant) written by that young Monarch to the ſaid Sir Barnaby, in the Year 1551, whilſt he ſerv'd as a Voluntier in France, under Henry II. againſt the Emperor.

Richard Fitz-Patrick, who was created Lord Gowran, in the 1ſt of George I. as above, was deſcended on the Father's Side, in a direct Male Line, from the ſaid Lords of Upper Oſſory; and on the Mother's Side, from the Honourable Philip Paulet, younger Brother of John Lord Paulet of Hinton St. George in the County of Somerſet.

In his younger Days, he ſignaliz'd himſelf by his Valour and Conduct in the Royal-Navy, where he was Captain of a Man of War, and in the Year 1718, married Anne, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs of Sir John Robinſon of Farmingwoods in the County of Northampton, Bart. whoſe Father Sir John Robinſon had

had been Lieutenant of the Tower of London, from the Reſtoration of King Charles II. till his Death.

The ſaid Richard, Baron of Gowran, died on the 9th of June, 1727, much regreted for his Juſtice, Integrity, Love to Mankind, and other great Qualities, and left Iſſue by his ſaid Lady, two Sons, John, who ſucceeds him in his Honour, and is married to Miſs Leveſon Gower, 5th Daughter of John Lord Gower, who in May 1745, was brought to-bed of a Son; and Richard who is unmarried.

ARMS.

Diamond, a Sa'tire Pearl, on a Chief Saphire, three Fleurs de lis, Gold.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Dragon Emerald, and thereon a Lion paſſant Diamond.

Supporters. Two Lions of the latter, their Ducal Crowns, plain Collars and Chains, Topaz.

Motto. Fortis ſub forte ſatiſcet.

Chief SEATS.

At Tantore in Queen's County, two Miles from Durrow, and 40 from Dublin; and at Farmingwoods in the County of Northampton, four Miles from Oundle, and 62 from London.

XXIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable George Evans, Baron of Carbery in the County of Cork. So created March 15, 1714 15, the firſt of George I.

Of this ancient Family, which has been long ſeated in the Principality of Wales, was George Evans, who had a Command in the Army ſent into Ireland for the ſuppreſſing the Rebellion in 1641; and that being ended, he ſettled in the County of Limerick, where, and in other Counties, he acquir'd a plentiful Eſtate; and marrying the Daughter of —— Bowerman of the County of Cork. Eſq; by her had two Sons and one Daughter, and died in 1707.

Of the Sons, which were George and John, the latter was of Gray's-Inn, where he was bred to the Law; but in the Revolution in 88, he quitted that

Profeſſion for a Military one, and at laſt took to the Sea, where he commanded ſeveral of the King's Ships, and died in that Service in the Year 1723, without Iſſue.

George, who was elder Brother to the ſaid John, was alſo of Gray's-Inn, and bred to the Law, and he following the Steps of his Father, was very active in the Revolution of 1688, and ſuppreſſing the Enemies to it; he ſerv'd in many Parliaments, being alſo Cuſtos Rotulorum for the County of Limerick, and one of the Privy Council in Ireland, and died in the Year 1720.

He married Mary, Daughter to John Eyre of Eyreſcourt in the County of Gallway, Eſq; and by her had three Sons, George, Eyre, and Thomas; and ſeven Daughters; of which Sons, Thomas the youngeſt married ———, Daughter to John Waller, Eſq; Deputy Governor of the Fort of Limerick, and by her has two Daughters.

Eyre, the ſecond Son, who was one of the Repreſentatives for the County of Limerick in the late Parliament, was alſo bred to the Law in the Middle-Temple; and he marrying Sarah, Daughter and Coheir to Thomas Dixon of the Queen's County, by her has two Sons, George and Eyre, and a Daughter of her Name.

George, who is elder Brother to the ſaid Eyre and Thomas, being many Years a Member of Parliament for the County of Limerick, when he moſt ſtrenuouſly exerted himſelf for the Good of the Publick, his Majeſty King George I. in the firſt Year of his Reign, was pleaſed to create him a Peer as above; and in that Year he was alſo made one of his Majeſty's Privy-Council, and Conſtable of the Caſtle of Limerick, and was choſen a Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the Borough of Weſtbury in the County of Wilts, for which Place, in 1722, he was rechoſen.

This Lord married Anne, Daughter to William Stafford of Blatherwick in the County of Northampton, Eſq; and Coheir to William Stafford, late of Blatherwick, Eſq; her Brother (deſcended from Ralph, the firſt Earl of Stafford) and by her his Lordſhip has three Sons, and one Daughter, George, William,

William, John, and Anne; whereof George the eldeſt Son, May 23, 1732, was married to Mrs. Frances Fitz-Williams, youngeſt Daughter to the Lord Viſcount Fitz-Williams, and has Iſſue: In the laſt and preſent Parliaments he was choſen Member for Weſtoury in Wiltſhire.

ARMS.

Pearl, three Boars Heads coup'd, Diamond.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a demi Lion reguardant Topaz, holding between his Paws a Boar's Head, as thoſe in the Coat.

Supporters. Two Lions reguardant, Gold, Ducally crown'd, Saphire.

Motto. Libertas.

Chief SEATS.

At Caharas in the County of Limerick, eight Miles from that City, and 81 from Dublin; and at Laxton in the County of Northampton, and Woolſton in the County of Southampton in England.

XXIV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Charles Moore, Baron of Tullamore (an Houſe) in the King's County. So created October 2, 1715, the 2d of George I. and is Muſter-maſter General, and Clerk of the Checque, of all his Majeſt's Forces and Garriſons in Ireland.

Of this Family, which is deſcended from a ſecond Branch of the Houſe of Drogheda, was Thomas Moore, Eſq; whoſe Wife was of the Family of Coolings of Caſtle-Carberry in the County of Kildare, and by her he had a Son named John, which Son, in 1714, was appointed one of the Privy Council, and for his firm and conſtant aſſerting the Reform'd Religion, the Laws of his Country and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, was created a Baron as above; and to him and his Son, in 1718, a Patent paſs'd the Seals in Ireland, for the Office of Muſter-maſter General.

He married to his firſt Wife Mary, Daughter to Elnathan Lum, of the City of Dublin, Eſq; and by her had a Son nam'd Charles, and a Daughter Elizabeth; which Daughter, on the 27th of Jan. 1724-5,

was married to William Bury, Esq; and his Lordship married to his 2d Wife, Elizabeth Shankey, Widow of Sir John King, since married to the present Earl of Belborough, and dying on the 8th of September 1725, was succeeded by the said Charles his Son, the present Lord, who married, October 28, 1737, Miss Hesther Coghil, sole Daughter and Heiress to James Coghil, Esq; L. L. D.

ARMS.

Saphire, on a Chief indented Topaz, three Mullets pierc'd, Ruby, a Crescent for Difference.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet Gold, a Blackamoor's Head, wreath'd about the Temples Saphire and Topaz.

Supporters. Two Blackamoors, attir'd Saphire, and wreath'd as the Creſt; each holding in his exterior Hand a Dart proper.

Motto. Fortis cadere cedere non poteſt.

Chief SEATS.

At Tullamore in the King's County, five Miles from Philips-Town, and 32 from Dublin; at Creghan in the same; and at Drumbcondra near Dublin.

XXV. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable, Thomas Southwell, Baron Southwell, and Baronet.

Created Baronet the 4th of Auguſt, 1662, the 14th of Charles II. and Baron Southwell of Caſtle-Matreſs in the County of Limerick, July 23, 1717, the 3d of George I.

Of this ancient Family, who took their Sirname from the Town of Southwell in the County of Nottingham, was Sir Simon de Southwell, Kt. who liv'd in the Reign of Henry III. and from him the chief Branch continu'd at Southwell, 'till the Time of Henry VI.

In the Reign of Edward II. John de Southwell was in so great Repute for his Wiſdom and Fidelity, that in the 20th thereof, being in Gaſcoigne in France, he had Power to confederate, or make a League with any Princes who deſir'd the King's Friendſhip; and in

in the 13th of Edward III. Anno 1338, being then a Knight; and at that King's Desire, putting himself an Hostage for freeing Charles King of Sicily, who was a Prisoner in Arragon, was thereupon, and for other his acceptable and commendable Services, by the said King Edward, made Seneschal, or Steward of Gascoigne; and by him had likewise given him the Castle of Bourdeaux, and all the Emoluments thereunto belonging, for his Life, with an Injunction, that he should depute a fit Person to keep the Forest of Bourdeaux; the King to allow Wages as long as he pleased both.

In 1449, the 28th of Henry VI. John Southwell served in Parliament for the Borough of Lewes in the County of Sussex, and Richard his Son marrying Amy, Daughter and Coheir to Sir Edmund Wickingham of Woodrising in the County of Norfolk, with her had that Manor.

In the Reign of King Henry VIII. Sir Robert Southwell was Master of the Rolls, at which Time, Sir Richard his Brother, was a Privy Counsellor, and was made one of his Executors to that Prince's Will.

He was also one of the Privy Council to King Edward VI. and one of the Governors during his Minority; but he dying without Issue, left his Estate to Sir Edward his Brother, whose Seat was at Horsham-St. Faith's in the County of Norfolk; and from him descended Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt. who by King James I. was sent into Ireland (accompanied by Anthony his Brother) and was one of the Privy Council of Munster.

This Sir Thomas being seated at Polylong in the County of Cork, was there succeeded by Edward his Son, whose Wife was Catharine, Daughter to Garet Herbert of Rathkeal in the County of Limerick, Esq; and by her he had a Son nam'd Thomas; which Son, in the 14th of Charles II. was created a Baronet, as at first mentioned; and he marrying a Daughter of Robert Starkie of the County of Chester, Esq; by her had Sir Richard Southwell, Bart.

He married the Daughter of Morough O Bryen, Earl of Inchiquin, and by her had three Sons, and a Daughter named Catharine; which Daughter is married to Brigadier David Creighton, Governor of the

Royal Hoſpital near Dublin; and of the Sons, which were Thomas, William, and Richard, the latter was Collector for the County of Limerick, and was married to Agnes, Siſter to Counſellor Henry Roſe.

William the 2d Son, who on the 29th of November 1714, was appointed Captain of the Company of Foot-Guards, arm'd with Battle-Axes, who are to attend the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as his Guard, was, in 1717, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Baltimore, and was married to Mr. Bowen's Daughter, but is dead.

Sir Thomas, who was the eldeſt Son, having in the Reign of King James II. join'd others againſt the Rebels in the Province of Conaught, he, with his Party was taken Priſoner, and condemn'd to be hang'd and quarter'd at Gallway; but upon the Victory of King William, they were all releaſed.

In 1704, he was Member of Parliament for the County of Limerick, and one of the Commiſſioners of the Revenues in Ireland, as in Sept. 1714, the firſt of George I. he was appointed one of the Privy Council there; and on the 3d of Jan. 1714-15, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe, and one of the chief Commiſſioners and Governors of all other his Majeſty's Revenues in the ſaid Kingdom.

On the 23d of July, 1717, he was created a Baron as above; and his Lordſhip marrying Meliora, eldeſt Daughter of Thomas Earl of Coningſby, (by his firſt Wife, Siſter to Captain Gorge of Eye in the County of Hereford) by her had ſix Sons and two Daughters, which Daughters are Frances and Lucia.

Of the Sons, which were Thomas, Henry, Robert, Edmund, Richard, and William; Robert, on the 30th of May 1724, was kill'd in a Duel by Mr. Lutterell; and Thomas the eldeſt, on the 4th of Aug. 1720, ſucceeding his Father, is now Lord Southwell, and is married to Mary, Daughter of Thomas Coke, Eſq; late Vice-Chamberlain of the Houſhold to King George I. (by the Lady Mary Stanhope, his firſt Wife, Daughter to Philip Earl of Cheſterfield) who in March 1733-4, was appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, and by her has a Son named Thomas, who married to Miſs Hamil-

Hamilton, a Lady of great Fortune, only Child of Arthur-Cecil Hamilton, of Caſtle-Hamilton, Eſq.

ARMS.

Pearl, three Cinquefoils Ruby, each charg'd with ſix Annulets Gold.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a demi Indian Goat, Silver, charg'd on the Body with three Annulets, Ruby.

Supporters. Two Indian Goats Pearl, each charg'd with three Annulets as the Creſt, and ducally gorg'd and chain'd Ruby.

Motto. Nec Male notus eques.

Chief SEAT.

At Rathkeal in the County of Limerick, 12 Miles from that City, and 87 from Dublin.

XXVI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Henry Aylmer, Baron Aylmer of Balrath, (an Houſe) in the County of Meath. So created April 13, 1718, the 4th of George I.

Of this ancient Family, which has been long ſettled in Ireland, (and ſaid to be originally deſcended from Aylmer a Saxon Duke of Cornwall) was Gerald Aylmer, Eſq; who in 1533, the 25th of Henry VIII. was Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and in the 28th of that Reign, appointed one of the Commiſſioners to treat with O Neal on the Borders of Ulſter.

In the 30th of Henry VIII. Leonard Lord Grey, being then Lord Deputy of Ireland, and General of the King's Forces, and the ſaid O Neal in open Rebellion, the ſaid Gerald Aylmer aſſiſting that Lord, who gave O Neal Battle; and the latter being overcome, the ſaid Gerald, for his good Services, was knighted by the ſaid Lord Grey, and was afterwards made one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

From this Gerald, in a direct Male Line, deſcended Matthew Aylmer, Eſq; who, in the Reign of King William was Vice-Admiral of the Red, and in 1698, 1701, 1702, 1705, 1708, 1710, and 1714, was choſen Member of Parliament for the Port of Dover in the County of Kent.

On the 12th of Nov. 1709, he was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Fleet, as on the 19th of October, 1714, he was by King George I. and in that Year was also made Governor of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and Housekeeper of his Majesty's Palace there, and Keeper of Greenwich Park.

In 1717, he was one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and in March 1717-18, made Master of the said Hospital at Greenwich, by Patent, during Life; and on the 13th of April following, was created a Baron as above; the Preamble to which Patent of Baron, is as follows:

The Preamble to the late Lord's Patent:

'SINCE a Virtue never to be enough admir'd, is now grown Customary with the best of Princes, to point out and distinguish Excellencies in their Subjects; and nothing reflects a greater Lustre to the Crown, than Honour conferr'd on the Deserving: And since our trusty and well-beloved Matthew Aylmer, Esq; is sprung from an ancient Race in Ireland, whose Valour and Loyalty shone conspicuous in the Reduction of that our Kingdom; and he himself too, in the Beginning of the Reign of the last William, (of ever glorious Memory) gave so many and so manifest Proofs, that he did not degenerate from such brave Ancestors, and rising by Degrees from one eminent Station to another, his Merit still increasing in each Rise, he at length reach'd the high Dignity to be stil'd an Admiral. This indeed is peculiarly happy to his Fame, always to have consulted both by Sea and Land, the Good of his King and Country, and to have seen his Counsels crown'd with Success. We have therefore thought fit to create the aforesaid Matthew Aylmer, Esq; a Baron of Ireland, that he may receive a Title of Honour from that very Nation, which his great Progenitors so dearly lov'd, so brightly adorn'd, and so undauntedly fought for. Know ye, &c.

In 1720, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of Great Britain; but dying on the 18th of August that Year, left Issue by Sarah his Wife, Daughter to Edward Ellis,

Ellis, Esq; one Son and two Daughters, which are Henry now Lord Aylmer, Elizabeth and Lucy.

Henry the present Lord, was in 1722, chosen Member of Parliament for the Port of Rye in Sussex; and his Lordship marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to Henry Priestman, Esq; (who was Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships of War, in the Reign of King Charles II. and a Commissioner of the Navy, and one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England, in the Reign of King William) by her has four Sons, viz. Matthew, Henry, Philip, and John.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Cross Diamond, between four Cornish Choughs, proper.

Crest. In a Ducal Coronet Topaz, a Chough, as those in the Coat, its Wings display'd.

Supporters. Two Mariners, habited proper, the Dexter holding in his exterior Hand a Forestaff, and the Sinister a Lead-Line, both as their Habits.

Motto. Steady.

Chief SEAT.

At Greenwich in Kent, five Miles from London.

XXVII. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable George Lord Carpenter, Baron Carpenter of Killaghy in the County of Kilkenny, so created May 4, 1719, in the 5th of George I. He is also a Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majesty's First Troop of Horse Guards.

This ancient and noble Family are of great Antiquity in the County of Hereford, and have been Lords of the Manor of The Homme in the Parish of Dilwyn, near Weobly, for above three hundred Years. George the late Lord Carpenter was the third Son of Mr. Warncomb Carpenter, who was the fifth and youngest Son of Thomas Carpenter, Esq; of The Homme. This Thomas Carpenter dying in 1653, was succeeded in the Manor of The Homme, by his eldest Son Richard, whose Grandson Thomas, being the last of the eldest Branch of the Family, and dying without Issue in 1732, by

by his Laſt Will, left the ſaid Manor of The Homme, to the preſent Lord Carpenter; this Family having ſo decreaſed that, at that Time, there was but one Gentleman who ought to have been before him, viz. his Second Couſin Thomas Carpenter of Tillington, Eſq.

George the late Lord Carpenter was ſon to Mr. Warncomb Carpenter, who was a younger Son of Thomas Carpenter, Eſq; of The Homme: His Mother was Daughter of William Taylor, Eſq; of Withington in that County, and Widow of Capt. Hill. His Lordſhip was Fifty-nine Years in the Army, and roſe gradually from a private Gentleman in the Third Troop of Horſe Guards, to the Poſt of Lieutenant-Colonel of Horſe, and then purchaſed the Regiment he commanded to his Death. He ſerved all the firſt Wars of Ireland and Flanders, and the laſt of Spain, with great Honour and Reputation; and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his extraordinary Courage, Conduct and Humanity. At the unfortunate Battle of Almanza, in Spain, he commanded the Rear, and brought off the laſt Squadron in the Retreat, which ſaved great Part of the Baggage of the Army, and great Numbers of our wounded Men. At the Battle of Almenara he was wounded, but received the Compliments of Charles, then King of Spain, late Emperor of Germany, for his Conduct in the Engagement. He was again deſperately wounded in defending the Breach at Brihuega in Spain, againſt the whole French and Spaniſh Army, (where they were at laſt taken Priſoners) by a Muſket-Ball, which having broke Part of his Jaw-Bone, and beat out all his Teeth on one Side, lodged itſelf in the Root of his Tongue, near his Gullet, where it remained fifty-one Weeks, before it could be extracted; during which Time he was in exceſſive Danger of his Life, and ſuffer'd very much.

In the late Rebellion he not only prevented the Rebels ſeizing Newcaſtle, and the March they deſign'd into Yorkſhire; but overtaking them at Preſton, where they were inveſted be Sir Charles Wills, block'd them up more cloſely, and oblig'd them to ſurrender.

In 1714 he was choſen Member of Parliament for Whitchurch in Hampſhire, a Borough near which he then lived, and on the 16th of April was appointed

Envoy

Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna.

In 1716 he was made Governor of Minorca and Port-Mahon, alſo Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in North Britain: And in 1719 was created a Peer, as above. The Preamble to which Patent is as follows:

The Preamble to his Lordſhip's Patent.

'SINCE We and our Predeceſſors have liberally beſtow'd Titles of Honour on Perſons eminent for Arts and Qualifications proper to a peaceable Reign, we judge it reaſonable that Military Virtue, which ſeems for ſeveral Years paſt to have been a principal Support of the Government, ſhould be diſtinguiſh'd by due Rewards.

'For this Reaſon eſpecially, we have thought fit to advance our faithful and beloved George Carpenter, Eſq; Lieutenant General of our Armies, to the Peerage of this Kingdom; a Perſon who having applied himſelf early to the Profeſſion of Arms, has paſs'd through all Military Employs to the Rank he now bears, by ſlow and gradual Promotions, his Services always preceding his Advancement. When Britain was deliver'd from arbitrary Power, he readily embraced the Intereſts of the Revolution, and ſerv'd under King William, of glorious Memory, firſt in the Reduction of this Kingdom, and afterwards in Flanders, behaving himſelf as a brave and induſtrious Officer. After the ſhort Interval of an unſafe Peace, the War breaking out again with greater Violence, and ſpreading itſelf almoſt thro' all Europe, Spain was the Scene of his Services. Earl Stanhope, Chief Commander of the Britiſh Forces in that Kingdom, freely imparted to him his Deſigns, and in the Execution of them, ſucceſsfully experienced his Courage and Conduct. When the General's Preſence was required in England, he intruſted him with the Command of his Troops, as being fully aſſured, that the Publick Cauſe would ſuffer no Diſadvantage by his Management; for his Diligence and Circumſpection in performing

'forming the Duties of his Employment, were not 'less remarkable than his Conſtancy and Preſence of 'Mind in the Time of Action, and moſt imminent 'Danger. By his Integrity, Prudence, and Evenneſs 'of Temper, he not only gain'd the Affections of his 'Countrymen, but the Eſteem and Regard of the 'Generals of the Allies, and even of his Imperial 'Majeſty. We have had a Proof of his Loyalty and 'Abilities in an Inſtance very Beneficial to the Pub-'lick; for when Sedition, which was ſeaſonably 'repreſs'd in other Places, had taken Root in the 'County of Northumberland, and there broke out 'into an open Rebellion, he, by our Command, 'haſten'd thither to extinguiſh this Flame of Civil 'War, though with unequal Numbers. He prevented 'the Rebels ſeizing Newcaſtle, intended by them for 'their Place of Arms; hinder'd their marching into 'Yorkſhire, and at laſt, having overtaken them at 'Preſton, where they were inveſted by other of our 'Troops, block'd them up more cloſely, and oblig'd 'them to ſurrender. By which Succeſs, Peace was 'reſtored to England, which much conduced to the 'ſubduing the Rebels in Scotland. For theſe Rea-'ſons, that a Perſon ſo well deſerving of Britain and 'Ireland, allied by Marriage to a noble Family of 'that Kingdom, may from himſelf tranſmit an Ho-'nour to his Poſterity, we create him a Peer, &c.

In 1722 he was elected Member of Parliament for the City of Weſtminſter, and his Lordſhip having recover'd an Eſtate of 200l. per Ann. in the Pariſh of Dilwyn in Herefordſhire, which had been in the Family upwards of 300 Years, and had been ſold by his Grandfather, he died on the 10th of February 1731-2, in the 74th Year of his Age, and was interr'd in the Pariſh Church of Inonſelbury, near Wincheſter, where a Monument is erected to his Memory by his Son, the preſent Lord, on which is the following Epitaph:

Here lies the Right Honourable
GEORGE Lord CARPENTER,
Colonel of his Majeſty's own Regiment of Dragoons,
Governor of the Iſland of Minorca, Lieutenant-
General

General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North Britain; descended from an ancient Family in Herefordshire, and bred in Arms, having been 59 Years in the Army, and pass'd thro' all Military Employs from a private Gentleman in the Horse Guards, to the Rank in which he died, by slow and gradual Promotions, his Services always preceding his Advancement. He serv'd thro' the whole Course of the last Wars of England with France in Ireland, Flanders and Spain, with Honour and Reputation; was never absent from his Post when there was any Action, or that Action was expected; and was as remarkable for his great Humanity, as for his Courage and Presence of Mind in Time of Service and most imminent Danger.

By his Prudence, Integrity and Evenness of Temper, during the Spanish War, he not only gain'd the Affections of his Countrymen, but the Esteem and Regard of the Generals of the Allies, and of the Emperor himself, to whom he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in 1715.

He married Alice, Daughter of the Lord Charlemount, by whom he left Issue only one Son, who erected this Monument to the Memory of the best of Fathers.

Obiit 10° die Februarii 1731. Ætat. 74.

George, the present Lord, in 1714, was chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Morpeth in Northumberland, in 1722 was re-chosen for the same Place, and is now Member of Parliament for Weobly in Herefordshire, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Troop of Horse Guards.

His Lordship married Elizabeth, only Daughter of David Petty, (Son of Mr. John Petty, of Otford in Kent) an eminent Citizen of London, by whom he has a Son named George, born August 26, 1733, and one Daughter Alicia-Maria, born December 4, 1729.

ARMS.

Pally of Six, Pearl and Ruby, on a Chevron Saphire, three Cross Crosslets, Topaz.

Crest. On a Wreath, a Globe in a Frame all Gold.

Supporters.

Supporters. Two Horſes party per Feſs embattl'd, Silver and Ruby.

Motto. Per Acuta Belli.

Chief SEATS.

The Homme, in the Pariſh of Dilwyn, and County of Hereford, ſeven Miles from Hereford, one Mile from Weobly, and 120 from London; at Aſhton-Underhill in Glouceſterſhire, ſix Miles from Tewkſbury, and 100 from London; and at Longwood in the County of Southampton, four Miles from Wincheſter, and fifty from London.

XXVIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Thomas Wyndham, Baron Wyndham of Finglaſs.

So created September the 18th, 1731, the 5th of King George II.

This Noble Lord is deſcended from Sir Wadham Wyndham, who was one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and Seventh Son of Sir John Wyndham of Orchard in the County of Somerſet, and Felbrigde in the County of Norfolk; by Joan, Daughter of Sir Hugh Portman, Kt.

He was ſeveral Times one of the Lord's Juſtices of the Kingdom, and a Member of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

He was created Lord High Chancellor of Ireland in 1731, which great Employment he reſigned in 1740, and was ſucceeded by Robert Jocelyn, Eſq; the Attorney General, now Lord Newport.

His Lordſhip is as yet unmarried.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Chevron between three Lions Heads eras'd Topaz.

Creſt. A Horſe-Padlock Topaz, the Hoop or Haſp of the Lock checque Topaz and Saphire, within that Hoop a Lion's Head eras'd as in the Field.

Supporters. Two Lions party per Feſs Topaz and Saphire, collar'd and chain'd of the ſame, counterchang'd, arm'd and langu'd Ruby.

Chief SEAT.

Near Saliſbury.

XXIX.

XXIX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable John Fane, Baron of the Borough of Catherlough in the County of Catherlough, Iriſh Honour, and Earl of Weſtmoreland, Engliſh Honour.

So created in November 1733, the ſeventh of King George the Second.

The Deſcent of this Noble Family, the Reader may find under the Title of Earl of Weſtmoreland, in the Firſt Volume of this Work, which contains an Account of the Nobility of England.

ARMS.

Saphire, three Right Hand Gauntlets, with their Backs forward, Topaz.

Creſt. In a Ducal Coronet of the laſt, a Bull's Head Pearl, py'd Diamond, arm'd Gold, and charg'd on the Neck with a Roſe Ruby, barb'd and ſeeded proper.

Supporters. On the dexter Side, a Griphon, party per Feſs, Pearl and Topaz, his Beak, Fore-Legs, and Chain Gold, his plain Collar Diamond. On the Siniſter, a Bull py'd as the Creſt, his Horns, plain Collar, Chain, and Hoofs, Topaz; the Collar charg'd with a Roſe, as the Neck of the Creſt.

Motto. Ne vile Fas no.

Chief SEAT.

At Mereworth Caſtle in the County of Kent, ſix Miles from Maidſtone, and 30 from London.

XXX. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable William Flower, Baron of Caſtle Durrow in the County of Kilkenny.

So created in Auguſt 1733, the 7th of King George the Second.

His Lordſhip married Mrs. Caulfield, by whom he has one Son Henry, who is married to Miſs Tatton, Daughter to the late General Tatton, and one Daughter, who is married to James Agar, Eſq.

ARMS.

Quarterly, first Pearl, on a Chevron, voided Diamond, three Pellets between as many Ravens, each having in his Beak an Ermine proper, by the Name of Flower. Second Ruby, three Towers Pearl, by the Name also of Flower. The 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1st.

Crest. A Raven, as in the Arms.

Supporters. Two Tigers regardant, proper; each gorg'd with a ducal Coronet and Chain Topaz.

Motto. Mens Conscia Recti.

Chief SEAT.

At Castle Durrow, five Miles from Kilkenny, and fifty from Dublin.

XXXI. THE Most Noble and Right Honourable John Cuffe, Baron of Desart in the County of Killkenny.

So created in October 1733, the 7th of King George the Second.

His Lordship married the eldest Daughter of General Gorges, by whom he has two Sons and two Daughters.

ARMS.

Pearl, on a Bend indented Diamond, three Fleurs de lis of the Field, between two Cottizes Saphire, each charg'd with three Bezants.

Crest. An Arm in Pale, coup'd below the Elbow, vested Topaz, charg'd with two Bends Undee Saphire, and turn'd up Ermine, the Hand naked proper, holding a Pole-ax Topaz; the Staff thereof Saphire.

Supporters. Two Leopards regardant proper, both collar'd, as the Bend, charg'd only in the Arms, and chain'd Diamond.

Motto. Virtus repulsæ nescia Sordidæ.

Chief SEAT.

At Desart, five Miles from Kilkenny, and 52 from Dublin.

XXXII.

XXXII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable William Clayton, Baron Sundon of Ardagh in the County of Longford.

So created the 2d of June 1735, the 8th of Geo. II. This Noble Lord is deſcended from an ancient Family of the Name, in the County of Cheſter. In 1714 he was made a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, was Member in the laſt Parliament for the City of Weſtminſter, and in the preſent for the Borough of Plympton in Devonſhire. He married the Siſter of Colonel Dives, and by her, who was Bedchamber-Woman to the late Queen, when Princeſs of Wales, and in 1735, was made Miſtreſs of the Robes to her Majeſty, and died on the 1ſt of January 1741-2, His Lordſhip has no Iſſue.

ARMS.

Pearl, a Croſs engrail'd Diamond, between four Pellets.

Creſt. On a Wreath, a dexter Arm, arm'd and bent at the Elbow, holding a Dagger, the Point downwards, all proper.

Supporters. ———

XXXIII. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable William Duffe, Baron Bracco, of Kilbryde in the County of Cavan.

So created the 28th of July, the 9th of George II. Thoſe of the Surname of Duffe, are thought to deſcend from the Mac-Duffs, Thanes of Fife, of which Name was Alexander Duffe of Keithmore, the Father of Alexander Duffe of Braco, who was Grandfather of the preſent Lord.

ARMS.

Emerald, a Feſs Dancette, Ermine, between a Buck's Head caboſh'd in Chief, and two Eſcallops in baſe Topaz.

Creſt. A Buck's Head, proper.

Supporters. Two Savages wreath'd about the Head and Middle with Laurel, holding Branches of Trees in their Hands, all proper.

Motto. Virtute & Opera.

Chief SEAT.
At Bracco in Scotland.

XXXIV. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Robert Rochfort, Baron of Bellfield in the County of Weſtmeath.

So created the 27th of February, 1737-8, the 11th of George II.

His Lordſhip is deſcended from Anceſtors long ſeated in the Counties of Kildare and Meath, but the Branch from which he derives, was that of Agherim in the County of Wicklow, whereof was Colonel Prime-Iron Rochfort, an Officer in his Majeſty's Army, during the Rebellion of 1641, Father of Robert Rochfort, Eſq; who in the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne, was Attorney General of Ireland, from whence he was preferred in 1707, to the Poſt of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, from whence he was removed on the Death of the Queen. In the Parliament held 1695, he repreſented the County of Weſtmeath, and was choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

He died in —— 1727, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son George Rochfort, Eſq; who was one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, and Knight of the Shire for Weſtmeath, in her Reign, and thoſe of the Kings George I. and II. to his Death. He married the Lady Elizabeth Moore, Daughter to Henry, Earl of Drogheda, and dying in 1730, had Iſſue by her five Sons and ſix Daughters, Harriot the eldeſt, who died, Mary the 2d was married to Sir Henry Tuite of Sonnagh in Weſtmeath, Bart. and died in Feb. 1729-30. Alice is married to Thomas Loftus, of Killyan, Eſq; and Anne, to Henry Lyons, of River-Lyons, Eſq; and Thomaſin Rochfort. And of the Sons, Arthur is Knight of the Shire for Weſtmeath, and married to a Daughter of Mr. Singleton of Drogheda, George, Counſellor at Law, and William in the Army, and Robert the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father.

He

He was Knight of the Shire for the County of Weſtmeath, and was created a Peer, as above, and is married to Mary eldeſt Daughter to Richard, Viſcount Moleſworth, by whom he has George his Heir apparent, Richard, Robert and Jane.

ARMS.

Saphire, a Lion rampant, Pearl.

Creſt. A Robin Red-Breaſt, proper.

Supporters. Two Stags, proper, gorg'd with Ducal Coronets, with Chains reflexing over their Backs, Topaz.

Motto. Candor dat Viribus Alas.

Chief SEAT.

At Gallſtown in the County of Weſtmeath.

XXXVI. THE Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Robert Jocelyn, Lord Newport, Baron Newport, of Newport, in the County of Tipperary.

So created November ———, 1743, the 17th of George II.

This Family is of great Antiquity; for, after the Romans had been Maſters of Britain five hundred Years, wearied with the Wars, they took their final Farewel of it, and carried away with them a great many of their brave old Britiſh Soldiers, who had ſerv'd them in their Wars, both at Home and Abroad, to whom they gave Armorica, in France, for their former Services; which Country, was from them called afterwards, Little Britain. It is ſuppoſed there were ſome of this Family amongſt them, and that they gave the ſame Name, as now given, exactly agreeable to one of the Towns in that Country, as may be ſeen in all the Maps; and very probable they return'd with William the Conqueror; for we find in 1066, the firſt Year of his coming over, mention made of Sir Gilbert Jocelyn, who is ſuppoſed to be the Father of Gilbert, who founded the Abbey of Sempringham, in Lincolnſhire, about the Reign of King Stephen, and became Author of a Religious Order, call'd Gilbertines.

Sir Henry Chauncy, in his Antiquities of Hertfordshire, gives us their Pedigree, as follows:

Gilbert Joceline, living 1066, Father of Geoffrey, who, by the Daughter of John Biſſet, had Iſſue Sir William, whoſe Wife was Oſwould, Daughter of Sir Robert Gouſhold, Kt. by whom he had Robert, who by the Daughter of John Fleming, had James, who married Joan, Daughter of Henry Threckenholm; his Son was Henry, who married Jane, Daughter of William Caſtlin, and had Iſſue Ralph, living 3 Johan. who by Beatrix, had Iſſue John, living 10 Hen. III. who married Catherine, Daughter of Sir Thomas Battell, (or Battail) Kt. and was Father of Thomas, who is thus mentioned in a Charter;

'Thomas, Son of John Jocelyn, ſends greeting, &c. 'grants to GOD, and the Church of St. Mary, and 'St. Laurence de Blackmore, and Canons ſerving 'GOD there, for the Salvation of his own Soul, and 'of his Anceſtors, all the Lands, cum domibus & 'hortis & omnibus aliis pertinentiis, quam clericus 'Pecket aliquando tenuit de Joanne, patre meo, in 'villa mea de Selges, que terr. vocatur Capell. Wit-'neſs, Willo, filio Tho. de Clare, Tho. de la Maca, 'Joh. de Merke, Willo, fratre ejus, Allano de Cog-'geſhale.'

This Thomas, in 33 Hen. III. married Maud, Daughter and Coheir of Sir John Hyde, of Hyde-hall, in Sabridgeworth, in Com. Hertf. Kt. (by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of John Sudeley, Baron of Sudeley, in the County of Glouceſter) by this Match, this Lordſhip came into the Family, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it hath continued for five hundred Years, to this Day, being their chief Seat. This Lady, ſurviving her Huſband, became the Wife of Nicholas Villers, Eſq; Progenitor to the Dukes of Buckingham, of that Name.

Thomas Joceline, Son and Heir, was under the Guardianſhip of Ade de Stratton, and had two Wives, firſt, Alice, Daughter of Thomas Litton, by whom he had no Iſſue; ſecondly, Joan, Daughter of John Blunt, by whom he had Iſſue,

Ralph, who held a Knight's Fee and Half in the Village of Shelewe in Eſſex, and Sabridgworth, in Hertfordſhire, under Humphrey de Bohun, who died 30 Edw. I.

30 Edw. I. He likewiſe had two Wives, firſt, Anne, Daughter of William Sandys, by whom he had no Iſſue; ſecondly, Maud, Daughter of Sir J. Sutton, Kt. by whom he had,

Geoffrey, who married Margaret, Daughter of Robert Rokel, and had Iſſue,

Ralph Jocelin, who took to Wife, Margaret, Daughter and Heir of John Patmer, and had two Sons, Sir Thomas, who married Maud, Daughter of Adam Banker, and died without Iſſue; and,

Geoffry, Brother and Heir to Sir Thomas, who married Catherine, Daughter and Heir to Sir Thomas Bray, Kt. by whom he had ſeveral Children; firſt, Thomas, of whom hereafter; 2dly, Geofrey, who left Poſterity; 3dly, Sir Ralph Jocelyn, Citizen and Draper of London, created Knight of the Bath *, with Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Matthew Philip, and Sir Henry Weever, at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, Wife of King Edward IV. 1465; he was Sheriff of London, 1458, and twice Lord Mayor of that City, viz. 1464, and 1476, and Member of Parliament for the City, 7 Edw. IV. He was a careful Corrector of the Abuſes uſed by Bakers and Victuallers of the City of London, and by his Diligence, the Walls of the ſaid City were repaired.

He married twice; firſt, Philippa, Daughter of Philip Malpus; ſecondly, Elizabeth, Daughter of William Berkley, of Aſpeden; by the laſt, he had no Iſſue, but by the firſt he had Richard, of Fidlers, in Eſſex, who left a Daughter, Beatrix, married to John Brown. This Sir Ralph, died Oct. 25, 1478, and lies buried at Sabridgworth, with this Inſcription:

Oratore pro Anima Radulphi Joſlyne, quondam Militis, et bis Majoratus Civitatis London. qui obiit xxv Octob. M.cccc.lxxviii.

The fourth Son of Geoffry, before-mentioned, was William, who died without Iſſue, and his two Daugh-

* He was made a Knight in the Field, as well as of the Bath.

ters were Margery and Margaret. This Geofry lies buried at Sabridgworth, with this Inſcription:

Hic jacent Galfredus Joſlyne, & Katherina, ac Joanna, Uxor ejus, qui obiit 11 Januar. M.cccc.lxx.

Thomas Jocelyn, eldeſt Son and Heir, married Alice, Daughter of Lewis Duke, (by Anne, his Wife, Daughter of John Cotton) and had Iſſue,

George, who took to Wife, Maud, Daughter of Edmond Bardolf, and had Iſſue three Sons and a Daughter Elizabeth, married to Robert Fitzwalter; of the Sons, Ralph, married Catherine, Daughter and Coheir of Richard Martin, and died S. P. Philip, a Clerk; and,

John, Brother and Heir, who married Philippa, Daughter of William Bradbury, and had two Daughters, Anne, married to Jo. Bagſhot, and Jane, to Nicholas Wentworth, of Lillingſton-Lovel, in Com. Oxon. and four Sons, Sir Thomas, John, who married Anne, and died 1553, without Iſſue; Gabriel and George, who both died without Iſſue. He died 1525, and lies buried at Sabridgworth, where a Monument is erected, in the North Wall of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth John Jocelin, Eſq; and Philip. his Wife, which John, died An. Dom. 1525.

And under this Inſcription, are their Statues carv'd in Stone.

Sir Thomas Jocelyn, Son and Heir, was created a Knight of the Bath, at the Coronation of King Ed. VI. He married Dorothy, Daughter of Sir Geoffry Gates, Knt. by whom he had ſeveral Children; Richard, was his Son and Heir, of whom hereafter; John, was a great Antiquarian, and Secretary to Archbiſhop Parker: He collected and penn'd Antiquitates Britannicæ, by the Appointment and Overſight of the Archbiſhop, he being entertained in his Houſe, as one of his Antiquaries, to whom, beſides the Allowance afforded him in his Houſe, he gave the Parſonage of Hollingborne, in Kent; he underſtood the Saxon Language very well, was of King's College, Cambridge,

Cambridge, and gave 100 l. towards founding a Hebrew Lecture. He died December 28, 1603, and lies buried at High-Roothing Church, in Eſſex, with this Inſcription:

John Joceline, Eſquire, interred here doth lie,
Sir Thomas Jocelin's third Son, of worthy Memory.
Thrice noble was this Gentleman by Birth, by Learning great,
Of ſingle, chaſt, and Godly Life he was * in Heaven a Seate.
He, the yeer one thouſand five hundred twenty-nine was borne,
Not twenty yeers old, him Cambridge did with two Degrees adorne.
King's-College † him a Fellow choſe, in Anno, forty-nine,
In Learning tryde, whereto he did his mind alwaies incline.
But others took the Fame and Praiſe of his deſering ‡ Witt,
And his Inventions, as their owne, to printing did committ.
One thouſand ſix hundred and three, it grieves all to remember,
He left this Life, (Poor's daily Friend,) the twenty-eight December.

Another Son of Sir Thomas, was Henry, of Torrel's-hall, in Eſſex, who married Anne, Daughter and Heir of Humphry Torrel, Eſq; (by whom he had Sir Thomas Jocelyn, Kt. and other Sons, and a Daughter Winifrid, married to Richard Scott, Eſq;) the youngeſt Son of Sir Thomas, was Edward, who married Mary, Daughter and Heir of John Lambe, late of Middleſex, Gent. by whom he had ſix Sons, and two Daughters, and died April 15, 1627, and his Wife, Feb. 22, 1614,

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* Has † It ſhould be Queen's College, for he gave 100 l. towards founding a Hebrew Lecture in Queen's College, which was employ'd in a new Building, and a Chamber, of 5 l. per Ann. allotted for that Uſe. ‡ deſerving.

and

and both lie buried at High-Roothing. Sir Thomas's Daughters, by Dorothy Gates, were Jane, who married, firſt, Richard Kelſon; and, ſecondly, Roger Harlackenden, of Carnarthen, in Kent, Eſq; and Mary, who had alſo two Huſbands; firſt, Jo. Keble, and, ſecondly, Jo. Glaſcock. Sir Thomas died 4 Eliz.

Richard Jocelyn, Eſq; Son and Heir, married Anne, Daughter of Thomas Lucas, of St. Edmondſbury, in Suffolk, Eſq; and had Iſſue two Sons, and three Daughters; firſt, Robert, of whom hereafter; ſecondly, John, who married Elizabeth, Daughter of William Wiseman, of Mayland, in Eſſex, Eſq; and had Iſſue. The Daughters were Joan and Mary, Twins; the firſt married Francis Reeve, of Harlow; and the latter to Thomas Pollet, of Bignore, in Suſſex; and Winifrid, married to Silveſter Dodſworth. This Richard, died ; Jac. I.

Robert Jocelyn, Eſq; Son and Heir, married Joyce, Daughter of Robert Atkinſon, of Stowell, in Com. Glocest. Eſq; and had Iſſue a Daughter, Suſan, married to John Lea, of Suffolk, and one Son,

Sir Robert Jocelyn, Kt. Sheriff of the County, 1645, who, by Bridget, Daughter of Sir William Smyth, of Hill-Hall, in Eſſex, Kt. had ſix Sons, and three Daughters; firſt, William, 2d, Thomas, who both died without Iſſue; 3d, Sir Robert, of whom hereafter; 4th Francis, 5th Thomas, and 6th Charles, who all died without Iſſue. The Daughters were Bridget, married to Sir Howland Roberts, of Glaſtenbury, in Kent, Bart. Dorothy; and Joyce, married to George Underwood, of Kenſington, in Middleſex, Eſq; Barriſter at Law.

Robert Jocelyn, Eſq; the third, but eldeſt ſurviving Son and Heir, was advanced to the Dignity of a Baronet, 18 Car. II. He married Jane, Daughter and Coheir of Robert Strange, of Somerford, in Wilts, Eſq; and had Iſſue ten Sons, and four Daughters, tho' only five Sons, and three Daughters ſurvived him; of which, firſt, Sir Strange, was his Succeſſor; 2d Edward, was Rector of High-Roothing, in Eſſex, and Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and died, September, 1732, without Iſſue; 3d, Thomas, who married the Daughter of ——— Brag, of Weſtminſter, by whom he had Iſſue, the Right Honourable Robert,

bert Jocelyn, the preſent Lord Newport, and ſeveral other Children; 4th, George, who was a Brigadier-General, and ſerved Abroad in the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne; he married Catherine, Relict of Sir Thomas Twiſden, of Eaſt-Peckham, in Kent, Bart. and Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir Francis Withens, Kt. one of the Judges of the King's Bench, by whom he had Iſſue, George, and other Children, and died November, 1727; and 5th, John, of London, Druggiſt, who married the Daughter of Mr. Henſhaw, of London, Mercer, and had a Son Robert, and a Daughter Hannah. The Daughters of Sir Robert were Jane, who died unmarried; Margaret, married to John Maurice, of London, Merchant, and Sarah, married to Mr. Thomas Pickard, of St. Catherine's, by the Tower, Scarlet-Dyer, by whom he had Jocelyn Pickard, of Lincoln's-Inn, Gent. who married one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir Thomas Abney, Kt. Alderman of London. Sir Robert, died June, 1712, aged about ninety, and lies buried at Sabridgworth.

Sir Strange Jocelyn, Bart. eldeſt ſurviving Son and Heir, married Mary, Daughter of Triſtram Conyers, of Walthamſtow, in Eſſex, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, by whom he had ſeven Sons, though only two ſurvived him; Sir John, his Succeſſor, and Sir Conyers Jocelyn, M. D. Succeſſor to his Brother, (to whom his Father gave, by Will, the Manor of Cherry-Hall, in Broxted, Eſſex;) and ſix Daughters, of which Mary, married John Bayley, of London, Ironmonger; two died unmarried, and the reſt are unmarried. Sir Strange, died Sept. 1734, and his Lady, before him, May, 1731, and were buried at Sabridgworth.

Sir John Jocelyn, eldeſt ſurviving Son and Succeſſor to his Father, dying unmarried, Nov. 1741, the Title and Eſtate deſcended to his only Brother, Sir Conyers Jocelyn, the preſent Baronet.

His Lordſhip married ————————, by whom he has an only Son Robert.

ARMS.

Azure, a circular Wreath, Argent, and Sable, with four Hawk's Bells, join'd thereto in Quadrature, Or.

Creſt

Creſt. On a Wreath, a Faulcoln's Leg, eras'd, Gules, bell'd, Or.
Supporters. Two Hawks, Proper, bell'd Topaz,
Motto. Faire mon devoir.

Chief SEAT.



THE

THE INDEX.

	Pag.	Arms.
EARLS.		
ANTRIM	74	13
Arran	123	23
Athlone	121	22
Barrimore	87	15
Bellamont	120	22
Belborow	176	21
Caſtlehaven	66	12
Cavan	93	17
Clancarty	104	18
Clanrickard	61	11
Cork	66	12
Darnley	157	26
Deſmond	82	14
Donegall	91	16
Drogheda	111	19
Egmont	165	27
Fingall	89	16
Fitz-William	137	23
Granard	117	21
Grandiſon	149	25
Inchiquin	95	17
Kerry	155	25
Kildare	54	10
Londonderry	158	26
Meath	83	15
Montalexander	114	20
Mountrath	110	19
Orrery	106	18
Panmure	182	28
Roſcomon	80	14
Roſs	146	24
Shelburne	147	24
Tilney	162	27
Verney	179	28
Waterford	113	20
Weſt-Meath	75	13
VISCOUNTS.		
Allen	272	51
Barrington	283	54
Bateman	300	58
Blundel	293	56
Boyne	268	50
Broderick	266	50
Bulkeley	223	39
Caſtlecomer	254	48
Charlemont	231	42
Chetwynd	261	49
Cholmondley	228	41
Clare	230	41
Cullen	218	38
Dillon	196	32
Doneraile	251	47

Downe

	Pag.	Arms.
Downe	235	43
Fairfax	210	36
Fane	273	51
Fermoy	191	31
Fitz-William	214	37
Gage	287	55
Gallway	302	59
Gormanſton	189	30
Grimſton	279	54
Hillſborough	271	51
How	245	45
Ikerine	212	37
Kenmare	238	44
Killmurry	199	33
Kingſland	225	39
Laneſborough	305	60
Limerick	277	53
Liſburne	243	44
Maſareene	227	40
Mayo	201	34
Moleſworth	256	49
Molineux	207	36
Mountgarret	193	31
Mountjoy	236	43
Netterville	197	33
Palmerſton	295	58
Powerſcourt	307	60
Rathcoole	220	38
Strabane	248	46
Strangford	205	35
Taaf	202	47
Tyrconnel	275	53
Tyrone	291	56
Valentia	360	32
Vane	285	55
Wenman	206	37
Windſor	244	45
Waterford	204	34

BISHOPS.

Ardmagh	309	62
Caſhel	310	62
Clogher	311	64
Clonfert, &c.	313	64
Cloyne	313	65
Cork and Roſs	312	63
Derry	314	64
Downe and Conne	314	63
Dromore	315	63
Dublin	309	62
Elphin	312	64
Killalla and Achonry	313	63
Killaloe	315	64
Kildare	311	63
Kilmore	314	64
Leighlin and Fernes	316	64
Limerick, &c.	312	63
Meath	311	63
Oſſory	315	63
Raphoe	316	64
Tuam	310	62
Waterford	314	64

BARONS.

Altham	360	32
Athunry	317	66
Aylmer	377	81
Baltimore	348	71
Bellew	363	75
Belfield	388	85
Blaney	347	71
Bracco	387	74
Cahir	338	69
Carbery	371	79
Carpenter	379	82
Caſtle-Durrow	385	83
Catherlough	385	84
Coleraine	350	72
Conway	367	77
Deſart	386	84
Digby	341	70
Dunſany	336	68
Finglaſs	384	83
Gowran	370	78

	Pag.	Arms.		Pag.	Arms.
Hawley	356	73	Ranelagh	369	78
Howth	333	67	Riverſtown	364	75
Kingſale	319	67	Southwell	374	81
Kilbryde	387	74	Sundon	387	80
Kingſton	357	73	Trimelſton	334	68
Leitrim	353	72	Tullamore	373	80
Louth	337	69	Tyrawley	366	76
Newport	389	85	Wicklow	340	70

FINIS.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

COMPENDIUM:

SHEWING

The Antiquity, Dignity, and Use of ARMORIES, with above Nine Hundred Examples, engrav'd and explain'd, for the better attaining a perfect Knowledge in the Noble Science of Heraldry.

To which are added,

The ATCHIEVEMENTS and REGALIA made Use of at Funerals:

Together with

An Account of the OFFICE and DIGNITY of an HERALD.

SUPPLEMENT.

CHAP. I.

Shewing the Antiquity, Dignity, and Uſe of Armories.

THE three principal Ends of Arms are, firſt, to diſtinguiſh a Nobleman from a Commoner; 2dly, to difference the Branches or Cadets of one and the ſame Family, that the firſt may be known from the 2d, &c. and 3dly, to illuſtrate Perſons of Merit, with Additions of Honour within and without the Shield; which, at this Time, are the only external Diſtinctions of Degrees and Qualities amongſt all Civil Societies and Commonwealths.

Diodorus Siculus writes, that Oſyris, ſirnam'd the Juſt, Son of Cham the curſed Son of Noah, call'd of the Gentiles Janus, being baniſh'd from the bleſſed Tents of Shem and Japhet, was conſtrained to ſeek ſome remote Place, where he might ſettle himſelf, his Children and People; and for that Purpoſe aſſembling them together, appointed Hercules his eldeſt Son for Captain; in which Expedition, as well Oſyris himſelf, as Hercules, Macedon, and Anubis, his Sons, and others, did paint certain Signs upon their Shields, Bucklers, Targets, &c. which Signs were afterwards

call'd Arms; Osyris bearing Azure, a Regal Scepter in Pale, Or, ensign'd on the Top with an Eye; Hercules, Gules, a Lion rampant, holding a Battle-Axe, Or; Macedon, Sable, a Wolf saliant, Argent; Anubis, Gules, a Dog passant, Argent; and Ninus King of Babylon, bore Azure, a Dove close, proper; so that in the first Assumption of these Signs, every Man chose for himself the Representation of some Beast, Bird, or other Creature, according to his Fancy.

In the 2d Chapter of Numbers, and the 1st and 2d Verses, it is written, That God, by his Prophet Moses, commanded his People of Israel to divide and dispose themselves into Companies, by their Ensigns and Banners, speaking to them in these Words, 'Every Man 'of the Children of Israel, shall pitch by their own 'Standard, with the Ensign of their Father's House; 'far off about the Tabernacle of the Congregation 'shall they pitch.' In which Words, though there are two Sorts of Marks or Tokens mention'd, namely, the common Standard of the Tribe, and the particular of the Family; yet both of them were depicted with some Animal, Vegetable, or other Thing, for Distinction. From whence it is evident, that these Ensigns were not only the Invention of Men, but commanded by God himself; and are of such necessary Use, that without Armorial Tokens, no Martial Discipline can be exercised, or Army rang'd; no Attempt of any Company atchiev'd, and by Consequence no Conquest made; nor so much as any Commonwealth defended, either from outward Enemies, or Civil Discord; for all Nations, Countries, and People, have their peculiar Signs, whereby they may be distinctly known from others: And by the same Signs, Noblemen are distinguished from private Gentlemen, and the Nobles among themselves.

At the Siege of Troy, which was begun near 3000 Years ago, Arms were come to some Perfection, they then wearing for their Defence, Helmets, Breast-plates, Shields, Bucklers, and Targets, made of Leather, and the Faces of all Great Military Officers being obscur'd by their Helmets, as were their Bodies by their Surcoats of Silk (which cover'd their Armour) they, for the Distinction of Tribe from Tribe, and Army from Army, depicted on their Shields, or embroider'd

embroider'd on their Surcoats, their Device, as alſo upon their Banners and Pennons, the better to be known at a Diſtance from each other: Thus Hector bore Sable, two Lions combatant, Or; and Alexander the Great, (who liv'd about 2070 Years ago) bearing a Lion rampant, cauſed his Soldiers to bear the ſame upon their Shields.

There was alſo a Cuſtom of old, to adorn their Helmets with a Creſt, that reſembled ſome ſavage Beaſt, or fierce Bird of Prey, thereby to diſtinguiſh themſelves in the Field of Battle, to ſtrike a Terror upon their Enemies, and with a nobler Air to lead on, and encourage their Troops to fight.

Roman Statues.

The ancient Romans (who, tho' of later Date than the foregoing Examples, were unſkill'd in theſe Signs of Armory) had for their Badges of Nobility, the Statues of their Anceſtors, ſuch as had borne ſome Office in the State, as Cenſor, Prætor, Conſul, &c. And he who had the Privilege of uſing theſe Images or Statues of his Anceſtors, was term'd Nobilis; he who had only his own, was call'd Novus, (or firſt of a Family that obtains a Coat of Arms) and he who had neither his own Statue, nor thoſe of his Fathers, went under the Denomination of Ignobilis, as the Common People, who had no Right to Armorial Bearings.

Theſe Images or Statues, which were made of Wood, Braſs, Marble, and ſometimes Wax-work, were (the better to repreſent the Perſons intended) painted according to the Life, and dreſs'd anſwerable to their Quality, being adorn'd with the Robes of the Office they had borne, the Marks of their Magiſtracy, and the Spoils they had taken from the Enemy.

Thus, the Collar or Chain of Torquatus, and the Tuft of Hair on that of Cincinnatus, were the Trophies, of which thoſe two brave Heroes had deſpoil'd two of the Roman Enemies.

Theſe Statues commonly ſtood in their Courts, in Cabinets of Wood, where the ſeveral Trophies of the Honours of the Nobility were kept; and upon ſolemn Days, theſe Preſſes or Cabinets were ſet open, and the Statues being adorn'd as above, were expoſed to View,

in their Courtt, before the Porch and Gate of their Houſes; not only that the People might behold their Nobility and Honours, but to excite their Poſterity to imitate the Virtues of their Anceſtors; ſo that a cowardly and inſignificant Poſterity was perpetually upbraided by thoſe noble Figures and Enſigns, which did (as it were) ſhew how unworthy they were of the Honours and Privileges of their brave Anceſtors.

When any of the Family dy'd, the Statues were not only thus expoſed to View, but at the Funerals were carry'd before the Corſe, as Enſigns of their Nobility, and from this Practice of the Romans, came the Cuſtom of ſucceeding Ages, to carry at the Funerals of great Perſonages, the Armorial Bearings of thoſe noble Families from whence they were deſcended, as well on the Mother's Side, as the Fathers.

Heraldry reviv'd.

The Goths and Vandals having ſubdu'd the Roman Empire, and raiſed their Glory to military Bravery, were naturally led to an high Eſteem of warlike Atchievements; and as they ſunk many Arts and Sciences, ſo they ſeem to have given new Life to Heraldry, deriving their Enſigns and Titles of Honour from what chiefly concern'd a Soldier; and as theſe Goths and their Northern Allies, in the Room of the Roman Images, firſt brought in Armorial Bearings, and tranſmitted them to their Poſterity, as hereditary Marks of Honour; ſo did they alſo the Feudal Law, by Means of which, Arms grew up to greater Perfection.

In Time of Battle, theſe northern and barbarous Nations charged their Shields and other Pieces of Armour, with Figures of fierce Animals, as Lions, Tygers, Dragons, Boars, Wolves, and horrible Chimera's, thereby menacing and terrifying their Enemies; and ſuch as took Pleaſure in Wit and Craft, carry'd Serpents, Foxes, Owls, Dogs, and other Figures agreeable; all which became regulated by Charles the Great, of France, (who conſtituted the twelve Peers of that Realm) and now are come to ſuch Perfection, that they are great Ornaments to the Places where they are erected, and often occaſion Strangers paſſing by, to enquire whoſe they are, and of what Family their Bearer is deſcended.

Tour-

Tournaments.

For the better underſtanding of the Antiquity and Progreſs of Armories. as we now have them, I ſhall here mention two grand Occaſions, which very much contributed thereto, viz. the Tournaments and Croiſades.

Tournaments, Juſtings, Tiltings, &c. were honourable Exerciſes formerly uſed by all Perſons of Note, that deſired to gain Reputation in Feats of Arms, from the King to the private Gentleman; and derived their Name from Tourner, a French Word (to turn round) becauſe, to be expert in theſe military Exerciſes, much Agility both of Horſe and Man was requiſite, they riding round a Ring. or turning often, as there was Occaſion.

Their Manner of aſſembling was thus: The Time and Place being appointed, Challenges were ſent abroad for ſuch who deſired to ſignalize themſelves at the Liſts, and proper Rewards prepar'd for the Victorious, which drew a great Concourſe from all Parts. It was the Cuſtom of thoſe who went to theſe Exerciſes, to be in a compleat military Equipage, with Arms on their Shields and Surcoats, and Capariſons on their Horſes; their Eſquires riding before, carrying their Tilting Spears, with their Pennons of Arms at them; as alſo, the Helmets to be worn in the Exerciſe, adorn'd with Wreaths or Torſes of Silk, being of the Tinctures of the Arms and their Liveries, and thereon the Creſt, as in Plate 1.

When a Knight, &c. came near the Barriers where the Juſtings were to be held. he blew an Horn or Trumpet. at which the Heralds there attending, came forth and received his Name, Armorial Bearings, and other Proofs of his Nobility, which they recorded in their Books; from whence came Heraldry, or the Art of Blazon, (a German Word, ſignifying, to wind a Horn) now taken for a regular Deſcription of Arms in their proper Terms; and the German Families have their Helmets frequently adorn'd with ſeveral Horns, and Trumpets, to ſhew how often they have juſted in Tournaments.

The two Contenders being let in at ſeveral Barriers, mounted on the ableſt Horſes, they, after performing the uſual Ceremonies, and paying their Reſpects to the Sovereign or Judges, as alſo to the Ladies, they took their ſeveral Stations; and being thus in Readineſs, when the Trumpets ſounded, they both at the ſame Time couched their Launces, and ſpurring their Horſes, ran fiercely one againſt another, in ſuch Manner, that their Spears Points lighting upon each other's Armour, gave a terrible Shock, and generally flew in Pieces.

If neither Party receiv'd any Damage, they uſually ran three Heats, which was accounted very honourable. But if a Man was beaten off his Horſe, ſhaken in the Saddle, let fall his Lance, loſt any Piece of his Armour, or hurt his Adverſary's Horſe; all theſe were Diſgraces.

Theſe Tournaments firſt began in Germany, in the tenth Century, and became afterwards a general Practice, from whence aroſe the Cuſtom of modern Heraldry; the Diviſion or Partition of the Shield being taken from the Habits uſed in theſe Exerciſes, which were often of two Colours, and divided either Pale-ways, Feſs-ways, Bend-ways, or counterchanged in Quartering; and the Figures which they bore in theſe Solemnities, were Pales, Cheverons, Bends, Saltires, Scarfs, Annulets, Swans, Lions, Eagles, Stars, &c. all which were placed within the Shield; and they alſo adorning the outſide, as in its preſent Perfection, is what we now call an Atchievement, i. e. a compleat Armorial Bearing. But here we muſt obſerve, that Coat Armour was not allow'd to any who had never been at theſe Tournaments, though they were Gentlemen.

Croiſades.

The ſecond Grand Occaſion of the Improvement of Heraldry to its preſent Perfection, was the Croiſades, which were Expeditions to the Wars in the Holy Land, againſt the Infidels, begun in the Year 1096, on which Account they bore ſeveral new Figures, heretofore unknown in Arms, ſuch as the Bezants, Martlets, Alerions, Eſcallop-Shells, &c. beſides great Numbers of Croſſes variouſly form'd, which are to be ſeen

in

in Arms all Europe over; for they who then undertook theſe Expeditions, which were almoſt all Chriſtian Nations, receiv'd from the Hands of Biſhops and Prieſts, little Croſſes made of Cloth, or Taffata, which they ſew'd on their Garments; from whence theſe Expeditions were call'd Croiſades.

In Proceſs of Time theſe Tokens, which we call Arms, became Remunerations for Services, and were beſtow'd by Emperors, Kings, and Princes, and their Generals and Chief Commanders in the Field, upon Martial Men, anſwerable to their worthy Acts, the Remembrance whereof could not be better preſerved to Poſterity, than by theſe Kinds of honourable Rewards; and tho' at firſt they were taken up at any Gentleman's Pleaſure, yet hath that Liberty for many Ages been deny'd; no one being by the Laws of Gentility allow'd the bearing thereof, but thoſe that are entitled thereto by Deſcent, Grant, Purchaſe, or from the Body or Badge of a Priſoner they had taken in open War; ſo that the common People are deny'd the Uſe of them, by the Laws of all well-govern'd Nations.

The Arms which are now chiefly uſed for the Diſtinction of Families, are ſometimes compoſed of Celeſtial Bodies, four-footed Beaſts, Birds, Serpents, Fiſhes, Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, Caſtles, Towers, Mountains, and ſimple Colours counterchang'd; of all which, I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak hereafter, in their particular Places.

Examples of Arms.

The Enſigns of the King of Antioch, was an Eagle holding a Dragon in its Claws; that of Pompey, a Lion with a Sword; that of Attila, a crown'd Genet; that of Auguſtus, a Globe; that of Achilles, the Sun; that of Julius Cæſar, a Boar's Head; that of the Saxons, an Horſe; of the Flemings, a Bull; of the Perſians, a Bow and Quiver; of the Scythians, a Thunderbolt; of the Thracians, Mars; of Lorrain, three Alerions; of the Goths, a Bear; and of the Romans, an Eagle.

The Dukes of Bavaria have anciently borne their Arms pally-bendy Argent and Azure; for that it repre-

repreſented the party-coloured Caſſocks of the ancient Boii, who were thoſe Gauls that attempted the Surprize of the Capitól.

The City of Cologn, in regard it can ſhew the Monuments of the three Kings who offer'd to our Saviour, beareth Argent, on a Chief Gules, three Crowns Or.

The City of Antwerp in Brabant, becauſe a Tyrant Prince had been Lord of that Place, and puniſh'd Offenders by cutting off their Hands, (whoſe Portraiture cut in Stone to the Life, ſtands erected over one of the Ports towards the Scheld, with a Sword in one Hand, and a Man's Hand ſmitten off in the other) bears four Hands coup'd, in Saltire, an Eagle double Neck'd, diſplay'd in Chief, to ſignify that it is an Imperial City; and hence had the Name of Antwerp, or Handwerpen, which in Dutch ſignifies to throw away the Hand.

The Arms of the States of Holland, being the lateſt, are very remarkable, viz. Seven Arrows in a Lion's Paw, repreſenting the Seven United Provinces, and a Sword, denoting the Arms they took in their own Defence: They alſo put a Hat upon the Lion, to ſhew their Liberty, and have crown'd him ſince, as a Sign of their Sovereignty.

The Duke of Dort in Holland, (from a Civil Broil that occaſion'd much Slaughter, ſtaining two Streets with Blood, a River running between them) bore in a Field Gules, a Pale Argent.

Lewis the young, the firſt King of France, took the Lillies, becauſe Lys ſounds ſomewhat like his Name.

The three Martlets in the Arms of the Houſe of Lorrain, is in Memory of the three which Godfrey of Bulloign ſpitted upon one Arrow, as they ſat upon the Wall of the Tower of Jeruſalem, when he laid Siege to it.

The Kings of Portugal bore in a Field Argent, five Eſcutcheons Azure, each charg'd with as many Plates, in Memory of five Victories which Alphonſus the Firſt, in 1131, obtain'd over five Mooriſh Kings; and the ſame has continued to this Day, as Part of the Regal Enſigns of that King.

Again: Arms are ſometimes taken from Profeſſions, and thoſe Means by which the Bearers have rais'd themſelves to honourable Places; as the Dukes of Florence,

Florence, for that they were deſcended from the Family di Medici, or Phyſicians, bear in a Field Azure, ſix Lozenges Argent.

Cupbearers, Carvers, &c. took the Cup and Knife in their Arms, as Marks of their Office; the noble Family of the Butlers, (of which is the Earl of Arran, &c.) taking their Name from their Office of Chief Butlers of Ireland, and for their Arms, Gules, three cover'd Cups, Or.

Sometimes they were won in the Field from Infidels, as was the Coat of Milan from a Saracen; it being an Infant, Or, iſſuing from the Mouth of a Serpent.

Arms are alſo Tokens of Grandeur and Sovereignty, for which Reaſon, Princes, to expreſs their Authority and Power, cauſe them to be ſtamp'd on their Coin, and ſhew them on their Colours, Standards, Banners, Coaches, Shields, Seals, &c. and cauſe them to be affix'd on the moſt viſible Parts of their Palaces and Fortreſſes.

Arms being appended to Charters and Grants, alſo ſhew us who have been Founders of Towns, Churches, Caſtles, Schools, &c. and likewiſe their being depicted on Flags, make known to us the Ships of different Nations at Sea; and they are alſo moſt neceſſary for ſigning Articles of Peace between Princes, and Contracts and other Writings among private Perſons.

Sometimes there are Arms borne, which may ſeem to have been deviſed (in their firſt Inſtitution) according to the Sirname of the Bearer, as three Caſtles for Caſtleton, three Gates for Yates, three Coneys for Coningſby, and the like.

Thus there is a Kind of Sympathy between the Arms and their Bearers, inſomuch as he who uſes the Arms of another, without ſufficient Authority, may be arreſted for ſuch Offence, in an Action of Treſpaſs. The ordinary Cauſes for changing Arms are as follow, viz. 1ſt, When the Bearer becomes ſubject to another, and thus William the Conqueror chang'd the Arms of England; 2dly, Adoption; 3dly, Some conſiderable new Enterprize, &c.

Ancient

Ancient Tombs and Monuments.

In Funeral Obſequies, they make known to us the Noble Perſonages to whom they belong, and their Tombs and Monuments are no leſs compriz'd within the Cognizance of the Science of Heraldry, than other ſolemn Functions: For as it is the Part of Heralds to range Men in their due Stations, and appoint them their proper Coats of Arms whilſt living; ſo it belongs to them to regulate what Ceremonies are to be obſerv'd at their Funerals, and what Memorials erected to them after their Death.

The moſt ancient, and even the moſt barbarous Nations, paid this Honour of erecting Monuments to the Deceaſed, as believing it an Inducement to others to perform glorious Actions, and a Reſpect indiſpenſable to be paid to thoſe who had been an Example of Virtue, whilſt ſurviving in this World.

Of all Nations, none exceeded the Romans in the Magnificence of their Monuments; all the great Roads about their City were adorned with ſuch coſtly Structures; for they did not then bury in the Temples, reſerving them only for the Service of their Gods; nor was it the Cuſtom to bury in Churches for ſome Centuries after the Goſpel had diſpelled the Darkneſs of Idolatry. In Proceſs of Time it was brought up to bury in Churches, and then all Families of Note appointed the Place of Repoſe for them and their Succeſſors, and erected ſtately Monuments, adorned with Figures, Coat-Armour, and Epitaphs. That there might be ſome diſtinctive Marks between the ſeveral Perſons ſo interr'd, the Antients eſtabliſh'd certain Rules, which were then obſerv'd on ſuch Occaſions. Kings and Princes, however they dy'd, were repreſented on their Tombs in their Armour, with their Eſcutcheons, Crowns, Creſts, Supporters, and all other Marks of Royalty. Knights and Gentlemen could not have their Effigies after that Manner, unleſs they loſt their Lives in Battle, or dy'd within their own Lordſhips. Thoſe who dy'd in Battle on the victorious Party, were repreſented with their Sword naked, the Point upwards, on the dexter Side, and their

their Shield on the Left, their Helmets on their Heads.

Thoſe who dy'd Priſoners, were repreſented on their Tombs without Spurs, Helmet, or Sword.

Such as dy'd in Battle on the vanquiſh'd Side, were to be repreſented without their Coat over their Armour, their Sword in the Scabbard, their Vizor lifted up, their Hands join'd on the Breaſt, and their Feet reſting on a dead Lion.

The Son of a General, or Governor of a ſtrong Hold, if he dy'd when the Place was beſieged, tho' ever ſo young, was repreſented in compleat Armour, his Head reſting on a Helmet inſtead of a Pillow.

If a Gentlem had ſerv'd in Armies, during the moſt of his Life, and in his old Age became a Religious; he was repreſented on the lower Part in compleat Armour, and above in the Habit of the Order he had profeſs'd.

If a Gentleman or Knight, who had been kill'd in ſingle Combat, had ſuch a Monument, he was to be in compleat Armour, with his Battle-Axe out of his Arms, lying by him, and his left Arm croſs'd upon his Right.

On the contrary, the Victor was led in Triumph to the Church, to give Thanks to God; and when he dy'd, he was repreſented on his Tomb arm'd at all Points, his Battle-Axe in his Arms, with his right Arm acroſs over his left.

But if any Perſon had been accuſed of Treaſon, Murder, a Rape, or being an Incendiary; inſtead of being honourable interr'd, he was treated in the vileſt Manner, his Arms broken, and his Body dragg'd on a Hurdle, and caſt out to be devour'd by the Fowls of the Air, or hung upon a Gallows.

This may ſuffice to ſhew what was the Practice when that Order of Burial was obſerv'd, many Examples whereof are to be ſeen at this Day.

It is not to be queſtioned, but in thoſe Times they had likewiſe pompous Funeral Solemnies, as well at the Burial of Military Men, as other great Perſonages; but as they were always regulated by the Heralds, and have continu'd ſo to be, down to the preſent Time, to them I refer in thoſe Affairs.

Having

Having thus briefly given the Reader a general Idea of the Riſe, Growth, and Nature of Arms, with their gradual Improvements, Excellencies, and Uſe; I ſhall, in the next Chapter, treat ſeparately of all the Figures and proper Terms in the Noble Science of Heraldry, in which ſhall be laid down ſuch plain Rules, that any Perſon may ſoon be able to blazon a Coat at firſt View.



CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Containing above five hundred Examples of ſingle Figures explain'd, and engrav'd on eighteen Plates.

HERALDRY giving honourable Diſtinctions to worthy Perſons, &c. (as has been ſaid in the foregoing Chapter) we come now to treat of theſe Diſtinctions, and deſcribe them ſeparately, that every Gentleman may eaſily attain to a true and uſeful Knowledge thereof.

I ſhall begin with the Shield and its Parts; and ſo proceed in Order with the Metals, Colours, Furs, Lines, and all other artificial Things uſed in Coat Armour, whether Civil, Military, or Mechanical; and to them ſhall ſubjoin the Sun, Moon, Stars, and all Kinds of Vegetable, together with Fruits, Flowers, and Parts of Man's Body; as likewiſe all Sorts of Beaſts, Birds, and Inſects, with Fiſhes, and Creatures of a double Nature; and thereto ſhall add the Diſtinction of Houſes, Abatements and Rewards of Honour, with Examples of Crowns, Caps, Wreaths, Chaplets, and Helmets.

Of the 25 Shields in Plate 1.

The Shield, by the Ancients was call'd Scutum, (and becauſe it was made with Hides of Beaſts, for the Defence of the Body in Time of War) and is the principal Thing, whereon Figures, as Emblems, are now

now painted by all Nations: But as to its Shape and Position, there being no Rule, every Painter in all Ages forming it according to his Fancy; so in Blazoning, neither their Form or Position is mention'd, but are as follow:

N° 1. is said to be borne at the Siege of Troy.

N° 2. By Men who exercis'd on Foot, in Justs and Tournaments.

N° 3. By Popes and other Churchmen, and is call'd a Cartouche.

N° 4. By those who exercis'd in Justs and Tournaments on Horseback, and is call'd a Shield couchant, or pendant by the left Corner, as N° 2. is by the Right.

N° 5. Was borne by such as carry'd Launces, and is call'd a Shield Chanore.

N° 6. Was borne by Greeks.

N° 7. By the Spaniards and Portugueze.

N° 8. By the Amazons.

N° 9. Is the Form of an ancient Target.

N° 10. Was borne by the Romans, French, Germans, and Britons.

N° 11. By Perseus, and is charged with Medusa's Snakey Head.

N° 12. Is call'd a Lozenge Shield, and is borne by Women.

N° 13. Was borne by Numa, a Roman General.

N° 14. By the Ancients. And

N° 15. Was borne by Ajax, and John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

In ancient Times, the Shield (which by the Carthaginians was made of Gold, by the Romans of Silver, and by the Numidians of Elephants Hides) was held in such Honour, that he who had lost or alienated the same, was punish'd with the same Severity, as one that runs away from his Colours.

Among the Grecians, he was fined at a greater Rate who had lost his Shield, than he that had lost his Sword or Spear; because, a Soldier ought to be more careful of himself, than of injuring others.

The Lacedemonians being a warlike People, brought up their Children to the Use of Shields from their Infancy; and famous is that Lacedemonian Mother, for her Speech to her Son, when she deliver'd him a Shield, going

going to the Wars: 'Son, ſaid ſhe, either bring back 'this Shield, or be thou brought back thyſelf (dead) 'within it.' And thus much of the Shield or Eſcutcheon; next of the Field and its Tinctures.

The Field is the whole Surface or Space within the bounding Line of every Field or Eſcutcheon, and retains ſuch honourable Marks as anciently were acquired in the Field of Battle, being of the Tinctures received in the Science of Heraldry; and thereof, (after I have ſhewn the Points and Parts of the Shield from whence Figures have additional Terms in Blazon, and are render'd as many different Arms) I ſhall proceed to treat in their Order.

1. The Shield, which is ſaid to repreſent the Body of a Man, has its Parts taken therefrom, as by the Letters in the 16th Shield is demonſtrated, viz. The Letter A. denotes the Dexter, or Right Hand Chief; B. the Middle Chief; C. the Sinifter or Left Hand Chief; D. the Collar or Honour Point, becauſe eminent Men wear the Badges of their Honours about their Necks; E. is call'd the Heart or Feſs Point, as being the exact Middle of the Shield; F. the Nombrel or Navel Point; G. H. and I. the Dexter, Middle, and Siniſter Baſe Points.

2. By theſe Points in a Shield, Coats of Arms (tho' charged with the ſame Figures) will be different from each other, as that which is charged with a Lion in Chief, will be different from that with the like Figure in Feſs, Baſe, or any of the other points; wherefore, great Care ought to be taken in Blazon, that the Points may always be expreſs'd in which the Figures are ſituate, except it be in the Center of the Shield, where ordinarily the principal Figure of the Bearing is placed, and then the Name of the Point may be omitted, as Plate 25. N° 15. Azure, a Creſcent between three Stars Argent; and when there are but three Figures in one Shield, and they all of one Form, then they are always underſtood to be two above and one below, without naming the Points, as Plate 23. N° 22. Argent, three Chaplets Vert; and when we ſay ſix, they are 3, 2, and 1; but if in a Coat, the like Number of Figures ſhall be different, then in the Blazon, their Situation muſt be named, as in Plate 21, N° 19. two Helmets in Chief, and in Baſe a Garb.

3. When in a Coat there ſhall happen to be a Separation of three or more Figures, by any of the Ordinaries, then there muſt be a particular Regard had to the Points in which they are placed, as Plate 22. N° 2. a Saltire between a Spear's Head in Chief, a Creſcent in Baſe, and two Mullets in Feſs, &c.

Thus having given a plain Demonſtration of the Shield, and its Points and Parts, I ſhall now proceed to the Tinctures and Furs with which it is cloathed, and then to its Diviſion-Lines, together with the various Sorts of Inſtruments wherewith it is charged, and the many Ways of charging; all which ſhall be ſet forth in ſuch a Method, that it ſhall not be unworthy the Regard of the higheſt, and yet the meaneſt Capacity may underſtand it.

Of the Tinctures, or Armorial Colours.

BY Tincture is meant, the Metals, Colours, and Furs, made uſe of in the Science of Heraldry, of which (in French) the Metals are Or and Argent, viz. Gold and Silver; and the Colours are Azure, Gules, Sable, Vert, Purpure, Tenne, and Sanguine; which in Engliſh are, Blue, Red, Black, Green, Purple, Tawney, and Murrey; but the two laſt being ſtaynard Colours, (as having no Body, only Stain) are never uſed for the Fields of Coat-Armour, but with the Abatements, to expreſs ſome Diſgrace or Blemiſh in the Bearer.

2. In all Coats of Arms, (by the Rules of Heraldry) there muſt be two Tinctures at leaſt; and as thoſe Tinctures, when painted in their natural Colours, are known at the firſt View; ſo when engraven on Copper Plates, they are known by Points and Hatches, as follow.

17. Or. The Colour of the Metal Or, which is Yellow, is always known in Graving, by ſmall Pricks or Points all over the Field or Charge, as the Example.

18. Argent. The Metal Argent, which is White, is always expreſs'd plain, viz. has no Strokes in the Shield, as Gold, Colours, and Furs have; and without one of the Metals, Or and Argent, no Armory is ſaid to be good.

19. Azure.

19. Azure. This Colour is known by Hatches from Side to Side.

20. Gules. A Colour always expreſs'd by Lines from Top to Bottom.

21. Sable. A Colour deſcribed by Croſs Hatches, as downright and overthwart.

22. Vert. A Colour known by Hatches from the Dexter Chief to the Siniſter Baſe, or from Right to Left.

23. Purpure. A Colour known by Hatches from the Left to Right, Bend Siniſter-ways.

24. Tenne or Tawney. A bright Colour reſembling an Orange, and is known by Lines Bendways, from Right to Left, and from Left to Right.

25. Sanguine or Murrey. This Colour is of a duſkiſh Red, like Blood; and is known by Lines Bendways, from Right to Left, with others from Side to Side; but of the two Metals, and firſt four Colours, are all the honourable Figures in Arms, except ſuch as are natural, viz. Grapes, Peacocks, or what elſe is borne in the Colour it grows in; and then in the Blazon they muſt always be term'd proper.

Note. For a Diſtinction between private Gentlemen, Perſons enobled, and Royal Families, the Arms of Gentlemen, Eſquires, Knights, and Baronets, are blazon'd by Tinctures, viz. Metals, Colours, and Furs; thoſe of Barons, Viſcounts, Earls, Marqueſſes, and Dukes, by Precious Stones; and Emperors, Kings, and Sovereign Princes, by Planets; all which terminate in the Colours, as follow, Sol, Topaz, and Or, being Yellow, &c.

Colours.	*Tinctures.*	*Precious Stones.*	*Planets.*
Yellow,	Or,	Topaz,	Sol,
White,	Argent,	Pearl,	Luna,
Black,	Sable,	Diamond,	Saturn,
Red,	Gules,	Ruby,	Mars,
Blue,	Azure,	Saphire,	Jupiter,
Green,	Vert,	Emerald,	Venus,
Purple,	Purpure,	Amethyſt.	Mercury.

In Compoſing of Arms, Metal and Colour always go together, to repreſent them at a greater Diſtance:

The Military Caſſocks or Surcoats of the Ancients, which were of Titia, or Cloth of Gold and Silver, were embroider'd with Figures in Colours of Silk, and that colour'd Silk, on the contrary, with Gold and Silver; hence there is a general Rule in Heraldry, that Metal ſhall never be placed upon Metal, nor Colour upon Colour; that is to ſay, if the Field be Azure, the immediate Charge muſt be either of Metal or Fur, as Plate 22. N° 21. the Field there being Azure, fretty Argent, on a Feſs Gules, three Leopards Faces, Or; ſo that here is firſt Colour, then Metal, and then Colour and Metal again, according to the ſaid Rule.

Thus having treated of Metals and Colours, as the firſt Elements, or eſſential Parts of Armories: I ſhall next proceed to Furs, which are uſed as well in doubling or lining of the Mantles pertaining to Coat-Armour, as in the Coat itſelf.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 2.

THE two principal Furs uſed in Arms are, Ermine and Vair, and took their firſt Riſe from the Robes and Mantles of Princes and chief Commanders, which were lined or doubled therewith. King Priam of Troy, had his Mantle doubled with Ermine, when he fought againſt the Grecians; and the old Dukes of Britany in France, deriving their Deſcent from the ſaid Priam, bear the ſame Fur to this Day, as the Badge of that Dukedom.

The Ermine (who hath his Being in the Woods of Armenia) is ſomething leſs than a Squirrel, and of that Nicety and Cleanlineſs, that he will not run thro' the Dirt, tho' in Danger of being kill'd by the Hunter. The Fur of him is ſaid to be all White, except the Tip of his Tail, which is Black; with this they artificially beſprinkle the White Fur, and make it ornamental for the Robes of dignify'd Perſons. At the Coronation of Henry II. of France, it was of ſuch Eſteem, that for want of the true Ermine, to line his Robes, they were forced to make Uſe of Cloth of Silver, ſpotted with Pieces of black Velvet to repreſent it, and is as follows.

1. Ermine.

1. Ermine. The Word Ermine ſignifies a White Field or Charge, to be powder'd or ſpotted with Black Spots, ſome whole, and others half ſeen, as the Example; ſo tho' there is but five in each of the following Shields, yet they may receive the ſame Form as this, all having their Points upward, and topp'd with three. But here it is firſt to be noted, that when in any white Field or Charge, theſe black Spots don't exceed two or one, they muſt be term'd Muſhetours, (that is, Ermine Spots) and in the Blazon, their Name, Number, and Diſpoſition, are to be expreſs'd. And 2dly, as every Fur is compounded of Metal and Colour, ſo it may be borne upon Metals and Colours, without Fault.

2. Ermines. This Fur differs from that of Ermine, as having the Field Black, and the Spots White.

3. Erminois. A Fur different from Ermine and Ermines, the Field being Yellow, and the Spots Black.

4. Pean. This Fur differs from the three former, by the Field being Black, and the Spots Yellow.

5. Erminites. A Fur which ſeems to be the ſame with Ermine, as having the Field White and the Spots Black; but differs by the Spots having one red Hair on each Side of the Black, as that in the Middle, marked g g, wherefore it is underſtood how exact a Man ought to be in blazoning any Coat, when ſo ſmall a Difference as the Colour of one Hair ſhall make it another Thing.

6. Vair. This Fur is the other principal one in Heraldry, and is ſaid to be the Skin of a little Beaſt like a Weaſel, call'd Varus, whoſe Back is Blue, and Belly White, being cut into proper Shape, to reſemble Cups or Bells, as alſo ſew'd together alternately, and rang'd in a right Line, ſome upright, and others turn'd upſide down.

It was brought into Armory from Signior de Cancis, who fighting in Hungary, and perceiving his Army to fly, pull'd out the Lining or Doubling of his Cloak, which was of that Kind, and diſplaying it as an Enſign to rally his Men, the Fur, from the good Effect it then had, became the fixed armorial Enſign of that Signiory. And as a further Inſtance of the Antiquity and Reputation of Furs, Pope Innocent III. giving Abſolution to Henry of Falconburg, who was Ac-

ceſſary to the Murder of Conrade the firſt Biſhop of Wirtzburg, enjoin'd him for Penance, to fight againſt the Sarazens, but never to appear in Ermine or Vair, or any other Armorial Colour, made Uſe of in Tournaments.

7. Contre-Vair, Or and Gules. This Fur differs from Vair by having its Cups ranged with their Heads and Mouths one upon another, as Or upon Or, and Gules upon Gules; which two Tinctures may be changed to any other of that Number, (except Blue and White) but then in Blazon they muſt always be named.

8. Potent, Counter-potent, or Varry Coupe, Argent and Azure. And as this Fur is ſaid to reſemble the Heads of Crutches, ſo (in Blazon the Colours being named) they may be changed to any other, as Argent, Sable, &c. See Plate 19. N° 18.

9 Vair en Point, or Pale, viz. the Figures ſtanding exactly one upon another, flat upon Point, Or and Gules; and (as the former) may be changed to other Tinctures.

10. Varry. This Fur (otherwiſe termed Verry) always conſiſts of four diſtinct Colours, whoſe Names muſt ever be mention'd in Blazon, as thus, he beareth Varry, Azure, Gules, Or, Sable, &c.

Note. That Fur that conſiſts of one Colour alone is White, and in Doubling is taken for the Skin of a Litvit, (which is a little Beaſt bred in Lithuania, a Dutchy belonging to the King of Poland) and is call'd Miniver, but ſometimes for Want thereof, they make Uſe of the Bellies of Squirrels, which ſtill retains the ſame Name.

Thus having deſcribed the Shield, with its Points, and the Tinctures and Furs with which it is cloathed, as neceſſary for the Uſe of Armories, I will next explain the ſeveral Lines, which, as they divide the Shield into different Parts, ſo by their various Forms and Names, they give Denomination to the Pieces or Figures which they make, rendring them as many different Coats.

11. Gules, a Chief invecked, Or. The Word Invecked, is a diſtinguiſhing Term for all Lines which are

are made of Semicircles, with their Teeth entering a Charge or Border, as the Example, and Plate 4. N° 25. and Plate 14. N° 4.

12. Per Fefs, (or party per Fefs) Pattee, (or Inclave) Argent and Azure. The Term per Fefs, &c. always fignifies a Field or Charge, to be divided into two equal Parts, either by a crooked or ftreight Line, from Side to Side, after the Manner of the Fefs; and when we fay, in Fefs, or Fefs-ways, it denotes two, three, or more Things, born in a Right Line, in the Place of the Fefs; as Plate 23. N° 16. Three Eaglets in Fefs, &c. and again, Plate 23. N° 24. A Lion party per Fefs, or coupe.

13. Per Pale, (or party per Pale) Or and Gules. Thefe Terms fignify a Field to be divided into two equal Parts, by a Line from Top to Bottom; and when we fay in Pale, or Pale-ways, it denotes three of any Sort of Charges, ranged one above another in the Middle of the Field, after the Pofition of the Pale, as Plate 22. N° 16. Three Ducal Crowns in Pale; and fo of other Figures, which are fometimes borne fingle.

14. Per Fefs ragul'd (or ragulee) Argent and Azure. This Term ragul'd, &c. fignifies a Tree to be cut from the Stock, or a Limb from a Tree, with the Branches lopp'd off, but not clean away, as the Figure 18, in Plate 23, moft plainly demonftrates.

15. Gules, a Chief ingrail'd, Or. Tho' this Line is form'd after the Manner of the invecked, yet it very much differs therefrom, becaufe the Points of that always go into the Charge, and the Points of this into the Field, as appears by the Example, and Plate 4. N° 24. and Plate 14. N° 2.

16. Per Fefs flecked, Argent and Sable.

17. Gules, a Chief battl'd imbattl'd, Or. As the Term Imbattl'd fignifies the Battlement of Churches, Towers, and Houfes; fo in this Example, there is one Imbattlement upon another; but in Armory, the common Way of imbattling is as N° 25. and Plate 4. N° 37. and 39.

18. Per Crofs, (or Quarterly) Argent and Sable. The Term per Crofs, &c. fignifies a Field to be divided into four equal Parts, as the Example, and Plate 25. N° 1.

19. Gules, a Chief imbattl'd arondi, Or. The Term Arondi ſignifies an Imbattlement to be circular on the Top, as is the Example.

20. Per Feſs Wavey (or Undy) Argent and Sable. As the Line Wavey, &c. is ſaid to ſignify the Waves of the Sea, ſo in Armory it is limited to three Riſings or Swellings.

21. Per Bend (or party per Bend) indented, Or and Gules.

22. Per Feſs Nebule, Argent and Azure. The Line Nebule repreſents the Clouds.

23. Gules, a Chief Dancette, Or. Tho' this Line, and that indented, may ſeem to be the ſame, yet they are always thus differenc'd, the Line indented admits of many Teeth, and this has never but three, as the Example, and Plate 23. N° 3.

14. Per Feſs Champaine, Argent and Azure. This Line repreſents the Baſtions of Fortifications and Camps.

25. Per Bend ſiniſter, imbattl'd, (or Crenelle) Or and Gules. See N° 17.

Note. When any Ordinary, whether Bend, Chevron, &c. is drawn by the foregoing crooked Lines, the Blazoner is to ſay, a Chief, Pale, or Bend, indented, &c. But if the Lines are plain, as N° 13, then he is only to name the Ordinary, with its Colour, as, Azure, a Chief Argent, and the like.

Thus having treated of the crooked Lines, with their Uſes and Signification; I ſhall in the next Place ſhew the Diviſion of the Shield by ſtreight or plain Lines, which, as 'tis ſaid, had their Riſe from the Habits of Princes and Military Men, who were cloathed in the War, with Garments of divers Colours, parted Coupe, Pally, Bendy, and Girony, as follows.

26. Tierce in Bend, Azure, Argent, and Sable. The Word Tierce ſignifies the Field to be divided into three equal Parts, by Lines either crooked or ſtreight.

27. Tierce in Pairle, Or, Ermine, and Gules. Note, That as this Diviſion is made by half a Pale Line, and half a Saltire, ſo it has the Name of Pairle; and when there are two ſuch Lines in one Shield, forming a Croſs, as Plate 4. N° 7. then ſuch Croſs is call'd a Pairle, or Croſs Pall.

28. Tierce in Pale, Azure, Argent, and Sable.

29 Party

29. Party per Fefs, firſt Or, 2d party per Pale, Ermine and Gules.

30. Tierce in Girons, Bend ſiniſter-ways, Azure, Argent, and Sable. When theſe, or other Figures, turn to the other Corner, they muſt be term'd Bend dexter, (or dexter-ways) but they muſt not be term'd in Bend dexter, or ſiniſter, becauſe, when any Figures are ſo blazon'd, they are underſtood to poſſeſs only the Place of the Bend, as Plate 21. N° 14. Three Bugle Horns in Bend, &c.

31. Party one, coupe two, Or and Gules.

32. Per Saltire (or party per Saltire) or Girony of four, Azure and Argent.

33. Party per Fefs, firſt party per Pale, Ermine, Or, and Gules.

34. Quarterly per Pale and Chevron, Azure and Argent.

35. Girony of ſix, Gules and Or. The uſual Rule in Blazoning a Coat Girony of ſix, is to begin with the middle Part, becauſe that fills up the greateſt Part of the Chief, and the others but the Cantons of it, as the Example.

36. Tierce in Pile, from the Left to the Right, Azure, Or, and Sable.

37. Per Pale and Baſe, Gules, Ermine, and Vert.

38. Tierce in Girons arondi, Azure, Or, and Sable.

39. Tierce in Mantle, Gules, Ermine, and Vert. See Plate 19. N° 8.

40. Tierce in Fefs, Azure, Or, and Sable.

Thus having gone thro' the ſeveral Sorts of Lines, and their different Ways of dividing the Shield, I ſhall in the next Place treat of the nine honourable Ordinaries, which are ſo call'd, from their ordinary and frequent Uſe in Coat-Armour, and are the Croſs, Chief, Pale, Bend, Fefs, Chevron, Saltire, Bar, and Ineſcutcheon.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 3.

1. GULES, a Croſs Argent. This Figure, (which, when plain contains the 5th Part of the Field, and charged the 3d) was ſo typify'd by Jabob's croſſing

ſing of Joſeph's Hand, and was antiently uſed by Chriſtians for Enſigns, Flags, and Armories; Conſtantine the Great, carrying a Red Croſs in a White Field, which is now the Enſign and Flag of England; as the Blue Field and White Croſs or Saltire, is the Flag of Scotland.

When a Croſs or other Ordinary is born plain, as the Example, then in Blazon you need not mention the Plainneſs, becauſe that is their natural Form, as, a Croſs Gules, and the like.

2. Or, on three Degrees, or Steps, the Croſs of Calvary, Azure.

3. Sable, a Croſs pattee, (or formy) fitched in the Foot, Argent. The Term fitched, or fitchy, ſignifies a Thing to be pointed at Bottom, as the Example, whereby it may fix or faſten in the Ground; but when you meet with the like Croſs, or any other, having all its Ends of one Form, you muſt omit the Word fitched, and ſay, a Croſs Pattee, Croſs Croſlet, &c. See N° 7. and 28. and Plate 16. N° 9.

4. Or, a Patriarchal Croſs, Azure; uſed by the Pope.

5. Gules, a Croſs raguled, Argent. See Plate 2. N° 14.

6. Azure, a Croſs Avellane, Argent. This Croſs is called Avellane, from the Reſemblance the Quarters of it have to the Huſk of a Filbeard.

7. Gules, a Croſs potent, Argent. See Plate 2. N° 8. Note, this Croſs repreſents that of Jeruſalem.

8. Or, a Croſs clechee, voided and pometree, Azure. The Term voided, ſignifies a Croſs, or other Charge, to have the Middle cut out, ſo that the Field is ſeen thro' it, and nothing but the outward Edge or Hem thereof left, which bears the Colour and Quantity, as the Example, where the Blue Edges ſhew the Colour and Bigneſs of the Croſs, as much as if the Middle (which is the Field) had been Blue alſo.

When any Thing is thus voided, you need not mention the Colour of the exempted Part, as ſaying, it is voided of the Field; becauſe, as in the foregoing Example, the Middle Part is always underſtood to be the Field ſeen through it. But if one Side, or the Middle Part of a Croſs, or other Ordinary, is of a different Tincture from the Field, then ſuch a Charge is ſaid to

be

be ſurmounted (ſurcharged, or ſupercharg'd) with a like Figure in Form, but leſs, as Plate 4. N° 19. Plate 24. N° 13. and Plate 25. N° 16. Note, when we ſay, over all, or in Surtout, it ſignifies any Figure which is born over another, obſcuring Part thereof, together with Part of the Field, as Plate 22. N° 4. and Plate 26. N° 7. but if divers Charges lie one upon another in the Center of the Shield, then they muſt be blazon'd as Plate 23. N° 6. Argent, an Eagle diſplay'd, &c.

9. Gules, a Croſs potent, quadrat in the Center, Argent.

10. Azure, a Croſs patonce, Argent.

11. Or, a Croſs of eight Points anchorie, Azure. It is term'd Anchorie, becauſe the four Extremities of it reſemble the Flooks or Velocks of an Anchor.

12. Sable, a Croſs flory, Argent.

13. Gules, a Croſs of four Pieces of Vair, their Points turn'd one to another, Argent.

14. Sable, a Croſs fleury, (or Fleur de Liſſe) Argent: This Croſs is differenc'd from the Croſs flory, by its having a Line (or Parfel) between the Ends of the Croſs and the Flowers, which that has not. See N° 12.

15. Or, a Croſs moline, Azure.

16. Vert, a Croſs Lozenges, or a Croſs of five Lozenges, Argent.

17. Gules, a Croſs eguice, or pointed, and voided, Argent.

18. Or, a Croſs pierc'd, or perforated, Azure. When the Field is ſeen thro' any Croſs in the Center, as the Example, the Croſs is then term'd pierc'd, &c. without naming the Colour of the piercing; but if a Croſs or other Ordinary, has two or more Figures thereon, then thoſe Figures (though they are of the Colour of the Field) muſt be accounted Charges to the Ordinary, and not Piercings, as Plate 25. N° 10.

19. Gules, the Badge of the Knights of St. James, which is the Croſs or Sword of that Saint.

20. Vert, a Croſs of five Plates, or five Plates in Croſs. The Figures which are here term'd Plates, are taken for Pieces of Silver uncoin'd, repreſenting Quoits; and when in any Coat of Arms, one or more of theſe round Pieces ſhall be found of the Colour Or, then

then in Blazon they are always term'd Bezants, and are taken for Pieces of Gold, which were antiently the Coin of Bizantium, now called Conſtantinople, and in Weight were an hundred and four Pounds and two Ounces Troy; being equal in Value to 3150 Pounds Sterling.

When any of theſe Figures are found of the Colour Red, they muſt always (in Blazon) be called Torteauxes; if Blue, then Hurts; if Green, Pomes; if Black, Pellets (or Ogreſſes); if Purple, Golpes; if Tenne (or Tawney) Oranges; and if Sanguine, Guzes. But if in any Coat they ſhall be of two Colours, then, whatſoever Tincture they are of, they muſt be called by no other Name than Roundles, as Plate 24. N° 12. three Roundles counterchanged. So again, when the Field, or any Figure, is charg'd with many of them, then that Field or Figure is ſaid to be Bezanty, Hurty, Pellety, &c.

21. Gules, a Croſs pattee lambeaux, Argent.

22. Or, a Croſs ſquare pierc'd, Azure.

23. Sable, a Croſs pattee, Argent, fimbriated Or. The Term fimbriated ſignifies an Edge, Hem, or Welt of a Garment, of another Colour or Metal from the Garment, and is underſtood to be of the ſame Thickneſs with it; but not to lie upon or underneath, but to be ſew'd to it; otherwiſe it would break that great Rule, which forbids laying Metal upon Metal, or Colour upon Colour.

24. Or, a Croſs pierc'd Lozenge-ways, Azure.

25. Gules, a Croſs croſlet fitchy, Argent. Note, that in blazoning the Croſs N° 3. the Word Foot was added, becauſe that it fitched juſt in the Foot, or Bottom, whereas this is fitched or taper quite from the Center; and therefore, in blazoning this, or any Figure that is ſo form'd in the lower Part, the Word Foot muſt be omitted.

26. Or, a Croſs portate, Azure. This Croſs is called Portate, becauſe it does not ſtand upright, as generally all other Croſſes do, but lies in Bend, as if it were carry'd on a Man's Shoulder.

27. Sable, a Ferdemoline, (Mill-Link, or Mill-Rind) Argent. This Inſtrument is uſed for bearing up and guiding the moving Mill-ſtone.

28. Or.

28. Or, a Croſlet, (Croſs croſlet) Azur. This Croſs differs from that N° 25, by having its Points all of one Form, whereas that has its lower one fitched.

29. Sable, a Mill-Rind, Argent. See N° 27.

30. Or, a Croſs of four Ermine Spots.

31. Vert, a Croſs of four Battons fretted, or in true Lovers Knot) Argent. The Term Fret, Fretty, or Fretted, ſignifies ſeveral Pieces laid over and under each other alternately, by which they ſeem to fret and chafe, as this Figure, and Plate 22. N° 3, 19, and 21, and when a Coat conſiſts of more than eight ſuch Pieces, it is always term'd Fretty; but if the Number of Pieces are under 8, then in the Blazon the Number muſt be mention'd.

32. Or, a Croſs coup'd, or Humety, Azure. The Word coup'd, &c. ſignifies a plain Croſs, Feſs, Bend, Chevron, Saltire, or Bar, whoſe Ends are of equal Length) to be ſo cut, or ſhortned, that their Extremities reach not the Out-Lines of the Eſcutcheon, as the Example, and Plate 4. N° 40. but when there are more than one of theſe plain Ordinaries in one Coat, as Plate 23. N° 13. the Word coup'd muſt not be nam'd.

The Term Coup'd or Trunk'd, is uſed when the Head or Limb of an Animal, or the Top of a Tree is cut off from the Body by an even Line, as Plate 10. N° 18. a Boar's Head coup'd, &c.

33. Gules, a Croſs voided, Argent.

34. Or, a long (or Paſſion) Croſs, Azure.

35. Vert, a Croſs double parted, Argent.

36. Gules, a Croſs degreed, Or. The Term Degreed, or degraded, ſignifies its having Degrees or Steps at each End.

37. Sable, a Croſs of ſixteen Points, Argent.

38. Vert, a Croſs of five Eſcutcheons, or five Eſcutcheons in Croſs, Or,

39. Sable, a Croſs eguiſce, or pointed, Argent. Note, This Croſs is the ſame as that N° 17. only that is voided, and this is not.

40. Girony of eight, Gules and Or, a Croſs counter-chang'd. The Term Counter-chang'd ſignifies, that when a Field is of two Tinctures, the Thing with which it is charg'd muſt partake of both, as the Example, and Plate 22. N° 14. and Plate 15, N° 20. where

the Metal lies upon the Colour, and the Colour upon the Metal.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 4.

1. SABLE, a Croſs double fitchy, Or.

2. Gules, the Badge of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt.

3. Or, a Croſs Urdee, Azure.

4. Gules, the Badge of the Order of St. Lazarus.

5. Sable, a Croſs furchy, or forked, Or.

6. Gules, a Croſs recercele voided, Argent. See Plate 16. N° 1.

7. Or, a Croſs Pall, (or Pairle) Azure. See Plate 2. N° 27. Note, This Croſs, when White, repreſents the Archiepiſcopal Ornament, ſent from Rome to Metropolitans, which is made of Silk, or the Wooll of white Lambs, and embelliſh'd with Black Croſſes, as in the Arms of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

8. Sable, a Croſs of four Pheons, their Points meeting in Feſs, Argent.

9. Or, a Croſs Tau, (or the Croſs of St. Anthony) Azure. Note, This Figure is call'd the Croſs of St. Anthony, becauſe that Saint is always painted with it on his Habit, and has the Name from the Greek Letter Tau, which it exactly reſembles.

10. Gules, a Croſs triparted flory, Argent.

11. Azure, a Croſs pomee, Or. Note, If there be more than one Ball at each End of the Croſs, it muſt be blazon'd Pomettee.

12. Sable, a Croſs Maſculy, (or a Croſs of five Maſcles) Argent. Theſe Figures, which are voided in the Middle, and have their Sides of equal Height, are taken for the Maſhes of a Net. See Plate 15. N° 8.

13. Or, a Croſs gringolee, Azure. The Term Gringolee (or Givers) is uſed for all Croſſes, Saltires, and other Figures, whoſe Extremities end with the Heads of Serpents, as the Example.

14. Sable, a Croſs of four Baſtions, fretted and pointed in Form of five Maſcles, Argent.

15. Azure, a Croſs Botany, or Trefilee, Or. The Term Botany is given to all Croſſes, whoſe Extremities reſemble the Trefoile, or three-leav'd Graſs.

And thus having deſcribed the ſeveral Forms of Croſſes, I ſhall now proceed to the different Sorts of Chiefs.

16. Gules, a Chief Argent. As the Head is the chief Part of Man, ſo the Chief in Armory (which always contains the upper third Part of the Eſcutcheon in Depth) ſhould be a Reward for ſuch only, whoſe high Merits have procured them a chief Place, Eſteem, or Love amongſt Men; and this Ordinary may be charg'd, quarter'd, counter-charg'd, and parted, per Bend, dexter and ſiniſter; yet it may not be divided in Halves horizontally, that is, by a Line thro' the Middle from End to End. Note, When three of any Sort of Charges are placed in Form of the Chief, they are always termed in Chief, as Plate 23. N° 3.

17. Or, a Chief, Argent, in the nether Part thereof a Fillet, Azure, which diminiſhes it a fourth Part. See Plate 15. N° 6.

18. Vert, on a Chief, Gules, Chapournet, Chaperon, or Hood, Ermine: or thus, A Chief, Gules, Chaperonne Ermine. Note, This Figure was an ancient kind of Cap worn by the Men in France, during the firſt and ſecond Race of their Kings; but now they are worn by none but Doctors, and Batchelors, as Signs of their Degrees, and are of various Colours, according to the Difference of Faculties.

19. Or, a Chief, Argent, ſurmounted of another, Azure.

20. Gules, a Chief covert, Argent, viz. having a Piece of Hanging or Pavilion falling over the Top of it, ſo as not to hide, but only to be a Covering to it. See Plate 15. N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7. And thus much for Chiefs; next of the Pale.

21. Sable, a Pale, Or. The Pale (which is divided into a Pallet, and that into an Indorſe) always contains the 3d middle Part of the Field, as the Example; and muſt not contain more than the 3d Part, whether it be charged or not.

2dly, When a Field is divided into ſeveral equal Parts, alternately, of Metal and Colour, or Fur, then it is ſaid to be pally, or pale-ways, of ſo many Pieces, as Plate 21. N° 10. pall of ſix, &c. but if the Number be odd, then the greater Number is always taken for the Field, and muſt be firſt named in the Blazon,

as Plate 25. N° 24. Argent, three Pallets wavey, Gules. The like Rule is to be obſerv'd in a Field of Bars, Fesses, Chevrons, Fuſils, and Lozenges.

3dly, When a Field is divided by Lines perpendicular and diagonal, from the dexter Chief, as Plate 21. N° 20. then it muſt be blazon'd Paly-bendy; and when in a Coat of Arms any Animal is repreſented on a Pale, or other Ordinary, as Plate 23. N° 17. then it is underſtood to be ſupported by the Ordinary, and at its Liberty; but when a Pale or other Ordinary lies upon the Animal, then it is ſaid to be debruis'd, or ſuppreſs'd, that is, reſtrain'd from its natural Freedom, as Plate 24. N° 19. a Lion Gules, debruis'd by a Feſs, Azure. But if ſuch Ordinary be ſet over others, or upon Things wanting Life, then it is beſt expreſs'd by the Term over all, as Plate 23. N° 23. over all, a Chevron Gules, &c.

22. Gules, a Pallet Argent. This Figure, which contains half the Pale in Breadth, is never charg'd with any thing, either quick or dead.

23. Azure, an Enorſe, Or. As this Figure contains but half the Quantity of the Pallet, and the 4th Part of the Pale, ſo it is never uſed but when a Pale is born between two of them, as Plate 24. N° 16.

24. Gules, a Pale ingrail'd, Argent.

25. Sable, a Pale invect'd, Or. See Plate 2. N° 25. where the Terms invect'd and Ingrail'd are explain'd. And thus much of the Pale and its Diminutives; now of the Bend.

26. Gules, a Bend Argent. The Bend (which contains the 3d middle Part of the Field in Breadth, if charged, and the 5th Part uncharged) is divided into five Parts, whereof, the 2d is call'd a Bendlet, the 3d a Garter, the 4th a Coſt, and the 5th a Ribbon; and is ſaid to repreſent the Soldier's Belt.

2dly, As this Figure is born both dexter and ſiniſter, ſo when two of them, or other Charges, are born after that Manner in one Coat, then that which lieth next the Field muſt be firſt named, as Plate 21. N° 11. a Lobſter's Claw in Bend, ſurmounted of another Siniſter, &c. See Plate 20. N° 16.

3dly, When the Field is divided into four, ſix, or more equal Parts by this Figure, it is then termed Bendy, as Plate 25. N° 23. Bendy of ſix; but if the Number

Number be odd, as before of the Pale, then the leſſer Number are called Bendlets.

4thly, When three of any Sort of Things are borne one above another, in Place of the Bend, then they are always termed in Bend, or Bend-ways, as Plate 21. N° 14. three Bugle-horns in Bend, &c.

27. Or, a Bendlet Azure. This Figure contains half the Breadth of the Bend.

28. Sable, a Garter Argent. A Figure which contains half the Breadth of the Bendlet, and the 4th Part of the Bend.

29. Or, a Coſt, or Cottes, Azure. This Figure, (which contains half the Garter, and the 8th Part of the Bend) when borne alone is call'd a Coſt; but when they are borne by Couples, with a Bend between them, then they muſt be blazon'd Cottiſes, as Plate 22. N°11. a Bend cottis'd, (accoſted or ſided) Sable.

30. Gules, a Ribbon Argent. This Figure is half the Breadth of the Coſt, and is differenced therefrom, by having its Ends coup'd, which the Coſt has not.

31. Or, a Bend ſiniſter, Azure. This Figure (which poſſeſſes the Field as the Bend dexter) is divided into a Scarp, (or Scarf) and Batton; and as it is ſaid to repreſent the Carbine Belt, ſo in the Blazoning of it you muſt always add the Word Siniſter, as, he beareth a Bend Siniſter; but in blazoning the Bend Dexter, the Word Dexter may be omitted, the Term Bend being ſufficient.

32. Sable, a Scarp, or Scarp, Argent. This Figure contains half the Breadth of the Bend Siniſter, and is ſaid to repreſent the Scarf worn by Commanders (in the Field) over their left Shoulder, and ſo a-croſs the Body, and under the right Arm, as a Badge of Honour.

33. Or, a Baton, (Batton or Truncheon) Azure. As this Figure is ſaid to ſignify a Staff or Wand, ſo it contains in Breadth the 4th Part of the Bend ſiniſter, and may be borne either plain or charg'd, being the Mark of Illegitimacy; but it muſt not go from Side to Side of the Eſcutcheon, as the Bend or Scarf doth, but is coup'd at both Ends. See the Example.

34. Sable, a Bend, double dancette, Argent. See Plate 5. N° 19. and Plate 19. N° 20.

35. Or, a Bend Wavey, Azure. See Plate 2. N° 20. where the Term Wavey is explain'd. And ſo much for the Bend and its Parts; next of the Feſs.

36. Sable, a Feſs Argent. This Ordinary which contains in Breadth the 3d Part, (and Center) of the Field horizontally, is ſaid to repreſent the Girdle of Honour, anciently beſtow'd by Emperors, Kings, and their Generals, in the Field, upon Soldiers, for their ſpecial Services; whence it is, that we find the Portraits and Statues of Great Men, (on Monuments and Graveſtones) with this Girdle, or Belt, as a Sign of Nobility or Knighthood.

37. Gules, a Feſs imbattl'd, (crenelle or bretеſſe) Or, and is ſo term'd, becauſe its Battlements on each Side are one againſt another.

38. Vert, a Feſs indented, Argent. See Plate 2. N° 21.

39. Gules, a Feſs imbattl'd counter-imbattl'd, Or, The Term Counter is given to all Feſſes, Bars, Bends, or Chevrons, when in the imbattling, the hollow Part of one Side, anſwereth to the Battlement of the other, as the Example, and Plate 23. N° 1.

40. Sable, a Feſs coup'd, or Humette, (viz. ſhortned or cut off before it reaches the Edges of the Eſcutcheon) Argent. See Plate 3. N° 32. where the Term Coup'd is explain'd.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 5.

1. GULES, a Chevron, Or. This Ordinary containeth the 5th Part of the Field, and reſembles a Pair of Barge Couples, or Rafters of a Building, ſuch as bear up the Roof thereof.

When the Field is divided into five Parts, in Form of a Chevron, then there are two Chevrons in that Eſcutcheon; but when there are three or five of thoſe Figures in a Coat, they are called Chevronells; ſo when there are equal Numbers of other Things borne in Form of a Chevron, then they muſt be term'd in Chevron, or Chevron-ways, as Plate 23. N° 25. two Lions Paws in Chevron, &c.

2. Sable, a Chevronel, Argent; the Content whereof is half the Breadth of the Chevron.

3. Gules,

3. Gules, a Couple close, Or. This Figure contains half the Chevronel, and the 4th Part of the Chevron, and is never borne but by Pairs, and with a Chevron between them; which Chevron is then term'd cottiz'd, or a Chevron between two Couples close.

4. Sable, a Chevron enarch'd, Argent.

5. Gules, a Chevron revers'd, Or.

6. Vert, two Chevrons couch'd, Argent. The Term couch'd (or couchy) signifies a Thing lying sideways, as the Example, and N° 2. and 4. in Plate 1.

7. Or, a Chevron decoupl'd, Azure. The Term decoupl'd, signifies uncoupl'd, viz. parted or sever'd, that the Ends towards the top Point stand a Distance from each other, as if the Top was broken off.

8. Sable, a Chevron in Chief, (or enhanch'd) Argent. The Term in Chief, &c. signifies a Chevron to be seated higher than its usual Place, as the Example.

9. Or, a Chevron Rompu, (brise, viz. broken, or disjointed) Azure.

10. Vert, two Chevrons counter-pointed, Argent. By the Term counter-pointed, the Chevrons are signified to stand one upon the Head of the other, the upper Chevron being revers'd. And thus having explain'd their several Forms, I shall, in the next Place treat of the Saltire.

11. Sable, a Saltire, Or. As this Ordinary contains the 5th Part of the Field uncharg'd, and the 3d charged; so it is said to be an Atchievement of Manhood, being anciently driven full of Pins, and used by Soldiers for the scaling of Walls, and was likewise carry'd upon Account of Devotion to Saints, who suffer'd upon such a Cross; that of St. Andrew being plain, to shew his Willingness to suffer; and that of St. Alban, who was the first Martyr in England, and suffer'd in the Year of Christ 286, was the same; but St. Laurence and St. James bore it ragule, to shew the Difficulty of their Assent; and those that were victorious bore it flory, and others ingrail'd wavey, and the like; by which, both Devotion and War make it appear, that the Bearers thereof were worthy Men, such as took Virtue by Force, tho' the Way thereto was rugged and long.

When we say in Saltire, or Saltire-ways, it signifies five of any Sort of Charge to be placed in the same Form that the Saltire stands in, as Plate 25. N° 27. and the Term is likewise made use of, to express the Bearing of Swords, Keys, or the like, cross one another in that Form, as Plate 21. N° 23.

12. Gules, a Saltire cross'd in its Extremities, Argent, and is commonly call'd St. Julian's Cross; but by some it is blazon'd, a Cross transpos'd.

13. Gules, a Saltire Engoulee, Or. The Term Engoulee is given to all Bends, Crosses, Saltires, and other such Pieces, wherein their Extremities enter the Mouths of Lions, Dragons, &c. as the Example, which enters the Mouths of Leopards.

14. Gules, a Saltire coup'd, Argent. See Plate 3. N° 32. and Plate 23. N° 13.

15. Sable, a Saltire quarterly-quarter'd, Or and Argent; and thus much of the Saltire; next of the Bar.

16. Vert, a Bar Argent. This Ordinary contains the 5th Part of the Field, and may be placed in Chief, or in Base, unless there is but one, and then it must possess the Center; so likewise, when there is but two, they must be so disposed, that the Escutcheon may be divided into five equal Parts, as Plate 22. N° 20. but if the Field is divided into six or more such Parts, then it must be blazon'd Barruly, or Barways, of so many Pieces, naming them, as Plate 25. N° 9. and when a Field is divided into four, six, or more equal Parts' by Lines from the dexter Chief to the sinister Base, and from Side to Side interchangeably, then such a Field must be blazon'd Barruly-bendy.

2dly, The Bar is said to represent a Piece of Timber laid a cross some Bridge, Pass, or Gate, to stop the Enemy's Entrance. Note, When there are three of these Figures in a Coat, (as Plate 19. N° 14. and Plate 20. N° 6.) they must not be call'd Bars, but Closets, because there can be but two Bars in one Coat, as before observ'd.

17. Azure, a Closet, Or, This Figure containeth half the Bar, and of these there may be five in one Field.

18. Gules, a Barrulet, Argent. This Figure contains half the Closet, and the 4th Part of the Bar; and

and when there is a Bar between two of them, it is blazon'd a Bar between two Barrulets; but if a Fess be between two of them, then they are call'd Cottises, as Plate 24. N° 17. and when between four, then it must be blazon'd, a Fess between two Bars Gemels, as Plate 21. N° 8.

19. Azure, a Barrulet dancette, Or, and may be borne indented. ingrail'd, &c. wherefore, good Heed must be had in the Blazon of this or any other Figure, when form'd by crooked Lines. See Plate 2. N° 23.

20. Vert, a Bar Gemel, Argent. As the Term Gemel signifies Twins, so when Things are borne in Pairs, like the Example, they must be always thus blazon'd, as Plate 25. N° 21. and so much for the Bar, and its Diminutives; next of the Inescutcheon, which is the last of the nine honourable Ordinaries.

21. Gules, An Escutcheon Argent. This Ordinary, (which contains the 3d middle Part of the Field) is sometimes term'd an Inescutcheon, or Escutcheon of Pretence, because it is borne by those who match with Heiresses, over their own Coat, shewing thereby their Pretence, and their Heirs, to her Inheritance; as Plate 26. N° 7. or in like Manner, in the Center of a quarter'd Coat, as Plate 21. N° 28. But when this Figure is found out of the Center of the Shield, or there is more than one in one Coat, you must term it an Escutcheon, (and not an Inescutcheon) because it then becomes an Ordinary, and may be placed in any Part of the Field, as is that with the Arms of Ulster, the Badge of a Baronet. See Plate 26. N° 1.

Thus having done with what we call the Honourable Ordinaries, I shall next treat of the Sub-ordinaries, which are, the Orle, Border, Tressure, Canton, Quarter, Giron, Pile, Flasques, Flanches, Voiders, Lozenge, Mascle, Fusil, Billet, Fret, Besant, Torteux, Annulet, Gutte's, and Diapre; but first of the Orle.

22. Or, an Orle, Azure. As this Figure, which is an inner Border, is said to contain the 10th Part of the Field, so there may be several of them borne one within another, in one Escutcheon, and form'd by any of the Lines, either crooked or streight; and when Things either quick or dead (to the Number of eight) are borne in Form of this Ordinary, then they

are term'd an Orle, (in Orle, or Orle-ways) as Plate 23. N° 27. an Orle of eight Marlets, &c.

23. Sable, an Orle within a Border, Argent. The Border (which goes round the Extremities of the Field) ſhould always contain the 5th Part thereof, as the Orle, doth the 10th, and may be borne either plain or charg'd; but when you blazon a plain Border, the Word plain muſt be omitted, ſaying, he beareth a Border, Or, &c.

When you meet with a Field and Border, both of one Tincture, the Field muſt always be term'd Imborder'd, as thus, in a Field imborder'd, Or, a Lion Rampant, Gules: In a Field imborder'd, Ermine, a Lion Rampant Or, and ſo on: And not a Field Ermine, in a Border Ermine, for that is contrary to the Rules of Blazon, as naming the ſame Thing twice in one Coat, which is a great Error.

24. Or, a Treſſure flory, Azure. This Figure contains half the Breadth of the Orle; and when a Treſſure, or any other Charge, is flower'd after the Manner of the Example, (which has the Heads all on the Outſide) then it muſt be blazon'd flory, or flower'd; but if the Heads are turn'd both Ways alternately, as the next Figure, then they are term'd Counter-flory, &c. See Plate 24. N° 11.

25. Gules, a double Treſſure flower'd and counter-flower'd with Fleurs de lis, Argent.

26. Sable, a Lozenge, Or. This Figure ſhould always be of equal Sides, but unequal Angles, as the Example; and when a Field or Charge is fill'd with many of them, then it is term'd Lozengy, as Plate 25. N° 17. but when you meet with a Lozenge, whoſe Points touch the four Sides of the Shield, as Plate 13. N° 48. then you muſt call it a Grand Lozenge.

27. Gules, a Pile in Bend iſſuing out of the dexter Corner of the Eſcutcheon, cottis'd, ingrail'd, Argent, The Pile is broad at the Top, and ſo leſſening gradually to a Point at the Bottom like a Wedge, and is ſaid to repreſent a Piece of Wood, which Builders uſually drive into the Ground where the Earth is not firm, to bear Fortifications, Bridges, and other great Buildings.

28. Azure, a Maſcle, Or. This Figure, which is of equal Angles, and true Square, is always voided in the

the Middle; and as in Plate 4. N° 14. it is ſaid to reſemble the Maſhes of a Net, ſo when a Field or Charge is fill'd with many of them (as of the Lozenge) then ſuch Field or Charge is ſaid to be Maſculy, as Plate 4. N° 12.

29. Gules, a triple Pile, flory on the Tops, iſſuing out of the ſiniſter Baſe, in Bend towards the dexter Chief, Argent.

30. Sable, a Fuſil, Or. This Figure (which is ſaid to repreſent a Spindle of Yarn) is differenced from the Lozenge, in that it is always ſharper at the Top and Bottom, and not ſo broad in the Middle; and when a Field or Charge is fill'd with ſuch, it is always term'd Fuſily, as Plate 25. N° 19.

31. Vert, a Fermaulx, or Fermaile, Argent. A Buckle belonging to a military Belt, and is a Bearing both ancient and honourable, as are Claſps and Rings.

32. Or, a Giron, Azure. This Figure contains the 8th Part of the Eſcutcheon, as the Example.

33. Sable, a Cuſhion, Argent. This Bearing is look'd upon as a Mark of Authority, and has been carry'd in Armories by many ancient Families.

24. Or, two Girons, Azure.

25. Vert, a Lozenge Buckle, Argent.

36. Gules, two Flanches, Or. Note, If it ſo happen that theſe Figures are found of any other Line than plain, then in the Blazon it muſt be mention'd.

37. Sable, a Canton, Argent. This Figure is of great Eſteem, and always contains the 3d Part of the Chief: When it is placed in the dexter Corner, as the Example, it is only termed a Canton, without mentioning its Situation; but when it ſhall be found in the contrary Corner, then in the Blazon you muſt ſay, he beareth a Canton ſiniſter, &c.

38. Gules, two Flaſques, Or. Theſe Figures (which are differenced from the Flanches by their being leſs, as the Example ſhews) are ſaid to be given by a King, as a Reward for Virtue and Learning, and eſpecially for Service in Embaſſage; for therein may a Gentleman deſerve as well of his Sovereign, as the Knight that ſerveth in the Field.

39. Sable, a Quarter, Argent. This Figure, which is ſaid to reſemble a Banner, always contains the 4th

Part of the Field, and is given by Emperors and Kings in Reward of Service, repreſenting the Office of the Bearer, as if a Banner had been given him.

40. Gules, two Voiders, Or. Though theſe Figures are form'd like the Flanches and Flaſques, yet they differ from both, as being always leſs, and are ſaid to be given as a Reward to a Gentlewoman, for Service done by her to the Prince.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 6.

1. VERT, a Scepter in Pale, Or, enſign'd on the Top with an Eye. The Eye betokeneth Providence in Government, being the Watchman of the Body; and as the Scepter is an Emblem of Juſtice, ſo by ſome it is made an ancienter Enſign of a King than the Crown or Diadem.

2. Gules, a Mantle of Eſtate, Argent. This Robe is made of Crimſon Velvet, doubled Ermine, and garniſh'd with Strings Pendant, fretways, and taſſel'd of the ſame, and is a Robe of Eſtate peculiar to Emperors, Kings, and Free Eſtates.

3. Azure, a Sword of State erect in Pale, proper. This Sword (whoſe Hilt and Pomel is Gold, with the Scabbard Ruby, and enrich'd with precious Stones ſet in Goldſmith's Work) is carry'd before a King or Queen, with the Point upright, and the Blade directly before the Middle of the Bearer's Forehead. But before a Duke it is borne on the Right Shoulder: Before a Marqueſs, Earl, and Viſcount, on the Right Arm above the Elbow; and before a Baron in the Elbow Joint.

4. Gules, a Cardinal's Hat, with Strings pendant, and platted in a True Lover's Knot, the Ends meeting in Baſe, Argent. This Hat, which is properly Red, (as are its Ornaments) is worn by the Cardinals at Rome, and in other Catholick Countries, to ſignify, that thoſe who enter into that Order, ought to be prepar'd, even to the ſhedding of their Blood, and hazard of their Lives, if need required, in Defence of Chriſtianity.

5. Vert, a Biſhop's Croſier in Pale, Or.

6. Sable, a Palmer's Scrip, Argent, taſſel'd and buckl'd, Or.

7. Or,

7. Or, a Chefs-rook, Gules. This Inſtrument is uſed in the Game of Chefs, which was devis'd in the Year before Chriſt 614, and had firſt the Name of Rook, as ſtanding in the uttermoſt Corner of the Chefs-board, for Defence of the reſt.

8. Sable, a Crown, or Infula; which is a Cap, or Miter, of Cloth of Gold, having two Labels or Ribbands pendant and environ'd with three Coronets, being all embelliſh'd with precious Stones, and on the Top of the Cap a Mound and Croſs, and is ſo worn by the Biſhop of Rome, to ſignify his threefold Juriſdiction, that is, Chriſt's Vicar-general (as he ſtiles himſelf) in Heaven, in Earth, and in Purgatory.

9. Or, a Pair of playing Tables, border'd, pointed, and garniſh'd, Gules.

10. Sable, a Purſe open, the Strings thereof pendent, Argent.

11. Gules, a Level with its Plummet, Or. This Inſtrument is the Type of Equity and Uprightneſs, ſignifying all our Actions are to level'd and rectify'd by the Rule of Reaſon and Juſtice.

12. Azure, a Ring enrich'd with a precious Stone, Argent. The Ring is a Type of Fidelity: Cuſtom, indeed, has made it common, but anciently it was not ſo. Pharoah, in Holy Writ, is ſaid greatly to Honour Joſeph by a Ring; the Romans wore it in Token of Knighthood; and at this Day it is uſed in the Coronation of Kings and Emperors.

13. Gules, a Mace in Pale, Or. The Mace is born before a Lord Chancellor, Keeper, Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of Wales, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Time of Parliament; and the Bearer thereof is call'd a Serjeant at Arms. But when it is born before the King, or his Viceroy, it is call'd a Mace of Majeſty.

14. Azure, a Garter buckled and now'd, Argent. Of which ſee more in the Collar of the Order, Page 312, where it is exactly depicted and deſcrib'd.

17. Gules, a Fuſil upon a Slipper, Or. This Figure is ſaid to repreſent a Spindle of Yarn, with the Spindle in it.

16. Sable, a Weaver's Shuttle, tipp'd and furniſh'd with a Quſil of Yarn, the End pendent, Argent.

17. Or, an Organ-pipe in Pale, Gules.

18. Sable,

18. Sable, a Treſtle, or three legged Stool, Argent.

19. Or, a Hautboy in Pale, Gules.

20. Sable, an Anvil, Argent.

21. Vert, a Taſſel, Or. The Taſſel is an Addition to the Strings of Mantles and Robes of Kings, Princes, and Knights of the Garter.

22. Gules, Gutty, Argent. By this we underſtand any Thing full of Drops, as Plate 24. N° 14. and when theſe Figures are black, they ſignify Drops of Pitch, which in Blazon are term'd Gutty de Poix; ſo when Blue, Gutty de Learmes, denoting Drops of Tears; when White, Gutty de Eau, ſignifying Drops of Water; when Yellow, Gutty de Or, denoting Drops of liquid Gold; when Green, Gutty de Vert, as ſignifying Drops of Oil Olive; and when Red, Gutty de Sang, as repreſenting Drops of Blood; ſo that their Form or Shape is all as one, only the Colours change their Names.

23. Or, a Billet in Pale, Azure. In Coat Armour this Figure is taken by ſome to repreſent a Brick, and by others a Scroll of Paper folded up in Form of a Miſſive Letter, and ſome take them for Billets of Wood; and if in a Coat of Arms they are under the Number of Ten, then in the Blazon you muſt name them, as Plate 22. N° 15. a Feſs between ſix; ſo when they exceed Ten in one Coat, and are irregularly placed, then ſuch Coat is blazon'd Billette (ſtrew'd with Billets) and the Number is not expreſs'd.

24. Gules, a Hawk's Bell, Argent. This Figure is of great Antiquity, being worn by the Hebrew High-Prieſts, on the Skirts of their upper Garments in Divine Worſhip.

25. Vert, a Plummet, Or. This Inſtrument is a fit Repreſentation of Prudence, being uſed by Mariners to fathom the Depth of the Sea upon unknown Coaſts, that they may avoid the Danger of Rocks and Shoals.

26. Gules, an Iriſh Brogue, or Shoe, Argent. A Token of Expedition.

27. Azure, a cover'd Cup, Argent. This Armorial Figure is uſed from the Office of Butler to Sovereigns, as in the Coat of the Earl of Arran.

28. Sable, a Hunting-Horn, or Bugle, ſtring'd and garniſh'd, Argent. When the Mouth and Strings of this

this Instrument are of a different Tincture from the Body of the Horn, then in the Blazon they must be named, as Plate 21. N° 14. three Bugle Horns Gules, string'd and garnish'd Vert; and when they are adorn'd with Rings of a different Tincture, then they are said to be Virolee.

29. Azure, a Wharrow Spindle, Argent. This Instrument is sometimes used by Women to spin as they Walk, they sticking the Distaff in their Girdle, and whirling the Spindle round, pendant as the Thread.

30. Gules, a Plough, Argent.

31. Sable, an Eel Spear, Argent.

32. Or, a Woold Card, Gules.

33. Gules, a Catharine Wheel, Argent. So called from St. Catharine the Virgin, whose tender Limbs were broke in Pieces by its Iron Teeth.

34. Or, a Wheel, Gules, the Hoop upwards. This Instrument is used to catch Fish.

35. Sable, an Harrow, Agent.

36. Vert, an Heckle, or Hemp-brake, Or. An Instrument whereby Hemp is made soft, and fit for Use.

37. Gules, a Flute in Pale, Argent.

38. Azure, a Lure with a Line and Ring, Or. An Instrument used by Falconers to deceive their Hawks, they casting it up in the Air like a Fowl.

39. Gules, a Palmer's Staff, Argent, the Head, Rest, and End, Or.

40. Vert, a Trevet, Or.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 7.

1. GULES, a Tower triple tower'd, Or; the Port shut, and chain'd transverse, Azure. When a Tower or Castle is represented with the Door or Port open, then in Blazon, such Door, &c. must be term'd, the Port display'd; and when a Castle is topp'd with a Spear and Vane, then in the Blazon such Ensign must be nam'd. Note, The Difference between a Tower and a Castle, is this, the Tower stands in the Middle of the Field, but a Castle extends from Side to Side; so that there can be but one Castle in a Field, but there may be three Towers.

2. Azure,

2. Azure, a Battering Ram, proper, headed, arm'd, and garniſh'd, Or. This Inſtrument, being a Tree, or long Beam, ſtrengthen'd at one End with an Iron Head, and horn'd of the ſame like a Ram, (from whence it took its Name) was hung up by two Chains, and in ancient Time ſwung forwards and backwards by great Numbers of Men, to beat down the Walls of a beſieged Town or City.

3. Gules, a Sweep, Or, charg'd with a Stone, Argent. Uſed in ancient Time to caſt Stones into the Towns or Fortifications of the Enemy.

4. Azure, a Chamber diſmounted and fir'd, proper.

5. Gules, a Caſtle triple tower'd, Or, maſone or maſon'd Sable, and the Port diſplay'd. Maſonry is the Cement or Mortar between the Stones or Bricks of a Building, and is generally of a different Tincture; for when the Building is of Brick, the Maſonry is White, and when of Stone, commonly Black. When the Windows and Ports of Caſtles, &c. are of a different Tincture from the Field and Building, then they are ſuppoſed to be ſhut, and in the Blazon muſt be ſo expreſs'd, as thus, Gules, a Tower triple tower'd, Argent, maſon'd Sable, Windows and Port ſhut, Azure, &c. But when they are of the Colour of the Field, then the Windows muſt be term'd open, and the Port diſplay'd, as aforeſaid.

6. Vert, a Chain-Shot, Argent.

7. Or, a Water Bowget, Gules. In ancient Time, the Water Bowget, which is made of Leather, was uſed by the Soldiers to preſerve Water in the Camp, as alſo to carry that and other Liquors for the Army in long Marches, and is now much uſed in Coat Armour.

8. Sable, a dexter Arm in Armour (or vambraced) coup'd at the Shoulder, proper.

9. Or, a Caltrap, (by ſome call'd a Chevaltrap) Gules. And is an Inſtrument of Iron which in ancient Time was uſed in War, to gall and wound the Horſes Feet, for it had Spikes placed after ſuch a Manner, that which Way ſoever it lay on the Ground, one Point would always ſtick up.

10. Vert, a Military Saddle, with Stirrups, Argent.

11. Azure, a Croſs Bow bent, Or. An Inſtrument formerly uſed to ſhoot Stones.

12. Sable

12. Sable, a Banner diſvellop'd, Or. The Term diſvellop'd ſignifies diſplay'd, as Colours flying in an Army, &c.

13. Gules, a Water Bowget, Argent. Apply'd to the ſame Uſe as that N° 7. but is of a more modern Date and more uſed in Coat Armour.

14. Sable, a Cutlaſs (Curtelaſſe, or Curtelax) in Bend proper, garniſh'd, Or.

15. Azure, a Pheon, Or. This Inſtrument is the Iron Head of a Dart or Arrow; and when they are hook'd with Teeth in the Inſide, as the Example, then they are ſaid to be barb'd, as thus, Azure, a Pheon barb'd, Argent, &c. See Plate 16. N° 2.

16. Vert, a Curaſſe, or Breaſt-plate of Armour, Argent. This ſerves to ſecure the Breaſt and Bowels of a Man, againſt the Force and Violence of his Enemy, as reaching from the Gullet of his Throat to his Loins, where it reſteth.

17. Azure, an Arch, Argent, maſon'd Sable, its Capitol and Pedeſtal, Or.

18. Or, a Battle-ax, or Pole-ax, in Pale, Gules. This was a Sort of Weapon, formerly much uſed in War, though now ſcarce known; having an Axe on one Side, from whence it takes the Name, and a Point on the other, either to cut or drive into the Bodies of Enemies, as alſo a Point at the End, ſo that they could thruſt, cleave, and enter by Stroke.

19. Azure, a Shackbolt, Argent. An Inſtrument which, by ſome, is call'd a Priſoner's Bolt, and may properly be given to a valiant Man, who hath taken many Priſoners in War.

20. Vert, a Burgonet, or Morian, proper, viz. a Sort of a Steel Cap, formerly worn by Foot Soldiers in Battle.

21. Gules, a Tent, Tabernacle, or Pavilion, Argent.

22. Or, a Fire ball, or Bomb, inflam'd, proper.

23. Sable, a Portcullis, Argent. This Inſtrument is plated with Iron, and pointed at the Bottom; and is placed over the Entrance of Caſtles, &c. to be let down and drawn up at Pleaſure.

24. Or, a Spear Head, Gules. When they have Handles in them, they are term'd ſhafted, and the

Colour thereof must be nam'd in the Blazon, as, a Spear proper, shafted Sable, &c.

25. Gules, on a Bridge with three Arches, Argent, mason'd Sable, the Streams transfluent proper, a Vane of the 2d.

26. Azure, a Trumpet in Pale, Or.

27. Sable, a Scaling Ladder in Bend, Argent. This Instrument is used by Soldiers to scale the Walls of Castles and Cities.

28. Gules, a Match Or, kindled proper.

29. Sable, a Launce in Bend, Argent.

30. Azure, a Beacon Or, inflamed proper. In ancient Time, upon the Invasion of an Enemy, Beacons were set on high Hills, with an Iron Pot on their Top, wherein was Pitch, Hemp, &c. which, when set on Fire, alarm'd the whole Country; and is call'd a Beacon, from its beckoning the People together. In the Reign of King Edward III. every County in England had one.

31, Vert, a Clarion, or Claricod, Argent. The Clarion is a Rest for a Launce.

32. Or, a Cronel, or Coronet, Gules, And is said to be the Iron Head of a Tilting Spear, formerly used in Justs and Tournaments.

33. Sable, a Ship with three Masts, her Sail bent to her Main-Yard, shrouded proper.

34. Or, a Mast, coup'd, with its Top, Gules.

35. Vert, a Sail Argent.

36. Gules, a Ruther, or Helm of a Ship, Or.

37. Azure, an Anchor Argent, the Timber, or Cross-piece thereof, Or.

38. Gules, a Lighter, Or,

39. Azure, the Hull of a Ship, Argent, having only a Mainmast and a Top, without any Rigging.

40. Gules, a Galley, passing under full Sail, Or. A Vessel much used by the Spaniards, &c. on the Mediterranean, and other calm Seas, the Rowers therein being Slaves.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 8.

1. AZURE, a Sphere, or Celestial Globe, Or.

2. Gules, an Increscent, Argent. A Figure which shews the State of the Moon, from her Entrance

trance into her firſt Quarter, by having its Horns or Points towards the right Side of the Eſcutcheon.

3. Azure, the Sun in its Splendour, Glory, or Meridian, proper. As the proper Colour of the Sun is ſaid to be Or, ſo it is always repreſented with Beams and Rays, the firſt whereof are ſtreight, and the other wav'd, as the Example.

4. Gules, a Decreſcent, Argent. A Figure which ſhews the State of the Moon in her Wane, that is, as ſhe declines from her full to her laſt Quarter; and is different from that N° 2. by having her Horns or Points towards the left Side of the Shield.

5. Azure, a Terreſtrial Globe, Or.

6. Sable, a Star, or Eſtoile, Argent. When ſuch a Figure, or one with ſix Points, is pierc'd through the Center, then it is taken from the Revel, or Rowel of a Spur, and is call'd a Mullet, as Plate 19. N° 16. and when the Piercing is of any other Tincture than the Field, it muſt always be named in the Blazon, becauſe the Piercing is Difference enough. Note, When the Number of Rays, whereof a Star conſiſteth, exceedeth ſix, then you muſt in Blazoning of them, expreſs the certain Number.

7. Or, a Blazing Star, or Comet, ſtreaming in Bend, Gules.

8. Gules, Sagittarius, or Centaur, Argent. This Figure, which is an imaginary Creature, being half Man and half Beaſt, and a poetical Fiction, repreſents one of the twelve Celeſtial Signs, and was borne by King Stephen of England, by reaſon he enter'd the Kingdom, and obtain'd a Victory when the Sun was in that Sign.

9. Or, one Ray of the Sun, iſſuing out of the Dexter Corner of the Eſcutcheon, Bend-ways, Gules.

10. Sable, a Star of ſix Points or Rays, Wavey, Argent.

11. Gules, the Sun eclips'd, proper.

12. Azure, a Creſcent, or Half Moon, with its Horns turn'd towards the Head of the Shield, Argent. And by this Poſition it is become different from the Increſcent and Decreſcent, N° 2. and 4.

13. Sable, the Moon in her Complement, i. e. illuſtrated with all her full Light, Or.

14. Azure, a Creſcent revers'd, Argent.

15. Gules,

15. Gules, the Moon eclips'd, proper.

16. Sable, an Angel ſtanding direct, with his Hands conjoin'd and elevated upon his Breaſt, habited in a long Robe, cloſe girt, and his Wings diſplay'd, Argent.

17. Or, a Chief, Argent, on the lower Part thereof a Cloud proper, out of which iſſues the Sun's reſplendent Rays and Beams, Gules.

18. Gules, iſſuing out of two petit Clouds in Feſs, a Rainbow, proper.

19. Or, a Star of ſixteen Points wavey, Gules.

20. Sable, Jupiter's Thunderbolt in Pale, Argent, inflam'd at both Ends proper, ſhafted Saltire-ways, and winged Feſs-ways, Or.

Thus having run all over the Ordinaries in Uſe, with all ſuch Remarks as may be neceſſary for fully underſtanding the ſame; I ſhall in the next Place give a Deſcription of Leaves and Trees, which are uſed in the Science of Heraldry, together with their Poſitions, Fruits and Tinctures, whether Natural to themſelves, or of other Metals or Colours; and tho' theſe and the foregoing Ordinaries are depicted ſingle, yet they may be intermixed with one another, and carry'd ſometimes two more in one Shield, and they again may be intermixt with Animals, Inſects, &c.

21. Vert, a Nettle Leaf, Or.

22. Gules, a Trefoile or three leav'd Graſs, ſlipt, Argent. By the Term ſlipt, is ſignify'd all Flowers, Leaves, or Branches, that are repreſented with Stalks ſlipt or torn from the Stem, as the Example.

23. Or, on a Mount in Baſe, Vert, an Hop-Branch environing a Pole erect, proper.

24. Gules, a Trefoile eraz'd in the Stalk, Argent. The Term eraz'd ſignifies a Thing to be forcibly torn from the Body, ſo that it ſeems to be jagg'd like the Teeth of a Saw, as Place 9. N° 13. and 15. and Plate 10. N° 12. and 14.

25. Vert, an Elm Leaf, Or.

26. Gules, a Stock or Stump of a Tree coup'd and eradicated, Argent. The Word coup'd or trunk'd, ſignifies a Tree, Plant, or Part of Man, Bird, or Beaſt, to be cut through, or from the Body by an even

Line,

Line, as is the Example on the Top, and Plate 9. N° 11. and 12. And the Term eradicated, denotes a Tree or Plant to be torn, or rooted up, as this Figure repreſents.

27. Azure, a Walnut Leaf in Feſs, (or Feſs-ways) Or. The Term in Feſs, &c. is given to all ſingle Leaves when borne as the Example; but if there are two or more one above another in that Form, then they muſt be blazon'd Bar-ways, or in Pale.

28. Sable, the Stem or Trunk of a Tree in Pale, eradicated and coup'd, ſprouting out two Branches, Argent.

29. Azure, a Woodbine Leaf in Bend, or Bend-ways) Or. And the like Term of Bend-ways is uſed when three Leaves are borne in this Form.

30. Gules, a wither'd Branch, Argent.

31. Sable, a Lawrel Leaf ſlipt and erect, Argent. And of theſe Leaves, which are the Emblems of Victory; the Romans uſed to make their Garlands of Triumph. See Plate 18. N° 10.

32. Or, a Quarterfoile (or Caterfoile) Gules, and is a Primroſe, or Flower of four Leaves.

33. Gules, a Mulberry Leaf ſlipt and erect, Argent, And as the Tree thereof never ſprouteth, 'till all Extremity of Cold is over, ſo from thence it is ſaid to be the Hieroglyphick of Wiſdom.

34. Or, a Cinquefoile, (viz. of five Leaves) Gules.

Note, That of Cinquefoils there are both pierc'd and whole; and that which is yellow is the Flower of a Ranuncula, the White the Flower of Jeſſamine, the Red the Roſe, Blue the Periwinkle, Black the Dawle, Green the five leav'd Graſs, Purple Buglaſs, Tawney the Stock July-Flower, and Sanguine the Poppy.

35. Sable, a Holly Leaf pendant, Argent.

36. Azure, on a Mount in Baſe, Vert, an Oak acorn'd, (or fructed) Or. The Term fructed, is given (in Blazon) to all Trees bearing Fruit; and the Term ragul'd ſignifies their Branches to be cut off, as Plate 23. N° 9. and 18.

37. Gules, An Ivy Leaf ſlipt, Argent.

38. Azure, on a Mount in Baſe, Vert, a Vine fructed, Or.

39. Gules, a Fig Leaf ſlipt, Argent.

40. Azure, on a Mount in Baſe, Vert, a Pine Tree fructed, Or. As the Oak is ſaid to repreſent Antiquity, Strength, and long Life; the Olive, Peace, Concord, and Obedience; the Palm. Victory, Peace, and Juſtice; ſo the Cypreſs and Pine are deem'd the Symbols of Death and Oblivion, becauſe they being once cut or lopp'd never ſprout again.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 9.

1. GULES, iſſuing out of a Mount in Baſe proper, a Wheat Stalk, bladed and ear'd, Or. As theſe Sorts of Grain are ſaid to repreſent Plenty, ſo they are moſt uſually borne in Coat-Armour, bound up in Sheaves, call'd Garbs, as Plate 22. N° 1. And when the Bands are of a different Tincture from the Garbs themſelves, then in the Blazon the Colour muſt be nam'd, as thus, a Garb Or, banded Gules, &c.

2. Sable, a July-Flower ſlipt, Argent.

3. Gules, a Pomegranate ſlipt, proper, ſtalk'd and leav'd Vert. This Figure is the Symbol of Royalty, as being crown'd on the Top; and the Term ſtalk'd and leav'd muſt always be uſed in Blazon, when Fruit is found in Arms, as the Example.

4. Sable, a Bluebottle ſlipt, Argent.

5. Gules, an Ear of Guinea Wheat coup'd and ſtalked Or.

6. Vert, a Columbine ſlipt, Argent.

7. Or, a Fleur-de-lis Gules. By ſome this Flower is call'd the Lilly, or Flower of the Flag, and has only three Leaves, by which it is differenced from the Lilly of the Garden, that having always five.

8. Sable, a Bean Cod Feſs-ways, Argent.

9. Or, a Roſe Gules. barb'd and ſeeded proper, and was the ancient Bearing of the Houſe of Lancaſter, as the White Roſe was of the Houſe of York; which Roſes were taken by John Earl of Lancaſter, and Edward his Brother, the Sons of King Edward III. in the Year 1385; and in 1486, thoſe two Houſes being united by King Henry VII. the Male Heir of the Houſe of Lancaſter, by marrying Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter and Heireſs to King Edward IV. of the Houſe of York, the two Roſes then alſo became united in one, and are now the Royal Badge of England.

When

When Roſes are repreſented in Arms, as the Example, then the Leaves are called Barbs, and are always green, as the Seed in the Middle is yellow.

10. Vert, a Lilly of the Garden ſlipt, Argent. As the Lilly is the Emblem of Purity and Charity, ſo it is the Enſign of the Sacred Virgin; and upon that Account, (in 1403) Ferdinando King of Arragon, inſtituted an Order of Knighthood, under the Name of the Lilly. And thus much for Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers; next of Parts of Man's Body.

11. Sable, a Man's Leg in Pale, coup'd at the Midſt of the Thigh, proper.

12. Gules, a ſiniſter Hand coup'd at the Wriſt, and erect, Argent. See Plate 8. N° 26.

13. Azure, a Saracen's Head eraz'd, crin'd proper, and environ'd about the Temples with a Wreath of the firſt, and Or.

In Blazon, the Word crin'd is a Term for the Hair of a Man or Woman; and when in a Shield of Arms, half of the Face, or little more is ſeen, (either of Man, Beaſt, or Bird) as in the 1ſt and 4th Quarters in Plate 23. N° 28. it is then ſaid to be in Profile; for when the Head of a Man or Woman is repreſented in Coat-Armour with a full Face, Neck and Shoulders, as the 2d and 3d Quarters in the ſame Coat, then it is term'd a Buſt; and among all living Things, the Head (in Armory) is preferr'd above the other Parts, as being an Hieroglyphick of the Beginning and Ending of Sovereign Juriſdiction, the whole Body being directed and govern'd thereby.

14. Gules, a Heart, Argent.

15. Sable, a Man's Leg in Pale, eraz'd at the Thigh, proper. And thus much for the Parts of Man in Armory, next of Beaſts.

16. Vert, a Lion paſſant, Or. The Term paſſant ſignifies paſſing leiſurely, having the right fore Foot a little lifted up, with one Eye and one Ear ſeen, as the Example.

2dly, As the Lion for his heroick Qualities, is uſed as the Emblem of Strength, Courage, Generoſity, Power and Royalty, ſo he is call'd the King of Beaſts; but if he is repreſented without Teeth, Tongue, and Claws, as Plate 16. N° 16. then he is ſaid to be mortne, viz. in a dead State, as having no Weapons to get or

tear his Prey; and when his Marks of the maſculine Sex are not ſeen, he is then term'd evire.

3dly, As the Teeth and Claws, or Talons of a Lion, and all ravenous Beaſts are call'd their Arms, becauſe they are their Weapons of Defence and Offence; ſo when they are repreſented of a different Tincture from their Bodies, then the Colour muſt be nam'd in the Blazon; and when their Tongues are of the Colour of their Arms, then they are ſaid to be langu'd, as, A Lion Argent, arm'd and langu'd, Gules, &c.

4thly, The Term arm'd ſignifies the Teeth and Talons of a Beaſt, the Talons and Beaks of Birds of Prey, or Monſters, the Tuſks of a Boar, or the Armour worn by Men; and when the Eyes of any ravenous Creature are borne of a different Tincture from the Creature itſelf, then it is ſaid to be incens'd, or alumee of ſuch and ſuch Tinctures, naming them; alſo when Lions, Bears, Wolves, Foxes, or any other wild Beaſts, are repreſented Feeding, in Blazon they are term'd raping, and tell whereon.

17. Azure, a Lion rampant, Argent. The Term rampant ſignifies a Beaſt erected on his hinder Feet, as the Example.

18. Gules, a Lion couchant, Or. The Term couchant ſignifies a Beaſt lying down, with its Head lifted up, as the Example.

19. Azure, a Lion rampant-guardant, Argent. The Term guardant ſignifies any Creature to be repreſented full faced, as the Example.

20. Vert, a Lion paſſant-guardant, Or.

21. Gules, a Lion rampant-coward, (or couee) Argent. He is term'd coward, becauſe in a cowardly Manner he clappeth his Tail between his Legs, as if affrighted, which is contrary to his natural Fierceneſs.

22. Or, a Lion dormant, Gules. The Term dormant ſignifies ſleeping, and may be apply'd to any Beaſt lying along (as the Example) with the Head on the fore Paws; by which it is diſtinguiſh'd from the couchant, which tho' lying, holds up its Head, as N° 18.

23. Sable, a Lion rampant double-headed, (or double Tete) Argent.

24. Or, a Lion ſejant, Gules. The Term ſejant ſignifies in a ſitting Poſture.

25. Gules,

25. Gules, a Lion rampant double quevee, (or furche) Argent. The Term quevee ſignifies the Tail of a Beaſt, and the Term Furche denotes its being forked, as the Example; and when the Tail of a Lion or other Creature is twiſted into a True Lover's Knot, it is then term'd quevee now'd.

26. Sable, a Wolf paſſant, (or preyent) Or.

27. Gules, a Lion ſaliant, viz. more bendways than rampant, (his right fore Foot extending to the dexter Chief Corner of the 'Scutcheon, and his hindmoſt to the ſiniſter Baſe Point) Argent. As in Armory, the Term Saliant ſignifies Beaſts to be leaping, ſo in that Manner the Lion is ſaid to attack his Prey; for of all Geſtures, he is never found currant, or running, being a Reproach to a valiant Captain, as flying out of the Field.

The Term counter-ſaliant, counter-paſſant, and counter-trippant, ſignifying two Beaſts to be ſaliant, paſſant, or trippant, different Ways from each other, as Plate 20. N° 16. and Plate 22. N° 22.

28. Azure, a Tiger paſſant, Or, tuſk'd, main'd, and ſtaſk'd, Argent.

29. Gules, a Lion rampant-reguardant, Argent. The Term reguardant, ſignifies any Thing looking back, as the Example.

30. Sable, a Cat paſſant, Or; a Creature which of all others contendeth moſt for Liberty, and in Armory muſt always be depicted full fac'd, as the Example.

31. Vert, a demi Lion rampant, coup'd, Argent. The Term demi ſignifies the half (fore Part) of any living Thing, and is given to all Creatures when they are repreſented as the Example.

32. Or, a Goat paſſant, Azure.

33. Sable, on a Chief Argent, a Lion rampant-iſſuant, Gules. The Term iſſuant is given to all Creatures when they ſeem as if they were half come forth from the Bottom of the Chief, and the other half following, as the Example, which is different from the demi Lion, N° 31. that coming from the Middle of the Field.

34. Or, an Antilope paſſant, Azure.

35. Vert, out of the midſt of a Feſs, Argent, a Lion rampant-naiſſant, Gules. In Blazon, the Term naiſſant is apply'd to all living Things that ſhall be found iſſuing out of the Middle of any Ordinary, or common

Charge, as the Example is out of the Feſs, where the hinder Part of his Body is not ſeen; and differs from the Term iſſuant, that denoting a living Creature ariſing out of the Bottom of the Ordinary, or common Charge, as N° 33.

36. Gules, an Horſe paſſant, Or, ſpancell'd on both Legs of the nearer Side, Argent. In Armory this Creature is carry'd ſaliant, (cabree, or effray) which Terms ſignify all the ſame; and when he is repreſented running, and without Bridle or Saddle, then he is ſaid to be currant, or full ſpeed; but when ſuch Furniture is with him, he is then term'd equipp'd, or furniſh'd, the Tinctures of which muſt be nam'd in the Blazon, as an Horſe proper, furniſh'd Gules, &c. and when an Horſe is rearing or ſtanding on his hinder Feet, as Plate 15. N° 17. then he is term'd an Horſe forcene. See the Example.

When the Neck, Shoulders, and fore Feet of an Horſe are only ſeen, he is then term'd a demi Horſe, (as before of the Lion) and may alſo be borne iſſuant, or naiſſant, as the Lion is.

37. Sable, a Lion rampant-jeſſant, proper. The Term jeſſant is peculiar to Beaſts, when they are erected over two or more Colours, as the Example, which is over the Field and Chief; but when one Ordinary lies over another, as Plate 22. N° 4. then it muſt be blazon'd, over all.

38. Gules, an Unicorn paſſant (or trippant) Or, arm'd and ungul'd of the ſame. As the Term arm'd ſignifies his Horn, ſo that of ungul'd ſignifies his Hoofs, and is uſed for the Hoofs of all other Beaſts borne in Armory, whether whole or cloven.

This Creature takes his Name from the one Horn on his Forehead; and as in Arms his Poſtures are much the ſame with thoſe of the Lion, as to be paſſant, ſejant, &c. ſo when he is erected on his hinder Feet, he is then term'd ſaliant, or effray, denoting him to be enrag'd; and when he is repreſented running, then he is term'd currant.

39. Sable, a Panther rampant proper. And as this Beaſt is accounted very beautiful, by reaſon of the Variety of divers colour'd Spots, wherewith his Body is overſpread, ſo he is ſaid to be engender'd between the Pard and the Lioneſs; and when in Armory he is depicted

depicted with Fire iſſuing from his Mouth and Ears, he is then term'd incens'd.

40. Gules, a Camel paſſant, Or.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 10.

1. VERT, a Stag at Gaze, Or, attir'd and ungul'd of the ſame. The Term at Gaze, (or Poſe) ſignifies a Beaſt to ſtand with all his four Feet on the Ground, with a full Face, as the Example, or as Plate 16. N° 17.

As the Deer are timerous by Nature, and without Courage, ſo they are reported to wear their lofty Antlers, (the Branches whereof are call'd Tynes) not as Weapons, but Ornaments; whence when ſpeaking thereof, we muſt ſay attir'd, and not arm'd; and when in Armory they are found of a different Tincture from their Head or Body, then in the Blazon the Colour muſt be nam'd, as, a Stag Or, attir'd Gules, &c. and the like Rule muſt be obſerv'd in the Horns of Goats and Antilopes; but to the Horns of a Bull (by reaſon of his great Fierceneſs) the Word arm'd may be added, inſtead of attir'd or horn'd; and as Rampant is a Term proper for Beaſts of Prey, ſo is that of mounting for Beaſts of Chace.

2. Gules, on a Mount Vert, a Stag lodg'd (or couchant (Argent.

3. Sable, a Stag ſpringing, Or. The Term ſpringing (which in Beaſts of Prey is term'd ſaliant) is given to Beaſts of Game, when erected on their hinder Feet, as the Example. See Plate 9. N° 27.

4. Gules, a Stag in full Courſe, (or currant) Argent.

5. Vert, a Stag tripping, (trippant, or trotting) Or, attir'd and ungul'd of the ſame.

6. Sable, the Attires of a Stag, fix'd to the Scalp, Argent.

7. Or, a Fox paſſant, Gules.

8. Gules, a Stag's Head coup'd, Argent.

9. Or, a Pegaſus, (or an Horſe with Wings expanded) Gules.

10. Sable, a Stag's Head caboſs'd, (or trunk'd) Argent. The Term caboſs'd, (caboch'd, cabors'd, or trunk'd) ſignifies the Head of any Beaſt to ſtand right forward, or full-fac'd, (as if it were coming to meet

a Perſon) and nothing of the Neck ſeen, as the Example.

11. Gules, an holy Lamb, paſſant, Or, with a Staff and Banner, Argent.

12. Azure, a Lion's Head eraz'd, Argent.

13. Sable, the Attire of a Stag in Feſs, Or.

14. Azure, a Bear's Head eraz'd, Argent, muzzled Gules.

15. Gules, an Hind trippant, Or.

16. Sable, an Ape paſſant, Argent.

17. Or, a Lion's Tail erect and eraz'd, Gules.

18. Gules, a Boar's Head coup'd, Argent.

19. Or, the Proboſcide (Trunk or Snout) of an Elephant in Pale, coup'd, flex'd and reflex'd, after the Form of a Roman S. Gules.

20. Sable, a Greyhound paſſant, Argent. The Hound is an Emblem of Vigilance and Fidelity; and his Poſture in Armory is either paſſant, currant, or ſaliant.

21. Vert, a Wolf's Head eraz'd, Or.

22. Gules, a Talbot paſſant, Argent.

23. Or, a Lion's Paw erect and eraz'd, Azure. Note, When the whole fore Legs of a Lion, or other Beaſt, is borne in Arms, as Plate 19. N° 3. it is term'd a Gambe, or Jambe; but if it be coup'd or eraz'd near the middle Joint, as the Example, then it muſt be call'd a Paw of a Lion, &c.

24. Gules, a Bull paſſant, Argent, arm'd (or horn'd) and ungul'd, Or. When he is erect on his hinder Feet, or ſaliant, he is term'd effraye.

25. Vert, a Talbot's Head eraz'd, Or.

26. Gules, a Ram, Argent, arm'd (or horn'd) and ungul'd, Or. What is ſaid of Sheep, as to their Poſture and Parts in Armory, the like may be ſaid of the Goat.

27. Azure, a Horſe's Head eraz'd, Or.

28. Sable, a Boar paſſant proper, arm'd (or tuſk'd) Or. As this Beaſt (whoſe Poſture in Armory is paſſant and rampant) is by the French term'd Sanglier; ſo when his Tuſks are of a different Tincture from his Body, then in Blazon the Colour muſt be named; and when his Eyes are ſparkling and red, they are ſaid to be allumee.

29. Azure, an Elephant's Head eraz'd, Or.

30. Gules,

30. Gules, an Aſs, Argent. This Beaſt is the lively Emblem of Patience.

31. Sable, a Squirrel ſejant, Argent.

32. Or, an Ermine couchant, proper.

33. Gules, a Rein Deer, Argent, attir'd and ungul'd Or.

34. Or, a Coney couchant, proper.

35. Sable, a Bear ſaliant, Argent.

36. Vert, a Ram's Head eraz'd, Or.

37. Gules, an Elephant proper, tuſk'd Or.

38. Sable, a Bull's Head coup'd, Or, arm'd and wing'd Argent.

39. Gules, a Rhinoceros proper. This Beaſt, which is of great Bulk and Strength, is found in the Deſarts of Arabia, and taketh his Name from the one Horn growing in his Snout.

40. Vert, a Goat's Head eraz'd, Or.

Thus having given a Deſcription of the ſeveral Actions and Geſtures of Beaſts, together with their Terms, and Obſervations thereon, as neceſſary to blazon any Coat compos'd therewith of what Kind ſoever, I ſhall now proceed in like Manner, with the various Bearings of Birds, Inſects, &c.

Of the forty Figures in Plate II.

1. GULES, an Eagle cloſe, Or, arm'd and member'd Azure. As the Lion is accounted the King among Beaſts, ſo the Eagle is reckon'd the King of Birds, and, as it is reported, makes Proof of his Young by expoſing them againſt the Sun Beams, and ſuch as cannot behold that Brightneſs are caſt out. Thus William Rufus, King of England, to ſhew himſelf no whit degenerate from his puiſſant Father the Conqueror, gave for Device an Eagle looking againſt the Sun, with the Motto, Perfero, I can endure it.

Upton wrote, that the Day whereon Alexander the Great was born, there ſat upon the Houſe of his Father two Eagles, denoting a double Empire of Europe and Aſia; and ſince that Time, the Eagle has been borne with two Heads, looking different Ways, (repreſenting the Eaſt and Weſt) by the Emperors of Germany and Ruſſia, as their Armorial Enſign.

The

The Term diſplay'd, ſignifies the ſpreading of the Wings of any Bird of Prey, whereby the Breaſt is fully ſeen, as Plate 23. N° 4, and the Term Expanded (expanſed and diſcloſed) is given (inſtead of diſplay'd) to all tame Fowl, when repreſented in that Poſture.

The Imperial Eagle is repreſented with two Heads, and is ſuppos'd to be two Eagles placed Back to Back, with their Heads ſeparate, and not one Eagle with two Heads, as by many is imagin'd.

When there are more than one Eagle in a Coat of Arms, without a Croſs, or ſome other Ordinary between them, then in the Blazon they are term'd Eaglets, as Plate 23. N° 16. three Eaglets diſplay'd, &c.

When we ſay cloſe, it denotes the Wings of any Fowl, that is much uſed to fly, to lie cloſe to its Body, as the Eagle, N° 1. and when their Wings are upright, they are ſaid to be erect, or elevated; but if Fowls ſtand on the Ground, with their Wings lifted up, as Plate 11. N° 10. they are ſaid to be rifing as preparing to fly; and when in Armory, any Bird is repreſented flying, as N° 12. and 14. it is term'd volant.

The Eagle, Cock, Vulture, Faulcon, Sparrow-Hawk, Marline, Kite, Buzzard, Owl, and all Birds of Prey, have ſharp hook'd Bills and Talons, with which they ſeize, and rend their Prey; and in Blazon are ſaid to be arm'd, becauſe theſe Weapons are to them as Teeth and Claws are to Lions, Tigers, and other fierce Beaſts. But when you meet with Swans, Wild-Geeſe, Ducks, Cranes, Herons, Cormorants, &c. which are a kind of River Fowl, and have no Talons, inſtead of arm'd, you muſt ſay beak'd and member'd, the laſt Term ſignifying the Leg of any Fowl.

As the Feet of Swans, Geeſe, and Ducks, are webb'd, and in ſome Meaſure reſemble the Palm of a Man's Hand, ſo in Blazon they are ſometimes term'd Palmipedes.

When Eagles or Eaglets are repreſented in Arms diſplay'd, and without Beaks or Feet, as Plate 15. N° 10. then they are call'd Allerions; and when an Eagle, &c. is preying on a Fowl, he is then (in Blazon) ſaid to be talloning of it.

When Eagles, or any other Fowl, are borne in Arms in their natural Colour, then they are always term'd proper.

proper, and no mention ſhall be made thereof: But when they either in whole or in part, are borne in a Colour that is not natural to them, then the Colour muſt be nam'd in the Blazon, as an Eagle, Or, &c.

When Eagles, Faulcons, Owls, and other Birds of Prey, have their Beaks, Legs, and Talons of a different Tincture from their Bodies, then in Blazon they are term'd arm'd and member'd of ſuch a Colour, naming it; as, an Eagle, Or, arm'd and member'd, Azure, &c. And the like Term of arm'd muſt be given to the Cock, becauſe his Beak and Spurs are his Weapons.

When in Armory the Feathers of an Eagle or other Bird, are found trimm'd at the Edges with a ſmall Line or Purfel of a different Tincture from the reſt of the Feathers, then they are ſaid to be deck'd of ſuch a Colour, naming it: And if in a Coat of Arms Birds exceed the Number of 16, then in the Blazon they muſt be term'd ſans Number; but if they are under 16, then their Number muſt be mention'd.

2. Azure, a Cock, Argent, arm'd, creſted, and jellop'd, Gules. The Term arm'd ſignifies his Beak and Spurs, that of creſted denotes his Comb, and that of jellop'd his Wattles, (Barbs or Gills.) He is the Emblem of Watchfulneſs, and may be term'd the Knight among Birds, being of noble Courage, chuſing rather to die than yield to his Adverſary: When he becom th Victor, he croweth in Teſtimony thereof; but if he be vanquiſh'd, he ſhuns the Light, and Society of Men, which may give Example to the valiant Soldier, to expel Danger by Fight, and not by Flight.

When his Comb, Beak, Wattles, and Spurs, are of a different Tincture from his Body, then in the Blazon the Colour muſt be nam'd, as has been mention'd.

3. Gules, a Raven proper. In Armory this Bird (which was the Enſign of the Danes when they invaded England) is always black, and hath his Name from his raping Quality, whence other like Birds are term'd ravenous.

4. Azure, a Faulcon, Argent, beak'd, member'd, jeſs'd and bell'd, Or. As this Bird is carry'd in the ſame Poſtures as the Eagle, ſo hath he the ſame Terms, except when with Hoods, Bells, Virols, (or Rings) and Leiſhes; and then, in Blazon, he is ſaid to be hooded,

bell'd,

bell'd, jeſs'd, and leiſh'd, and the Colours thereof muſt be nam'd.

5. Gules, a Crane cloſe, proper.

6. Vert, a Pelican with Wings diſplay'd Argent, vuln'd proper. In Armory, the Term vuln'd ſignifies a Thing wounded, and the Blood dropping or diſtilling therefrom, as is repreſented on the Breaſt of the Example, and Plate 20. N° 10.

7. Or, a Sparrow-hawk, Gules.

8. Sable, a Phœnix in Flames, proper.

9. Or, a Pheaſant, Gules, creſted, jellop'd, and member'd of the ſame.

10. Vert, a Buſtard riſing, Argent.

11. Azure, an Oſtrich, Argent.

12. Sable, an Heron volant, Or.

13. Gules, a Moor Cock, Argent, creſted, jellop'd, and member'd, Or.

14. Sable, a Wild Duck, Mallard, or Wild Drake) volant, Or. When Ducks are repreſented without Beaks or Feet, then in Blazon they are call'd Cannets, (as young Eagles without Beaks and Feet are call'd Allerions) but the Allerions are always borne diſplay'd and full-fac'd, to diſtinguiſh them from the Cannets and Martlets, which have their Heads in profile, or ſideways:

15. Azure, a Stork cloſe, Argent, beak'd and member'd Gules.

16. Vert, a Kingfiſher, with his Beak erected bendways, Or.

17. Azure, a Swallow, Argent.

18. Or, a Turkey-cock, in his Pride, proper.

19. Azure, a Martlet, Argent. This Bird (now frequent in Armories all Europe over) was of old carry'd by thoſe who went to the Holy Land, to fight againſt the Saracens and Turks, and is what we now call a Martinet, frequently to be ſeen under the Corniſhes of Houſes, but with Feet ſo ſhort, and Wings ſo long, that ſhould they pitch upon a Level, they could not be able to riſe, and therefore they alight on high Places, that they may drop on the Wing.

As this is a Bird of Paſſage, which goes and comes at certain Seaſons of the Year, ſo it is an agreeable Mark of Difference for younger Sons. For as this Bird ſeldom lights on the Ground, ſo they ſhould truſt

truſt to the Wing of Virtue and Merit, and not to their Legs, having no Land of their own to ſet their Feet on.

20. Vert, a Corniſh Chough, proper. This Bird is much uſed in Armory, and is accounted the King of Crows, being properly as black as a Raven, but his Beak and Legs are of a high Yellow, almoſt a Red.

21. Gules, a Swan, Argent, beak'd and member'd Gules. Or rather, a Swan proper, becauſe the natural Colour of this Bird is White, and the Beak and Feet Red.

22. Or, a Stern cloſe, Gules.

23. Sable, an Eagle's Leg, feſs-ways, eraz'd a la quiſe, Argent, arm'd Gules. The Term a la quiſe ſignifies pluck'd off at the Thigh.

24. Or, a Shell-drake, Water-Fowl) proper.

25. Gules, a Signet Royal, Argent. The Term Signet is given to all Swans, when they are collar'd or gorg'd about the Neck with an open Crown, and a Chain affixed thereto, as the Example.

26. Azure, a Vole, Or. Note, The Term Vole ſignifies both the Wings of a Fowl, erect, as the Example; but when there is but one Wing in the Field, then it is call'd a Demi-Vole.

27. Sable, an Owl, Argent. This Bird ſignifies Prudence, Vigilance, and Watchfulneſs, and was borne by the Athenians as their Armorial Enſign.

28. Gules, a Peacock in its Pride (or rovant) proper. The Word Rovant, is a Term for the Fan or Tail when diſplay'd, as the Example.

29. Sable, a Parrot proper. In Armory this Bird is always depicted Green, with Red Legs and Feet; and of old they were call'd Papingoes, as they are now by ſome Armoriſts.

30. Azure, an Oſtrich Feather, Or. A Plume of ſuch Feathers Argent, were borne by King Stephen of England, with this Motto, No Force alters their Faſhion; alluding to the Fold and Fall of the Feather, which by Wind cannot be ſhaken into Diſorder; and ſuch is the Condition of Kings and Kingdoms well eſtabliſh'd.

31. Vert, an Eagle's Head eraz'd, Argent.

32. Or,

32. Or, two Wings inverted (viz. their Points downwards,) and conjoin'd in Fesse, or two Wings in Lure, Gules.

33. Sable, an Eagle's Leg eraz'd in Pale, a la quise, Argent, the Talons Gules. See N° 23.

34. Or, a Pair of Wings conjoin'd and elevated, (or two Wings subvolant adorsed) Gules.

35. Vert, a Swan's Neck coup'd, Argent.

36. Gules, five Emmets, or Pismires, 2, 1, and 2, Or. By this little Creature, as by the Spider, may be signify'd a Man of great Labour, Wisdom, and Prudence in his Affairs; and to them the slothful Man is sent, to learn Knowledge; for Soloman says, 'Go to the Pismire, O Sluggard, behold her Way, and be wise; 'for she, having no Guide or Ruler, prepareth her 'Meat in the Summer, and gathereth her Food in the 'Harvest.'

Thus do Brute Animals represent the virtuous Qualities that are (or ought to be) in Man; for 'tis written, Job. xii. 7. 'Ask now the Beast, and the Fowls of the 'Heavens, and they shall tell thee; or the Fishes of the 'Sea, and they shall declare unto thee.'

37. Azure, a Bee volant in Pale, Argent.

38. Gules, an Harvest-Fly, volant in Pale, Or.

39. Azure, a Gad-Bee, (Dun-Fly, Brimsey, or Horse-Fly) volant in Pale, Argent.

40. Gules, a Bee-Hive beset with Bees diversly volant, Or.

Of the forty Figures in Plate 12.

1. AZURE, a Mole Sable, his Snout and Feet Gules. Or a Mole proper.

2. Gules, a Toad erect, Argent.

3. Gules, an Hedge-Hog, (or Urcheor.) Or. This Animal is the Diminutive of the Porcupine, and is an Emblem of Frugality.

4. Gules, a Scorpion revers'd Argent.

5. Azure, a Tortoise, Or; an Animal which for the Delicacy of its Flesh, and Beauty of its Shell, is borne in Arms.

6. Sable, an Adder now'd, Argent. The Term now'd signifies the Tail of any Creature to be entangled, or cast into a Knot; but when Serpents move forward,

ward, they are waved, and ſaid to be gliding; and when they are borne pale-ways, as Plate 20. N° 19. and Plate 24. N° 22. then they are blazon'd erect.

7. Or, a Lizard, Vert.

8. Gules, a Cobweb, Argent, in the Center whereof a Spider proper.

9. Or, a Snail proper. As the Snail is ſlow of Motion, ſo ſhe ſignifies to the Bearer, that much Deliberation muſt be uſed in Matters of great Difficulty and Importance, and that by a conſtant Courſe they are accompliſh'd.

10. Sable, a Graſhopper, Argent.

11. Gules, a Dolphin naiant, in Feſs, or Feſs-ways, Or. This Fiſh is taken for the King of thoſe Water Animals, as the Lion and Eagle are ſaid to be the Sovereigns of Beaſts and Birds: And all Fiſhes having Fins, as the Example, muſt in Blazon be term'd naiant, or ſwimming.

12. Azure, a Chaulbot hauriant, Argent. The Term hauriant ſignifies Fiſh to be borne in Pale, as the Word naiant denotes them in Feſs, or Feſs-ways.

13. Sable, a Lobſter upright, Or. In Blazon, the Term upright is given to all Shell-Fiſh when ſo borne, becauſe they wanting Fins, cannot properly be call'd hauriant.

14. Azure, a Sole hauriant, Argent.

15. Gules, a Salmon naiant, Or.

16. Sable, a Periwinkle, or Welk's Shell, Argent.

17. Or, an Eel naiant, proper.

18. Gules, a Dolphin naiant imbow'd, Argent.

19. Or, a Prawn in Feſs, Gules.

20. Sable, an Eſcallop-ſhell Argent. As this is the faireſt of all Shells, being ſo match'd in Pairs, that they can never be made to join with others; ſo for its Beauty's Sake, it was the Pilgrims Enſign in their Expeditions and Pilgrimages to Holy Places, faſtening them to their Hoods or Hats; and were of ſuch a diſtinguiſhing Character, that Pope Alexander IV. by a Bull, diſcharged giving the Uſe of them but to Pilgrims who were truly noble; and afterwards they were put into the Collar of the Order of St Michael, and now are become of great Uſe in Armory.

21. Vert, two Barbles hauriant embow'd, (inverted affrontee, or reſpecting each other) Argent. The

Term reſpecting, &c. is given to all Fiſh, or tame Beaſts, when ſtanding upright, or (as the Example) Face to Face; but when two Beaſts of Prey are ſo placed, they muſt be blazon'd Combatant, as Plate 22. N° 13.

22. Gules, a Sea-Crab, Argent.

23. Or, Three Trouts fretted in Triangle, Azure, See Plate 3, N° 31.

24. Gules, the Head of a Whale eraz'd, Argent.

25. Vert, two Pikes hauriant adorſed, Argent. The Term adorſed, &c. ſignifies any two Things turn'd Back to Back, as the Example; and when the Fins of Fiſhes are of a different Tincture from their Bodies, they are then ſaid to be finn'd of ſuch a Colour, naming it, as thus, a Dolphin proper, finn'd Or, &c.

When their Eyes are ſparkling, they are term'd Allumee; when their Mouths are open, they are termed pawme; and when they are feeding, they are ſaid to be devouring, (or vorant) as ſwallowing all whole. And thus much of Fiſhes; next of Animals of a double Nature.

26. Gulet, a Leopard, Or, ſpotted Sable. This Beaſt is ſaid to be ingender'd between the Lion and the Pard, from whence he has his Name, and is a Creature very ſubtile.

27. Azure, a Cockatrice diſplay'd, Argent, creſted, member'd, and jellop'd, Gules. This Monſter (which in his Wings and Legs partakes of the Fowl, and in his Tail of the Snake) is ſaid to be but one Foot in Length, and yet he is of that poiſonous Nature, that he is termed the King of Serpents; for with his Breath and Sight he poiſoneth all Things that come within a Spear's Length of him.

28. Sable, a Sea-horſe, (or Horſe Marine) Or. See Plate 20. N° 13. and Plate 25. N° 8.

29. Azure, a Ree-mouſe, (Rere-mouſe, or Bat) diſplay'd, Argent. This Creature is of ſuch near Reſemblance to both Bird and Beaſt, that it may with Reaſon, be doubted of what Kind ſhe is; for by her Wings and flying, ſhe ſhould be a Bird, and by her Body a kind of Mouſe, bringing forth Young alive, and ſuckling them with her Paps, which no other Bird but ſhe doth; neither hath any but ſhe, Wings made of Panicles of thin Skins.

30. Gules,

30. Gules, a Muſimon, Or. A Beaſt which is ingender'd between an Ewe-goat and a Ram. And in like Manner the Tyterus is ingender'd between a Sheep and a Buck Goat.

31. Sable, a Satyr erect, proper.

32. Or, a Male Griphon paſſant, Gules, langu'd and arm'd Azure. This chimerical Creature is half an Eagle and half a Lion, having large Ears but no Wings. He is ſaid never to be taken alive, and fitly repreſents a valiant Soldier, who had rather expoſe himſelf to all Dangers, and even to Death itſelf, than become a Captive.

33. Gules, a Wyvern, his Wings diſplay'd, and Tail now'd, Argent. As the Griphon participates of an Eagle and a Lion, ſo the Wyvern partakes of a Fowl in the Wings and Legs, with a Dragon in the Head, and a Snake or Serpent in the Tail, which, if it be of a different Tincture from the Body, then it is term'd dragony of ſuch a Colour, naming it, as a Wyvern Vert, dragony Gules, &c. See Plate 20. N° 8.

34. Or, a Female Griphon paſſant, with Wings diſplay'd, Gules, langu'd and arm'd, Azure. When a Griphon or any Creature of a double Nature is repreſented upright or ſaliant, with Wings diſplay'd, or elevated, it is term'd ſegreant, as ready to fly.

35. Sable, a Satyreal (or Montegre) erect, proper.

36. Azure, an Harpy, with Wings diſclos'd, her Hair flotant, Or, and arm'd of the ſame. Note, this is a fabulous Monſter, feigned to be a Fowl with a Virgin's Face, Neck and Breaſts, a Bear's Ears, and a Vulture's Body; and ſometimes they are depicted with the Body of a Lion.

37. Gules, a Sea-God, (Triton or Neptune) with his Trident, and open Crown, proper. Note, this Figure is repreſented to the Navel in the Shape of a Man, with the lower Part of the Body Fiſh.

38. Azure, a Mule paſſant, Or. A Beaſt ingender'd between an Aſs and a Mare.

39. Gules, a Mermaid proper, crin'd Or, holding in her Right Hand a Mirrour, and in her Left a Comb.

40. Azure, a Dragon paſſant, with his Wings diſplay'd. Or. To theſe may be added the Beaver, Porcupine, &c. the firſt having his Tail of Fiſh only, his

fore Feet like a Dog, to prey, and his hinder like a Swan to swim. The Porcupine has a Head like a Hare, Ears like a Man, Body like a Hog, Fore-feet like a Badger, Hinder like a Bear, and he is chrilled like a Peacock.

And thus much for Animals, under which Head may be comprehended all those of four or more Feet, that lay Eggs, such as Crocodiles, Salamanders, Camelions, Ewe's, &c, and in the next Place I shall treat of the Distinction of Families, with Marks both honourable and dishonourable.

Distinctions of Houses.

TO the Intent that Coat-Armour might descend to Posterity with Safety, and free from strife, Distinctions were invented; and as with us in Britain, there hath been a threefold Difference observ'd therein, which are those of Chiefs, Consanguinity, and Strangers, so the Differences for the Chiefs are the Label and Border, the first being sometimes plain, and sometimes charg'd, as the Border is compound, indented, ingrail'd, quarter'd, charg'd, &c. all which are Differences for eldest Sons; but Daughters are always equal, and have no Differences.

2dly, The Differences for such as are of Consanguinity are a Crescent, Mullet, Martlet, Annulet, Fleur de lis, and the like; which are called Differences of Kinsmen, because they serve for those which are descended from one and the same Stock; the true Use of Arms being, that each Family and Kindred might be distinguished from other.

3dly, As to the Differences of Strangers, they are Barrulets, Bends, Fesses, Chevrons, Pales, Quarters, &c. wherefore it is lawful for a Stranger of any House or Family to bear his Arms with these Kinds of Differences and Distinctions, without doing Injury to any.

Of the forty-eight Figures in Plate 13.

1. THE first is a Label (or Lambel) of three Points, (or Lambregrims) or a File of three Labels, all which are taken for a Piece of Silk, Stuff, or Linnen, with

with Pendants, which is the Mark in Armory for the eldeſt Son, whilſt his Father is living; and if his Grandfather be living alſo, then he bears a Label of five Points.

The Label is of ſuch Dignity, that the Son of an Emperor cannot bear a Difference of higher Eſteem; but the Label of three Points is not always borne the firſt of the Differences only, but is alſo borne in Armour as a Charge, and the French take it for a Scarf or Ribband, which young Men wore anciently about the Necks of their Helmets, (as we now do Cravats) with Points hanging down, when they went to the Wars, or to military Exercise, in Company with their Fathers, by which they were diſtinguiſh'd.

2. The ſecond is a Creſcent, (or Half-Moon) and is the Mark of the ſecond Son, both when his Father is living and dead; for it always continues with him and his Poſterity, to ſhew that they were deſcended from the ſecond Branch of the main ſtock, or firſt Houſe.

3. The 3d is a Star, or (as ſome call it) a Mullet of five Points, and belongs to the 3d Son, in like Manner as the Creſcent to the 2d.

4. The 4th is the Martlet, the Mark of the 4th Son. See Plate 11. N° 19.

5. The fifth is an Annulet, or Ring, and belongs to the fifth Son.

6. The ſixth is a Flower de lis, and is the Mark of the ſixth Son, as the Roſe, N° 38. is of the ſeventh, and the double Caterfoile, N° 40. is of the eighth Son, &c.

7. The 7th is a Creſcent, with a Label upon it, by which is ſhewn the eldeſt Son of the ſecond of the firſt ſix.

8. The eighth is a Creſcent upon a Creſcent, and denotes that to be the 2d Son of the 2d of the firſt ſix, as the Mullet upon the Creſcent doth the 3d, and ſo on to 36, where there is one Fleur de lis upon another, which ſignifies the ſixth Son of the youngeſt of the firſt ſix; wherefore, if a Man hath a 7th or 8th Son, then you muſt proceed with the Roſe and Caterfoil in like Manner as the foregoing, and then with the Label charg'd, and the Border, as follow.

37. Azure, a Label of three Points, Or, each charged with a Canton, Gules.

38. Gules, a Roſe Argent, barb'd and ſeeded proper, the Badge of the 8th Son, as before noted.

39. Azure, a Label of three Points, Or, each charged with three Hearts, Gules.

40. Gules, a double Caterfoil Argent, as before obſerved.

41. Argent, a Border indented, Gules.

42. Azure, a Label of three Points, Or, the Middlemoſt charg'd with a Croſs, Gules.

43. Gules, a Border, Ermine.

44. Azure, a Label of three Points, Or, each charged with a Croſs, Gules.

45. Azure, a Label of four Points, Ermine.

46. Gules, a Border Ermines. See Plate 2. N° 2.

47. Azure, a Label of five Points, Or, each charg'd with three Roſes, Gules.

48. An Eſcutcheon revers'd, Pean, charg'd with a Grand Lozenge, Argent. When a Coat is revers'd, it is aſſign'd for the diſgraceful Mark of a Traitor, and intimates a total Suppreſſion of the Honour and Dignity.

Of the twenty-four Figures in Plate 14.

1. ARGENT, a Border per Pale, Or and Gules:

2. Argent, a Border ingrail'd, Azure. See Plate 2. N° 15.

3. Argent, a Border quarterly, Or and Gules.

4. Argent, a Border inveck'd, Azure. See Plate 2. N° 11.

5. Argent, a Border girony of four Pieces, Ermine and Azure, or a Border quarterly per Saltire.

6. Argent, a plain Point, Sanguine; which is an Abatement (or Rebatement) of Honour due to him that inventeth Lies to amuſe his Prince or General.

7. Argent, a Border coupe, (or parted per Feſs) Ermine and Azure.

8. Argent, a Point Champaine tenne, which is a Badge of Diſhonour for him that killeth his Priſoner in cold Blood.

9. Argent,

9. Argent, an Inescutcheon, revers'd, Sanguine. A Mark of Disgrace for him that forceth a Widow, Maid or Wife, or flies from his Sovereign's Banner.

10. Argent, a Border potent, Or and Azure.

11. Argent, a Delf, Tenne, which is a Mark for him that revoketh a Challenge, or goes from his Word; and is taken for a square Turf or Clod of Earth, cut up by a Spade.

12. Argent, a Border perflew, Or and Azure, but may be of any other Tinctures; and when it is composed of two Tracks or Ranges, then it is call'd counter-perflew.

13. Argent, a Border Azure, verdoy. The Term Verdoy, signifies a Border to be charg'd with any Kind of Vegetables, whereof this is verdoy of eight Cinquefoils, Or.

If the Border be of any other Tincture, as also the Charge being of Vegetables, whether Fruit, Teaves or Slips, to the Number of eight, is still term'd a Border verdoy.

14. Argent, a Point dexter, Tenne, a Mark for him that too much boasteth his Martial Acts.

15. Argent, a Border Azure, entoire of eight Bezants. The Term Entoire, signifies a Border to be charged with any Kind of dead or artificial Things to the Number of eight, and may be of any Tincture.

16. Argent, two Gussets, Sanguine; the Dexter being the Mark for him that commits Adultery, and the Sinister for a Drunkard.

17. Argent, a Point in Point, Sanguine; a Mark due to a Coward.

18. Argent, a Border compone, (gabony or gabonated) Or and Azure.

19. Argent, a Gore sinister, Tenne, a Badge of Dishonour for one that flies from his Colours.

Note, When any of these Marks of Disgrace are added to a Coat by Authority, they can never be removed, without the Sovereign's Leave.

20. Argent, a Border counter-compone, Or and Azure. The Term counter-compone signifies a Thing of two Tracks, or Panes, whereas the compone has but one.

21. Argent, a Border checque, Or and Azure. The Term Checque is given to all Fields and Charges, which conſiſt of three or more Tracks of different Tinctures, as the Figure, and Plate 23. N° 21. &c. and as well as compone and counter-compone, may be of any Metal, Colour, or Fur.

22. Argent, a Border Gules, enurney of eight Lions, Or; and with that Number it may be charged with any Sort of Beaſt borne in Coat-Armour.

23. Argent, a Border Azure, enaluron of eight Martlets, Or. The Term Enaluron is given to eight of any Kind of Birds, which are borne in Armory, when ſo placed, but never to more than eight.

24. Argent, a Border Gules, diaper'd Or. The Word diaper'd ſignifies a Border fretted, as the Example, and charg'd between the Frets with Things both quick and dead, which ought to be expreſs'd; this being charg'd with Creſcents, Stars, Beſants, and Caterfoils, and with Birds and Beaſts, both whole and in Part.

Of the twenty Figures in Plate 15.

1. GULES, a Chief Azure, chappe Or.

2. Or, a Chief Gules, chauſle (or Shod) Argent.

3. Gules, a Chief Or, enmanche Azure.

4. Or, a Chief Gules, veſtu Argent. Note, the Term Veſtu ſignifies cloathed, as if ſome Garment were laid thereon; but if it happens to be on the left Side, as in the next Example, then it is called veſtu ſiniſter; and when it is on the right Side, then it muſt be term'd veſtu dexter.

5. Ermine, a Chief Argent, veſtu ſiniſter, Sable.

6. Gules, a Chief Azure, ſouſtenu Or. Note, the Term Souſtenu is uſed, when the Chief is, as it were, ſupported by a ſmall Part of the Eſcutcheon beneath it of a different Tincture from the Chief, as the Example.

7. Ermine, a Chief Argent, remply Sable. Note, the Term Remply ſignifies, that all the Chief is fill'd up with a ſquare Piece of another Tincture, leaving only a Border of the proper Tincture of the Chief, as the Example.

8. Gules,

8. Gules, a Ruſter, Argent. Note, all the difference between a Maſcle and a Ruſter is this, the Maſcle is ſquare pierced, and the Ruſter round, as the Example. See Plate 5. N° 28.

9. Party en Coeur, Or and Gules.

10. Azure, an Allerion, Argent.

11. Gules, a Pale feuille de ſcie, Argent. Note, the Term feuille de ſcie, ſignifies a Pale or Feſs to be indented on one Side like a Saw, which the Figure repreſents.

12. Argent, a Shield proper.

13. Argent, a Shield proper.

14. Gules, a Mound, or Globe and Croſs, Or.

15. Or, Papellona, Azure.

16. Gules, a Target proper.

17. An Horſe forcene. Argent.

18. Party per Feſs paliſſe, Argent and Sable. Note, the Term Paliſſe, ſignifies a Range of Paliſſades before a Fortification, as the Example.

19. Gules, a Beaver erect, devouring a Fiſh, proper. Note, the Beaver, who lives by Land and in the Water, has his Tail of Fiſh, his hinder Feet like thoſe of a Swan, and his foremoſt like thoſe of a Dog; ſo that he ſwims with the one, while he preys with the other.

20. Giron of eight Pieces, Argent and Sable, four Fleurs de lis in Croſs, within a Border of the ſame Partitions, charg'd with eight Stars, and as many Roundles of the ſaid Tinctures, all counterchang'd.

Of the twenty Figures in Plate 16.

1. GULES, a Croſs cercele, Argent. Note, this Croſs is the ſame as that Plate 4. N° 6. the Difference is, that is avoided, and this is not.

2. Or, a Croſs barbee, Azure. Note, the Term barbee or barb'd, is apply'd to all Croſſes, whoſe Extremities are like barb'd Irons, uſed for ſtriking of Fiſh, as the Example; which being enter'd, cannot be got out again, without cutting a Hole to make Paſſage for the Barbs.

3. Gules, a Croſs cramponne, Argent, viz. it has at each End a Cramp, or ſquare Piece coming from it. See the Example.

4. Or, a Croſs, Azure, corded (or cordee) Argent, viz. wound about with Cords, as the Example.

5. Sable, a Croſs fer de fourchette, Argent. Note, the Term fer de fourchette, is given to all Croſſes and Saltires, whoſe Extremities end with a forked Iron, as the Example, like that formerly uſed by Soldiers to reſt their Muſkets.

6. Gules, a Croſs mouſſue, Or, viz. rounded off as the Example.

7. Sable, the Croſs of the Order of the Knights of Malta, Argent

8. Gules. a Croſs pommettee, Or. Note, if a Croſs has but one Ball at each End, as Plate 4. N° 11. then it is call'd a Croſs pommee.

9. Gules, a Croſs partee, (or formee) Or.

10. Argent, a Croſs potance, Azure.

11. Gules, a Croſs Pater-noſter, Or, viz. a Croſs made of Beads.

12. Argent, a Croſs creſcented, Azure. Note, the Term creſcented is given to it, (as it may be to any other Ordinary ſo charg'd) becauſe it has a Creſcent or Half Moon at each End.

13. Azure, a Croſs rayonnant, Argent, viz. it has Rays of Glory behind it, darting from the Center, to all Quarters, as the Example.

14. Gules, a Croſs tron-onnee & demembree, Or. Note, the Term Demembree (or diſmember'd) ſignifies a Croſs or other Thing cut in Pieces, and ſet at a ſmall Diſtance, but keeping the Form of the Figure, as the Example. See Plate 20. N° 17.

15. Azure, a Lion contourne, Argent. Note, the Term contourne, ſignifies a Beaſt ſitting, ſtanding, or running with its Face to the ſiniſter Side of the Eſcutcheon, as the Example.

16. Gules, a Lion rampant mortne, (viz. having neither Tongue nor Claws) Or.

17. Gules, a Lion poſe, (viz. at Gaze, or ſtanding ſtill) Or. See Plate 10. N° 1.

18. Sable, a Lion rampant defame, (or infame) Argent. Note, the Term defame, &c. ſignifies a Lion or ſuch other Creature to have loſt his Tail.

19. Gules, a Lion renverſe, (viz. contrary to its natural Poſition, as lying on its Back) Or.

20. Sable

20. Sable, a Lion rampant, Argent, Baillonne, Or. The Term Baillonne, ſignifies a Lion rampant, to hold a Staff in its Mouth, as the Example.

Of the twelve Crowns in Plate 17.

CROWNS, Coronets, and Garlands, being all Ornaments for the Head, and diſtinctive Marks of Dignity, or Tokens of noble Exploits perform'd, I ſhall here deſcribe all ſuch as are worn by the Nobility of Great Britain and Ireland, together with thoſe of his Majeſty and the Princes of the Blood Royal; but firſt the Imperial Crown.

1. The Crown Imperial, is made of pure Gold, labe!'d, and enrich'd with Gems, and clos'd at the Top, having a Globe and Croſs on it; but near the Top it reſembles a Miter, being ſo deviſed to repreſent a twofold Dignity united, that is, Prieſtly and Imperial; for in the Time of the Romans Glory, no Man might be Emperor, or King, but he was firſt to be a Prieſt.

2. The Crown of Great Britain, enſign'd with a Mound and Croſs; this Crown is alſo clos'd at the Top, but different from the former, being clos'd by Semicircles of Gold meeting at the Mound, Globe, or Orb, on which the Croſs ſtands, and thoſe Semicircles adorn'd with Croſſes Pattee, and Fleurs de lis, all embelliſh'd with precious Stones.

3. The Crown or Coronet of the Prince of Wales, which is topp'd with a Mound and Croſs, as the Koyal Diadem, but has only one Arch.

4. The Coronet of the Duke of York; and differs from that of the Prince of Wales, as having no Mound nor Arch.

5. The Coronet of the Duke of Glouceſter, which is different from that of the Duke of York, by having Strawberry Leaves on the Rim, as that has Fleurs de lis.

6. The Coronet uſed by the Daughters of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; and differs from that of the Duke of Glouceſter, by having on the Rim, Croſſes pattee, Fleurs de lis, and Strawberry Leaves; whereas that of the Duke, has only Croſſes and Leaves.

7. The

7. The Coronet of a Duke (not of the Blood Royal) and differs from all the former, by having only Strawberry Leaves on the Rim.

8. The Coronet of a Marquefs; and differs from that of a Duke, by having Leaves and Pearls intermix'd, of equal Height.

9. The Coronet of an Earl, having the Pearls much higher than the Leaves.

10. The Coronet of a Vifcount, having Pearls fet clofe to the Rim, and to each other.

11. The Coronet of a Baron, which has only fix Pearls fet clofe to the Rim, by which it is differenced from that of a Vifcount, whofe Number is uncertain.

12. A Cap of Maintenance, (or Dignity) which by the French is call'd a Chappeau; it is made of Crimfon Velvet, lin'd or turn'd up with Ermine, and worn by all Nobility; taking its Name of Maintenance from that which Pope Julius II. fent with a Sword, to King Henry VIII. for his writing a Book againft Martin Luther.

Of the twelve Figures in Plate 18.

1. AN Helmet ftanding foreright, with Guarde Vizure, having three Grills on each fide (which are the Safeguard or Defence for the Face) but none in the Middle: This Helmet belongs to the Sovereign, and Princes of the Blood.

2. An Helmet right forward, Guarde Vifure: This belongs to a Duke, and a Marquefs; and differs from that of the King, by having a Bar in the Middle, which the King's has not.

3. A Side Helmet, (or an Helmet in Profile) Guarde Vifure; and belongs to the Earl, Vifcount, and Baron.

4. An Helmet ftanding direct forward, with the Beaver open, and belongs to a Baronet, or a Knight Batchelor.

5. An Helmet ftanding fideways, or in profile, with the Beaver (or Vizor) clofe fhut, and belongs to all Efquires and Gentlemen; and in this Manner are all Degrees plainly diftinguifh'd to every Man's Underftanding, in all Atchievements.

In Blazon, the Helmet is fometimes called Cafque, (as the Creft is Timbres, Cognizance, &c.) and is al-

ways

ways expreſs'd when the Creſt is given; and now is become of that diſtinguiſhing Uſe, that a Gentleman, of any Degree, is known by his Atchievement (or Harchment) but if they are above the Degree of a Baronet, that the Helmet does not diſtinguiſh to Particulars, then they are underſtood by their Crowns or Coronets before mention'd, in which (in the Plates of Arms) their Helmets are each in their Degree; and as they are there repreſented, ſo are they over a Funeral Atchievement.

Note, The general Uſe of Helmets, is one upon a Shield; but as there are ſometimes found two, and three; ſo when there are two, they muſt be placed facing one another, as if two Perſons were looking upon each other; but if there be three, the middlemoſt muſt ſtand directly forward, and the other two on the Sides facing towards it, like two Perſons looking upon the third.

6. A Wreath (or Torſe) which is an Ornament for the Head, being made of Linnen or Silk of two or more Tinctures, (according to the Colours of the Arms) wreath'd or twiſted together; Edward III. of England wearing it of Pearl and Gold; and in Armory it is frequently interpos'd between the Helmet and Creſt, as may be ſeen in the Coats of the foregoing Nobility.

7. An Eaſtern Crown being of Gold, and (as 'tis ſaid) is in the Form of that worn formerly by the Jewiſh Kings.

8. A Naval Crown, being of Gold, adorn'd with the Heads, Sterns, and Sails of Ships or Galleys, and in ancient Time was beſtow'd on him that had firſt boarded an Enemy's Ship or Galley.

9. A Mural Crown, which was of Gold, being a Circle adorn'd with Battlements like thoſe of a Church; and in ancient Time given to him that firſt mounted the Breach, or that broke into an Enemy's Town, or City, or fix'd the Standard belonging to the Army, on the Wall thereof.

10. A Triumphal Crown or Garland, made of Laurel, worn by the firſt Roman Emperors in Token of Victory, and by them granted to their Generals, who had vanquiſh'd their Enemies, and had the Honour of a Triumph granted them by the Senate of Rome, ſaid

to

to have been taken from Apollo's crowning his Head with Laurel, after killing the Delphick Serpent.

The Manner of the Roman Triumph, the higheſt Honour granted to their Generals, to encourage them to ſerve their Country with the utmoſt Bravery, was as follows:

They were mounted on a Chariot gilt with Gold, and adorn'd with precious Stones, themſelves in compleat Armour, holding the General's Staff in their Hand, reſting on the Thigh, and the Triumphal Crown, or Garland, on their Head; the Chariot drawn by the fineſt Horſes that could be had, and ſometimes by Lions, like that of Mark Anthony; or by Elephants, as that of Pompey, when he triumph'd over Africk. Kings, Princes, Generals of Armies, and many other captive Commanders, chain'd two and two, their Hands bound behind their Backs, and hanging down their Heads, following the Triumphal Chariot. Attended by the Roman Cohorts, and Legions, richly adorn'd: Abundance of Trophies lying at their Feet, as Crowns of Gold, coſtly Veſſels full of Gold and Silver Medals, Arms and Colours of the vanquiſh'd or conquer'd Nations, follow'd by a great Number of choſen Warriors, who having ſignaliz'd themſelves in contributing towards the Victory and Conqueſt, at the Expence of their Blood, and with the Hazard of their Lives, were crown'd with Laurel, and carry'd Palm Branches in their Hands.

This was certainly the higheſt Pitch of Honour that Men could be rais'd to in this World, they being placed above the other Senators, (their Fellow Citizens) like the Sun among the Stars.

11. A Crown (Garland or Chaplet) Civica, which anciently was made of Oaken Leaves, with the Acorns, if they could be ſo had, becauſe that Tree was dedicated to Jove, who was reckon'd the Protector of Cities and their Inhabitants, and was given by the Romans, to a brave Soldier, who had ſaved the Life of a Fellow Citizen, or reſcu'd him after being taken by the Enemy.

12. An obſidional Crown, or Garland, being made of Graſs, and was given to him that had held out a Siege, or caus'd it to be rais'd, repulſing the Enemy, and delivering the Place.

Thus

Thus having gone through singly the several Parts of Coat-Armour within the Shield, and described the several Tinctures, Furs and Figures, in their different Kinds and Terms, together with their Position, Disposition, Situation, and whether whole or in Part, with their Number in Armorial Bearings; I shall proceed in the next Chapter, to blazon whole Coats, and shew their several Forms of Bearing.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of BLAZON.

In Blazon, the following Rules are to be carefully observed.

FIRST the Tincture of the Field must be nam'd, as Or, Argent, Gules, &c. then the Lines wherewith it is divided, whether per Pale, Fess, Bend, &c. as also the Difference of the Line, whether it be indented, embattl'd, &c. and then the Charge; and if the Field be charg'd with many Things, whether of the same Kind, or different, that which lieth next the Field, and nearest the Center, must be first nam'd, and then those which are more remote, as Plate 25. N° 15. Azure, a Crescent between three Stars, Argent. Thus the Crescent is first nam'd, as being next the Center of the Field.

2. When Colour and Metal are placed several Times one upon the other, as Plate 22. N° 21. then you must proceed according to that Blazon; or as Plate 22. N° 10. Azure, on a Chevron Or, between three Besants, as many Pallets Gules. Here the Chevron is nam'd first after the Field, because it is nearest the Center; and as the Pallets lie upon the Chevron, so they are most remote from the Field, and must be last nam'd.

3. When-

3. When you meet with a Coat, which has ſeveral Charges one upon the other in the Middle of the Field, as Plate 23. N° 6. then you muſt proceed according to the Blazon there, which may be a Rule for all other Coats charg'd in that Manner.

4. When a Field or Charge is irregularly overſpread with any Figure, ſome whole, others half ſeen, as Plate 19. N° 2. and Plate 24. N° 28. then it is term'd ſemee, ſeminated, or powder'd.

5. A Repetition of Words muſt be avoided; for in blazoning, that is accounted a great Fault; as for Example, He beareth Or, on a Saltire Azure, nine Lozenges of the firſt; and not, Or, on a Saltire Azure, nine Lozenges Or; becauſe the Word Or is then named twice: But be careful, that by endeavouring to be ſhort, you are not myſterious, and that you omit nothing which ought to be mention'd; becauſe a different Form in Blazoning makes the Arms ceaſe to be the ſame.

Thus having explain'd the ſeveral Rules of Blazoning, I will now proceed to the Blazon of the two hundred and twelve Coats, which I have collected for the Reader's farther Inſtruction in the ſaid Science; and therein will ſhew the ſeveral Forms of Bearing, as under, upon, beſide, and between each other, &c. which I doubt not but will be ſufficient to enable any Perſon to blazon a Coat upon Sight.

The Blazon of the twenty Coats in Plate 19.

1. ARGENT, a Pale and Chief Sable, by the Name of Mendorf.

2. Gules, Semee of Fleurs de lis, Or, by the Name of Chateaubrient. Note, if to ſuch Bearings as this, ſhould be added any other Charge, whether proper or common, you ſhall not ſay, ſuch Charge is born between them; but having nam'd your Field, and the Things wherewith it is ſeminated, proceed to your other Charge, as though no ſuch ſtrewing had been. See N° 12.

3. Argent, a Lion's Gamb eraz'd in Bend between two Croſſets, or Croſs Croſſets fitchy, Gules, by the Name of Powis. See Plate 10. N° 23.

4. Gules,

4. Gules, two Croſſes pattee in Pale Or, between as many Flaunches, checque Argent and Azure, by the Name of Sherrington.

5. Gules, a Feſs between five Doves, three above and two below, Or, by the Name of Dowdall.

6. Argent, two Ravens hanging pale-ways, Sable, having an Arrow thruſt through their Heads bar-ways proper, by the Name of Murdoch.

7. Azure, a Bar in Feſs, Argent, and in Baſe three Apples erect, Or, by the Name of Harlewin.

8. Tierce in Mantle, firſt Mars, two Lions paſſant-guardant in pale, Sol, for Brunſwick; 2d Sol, Semi of Hearts proper, a Lion rampant Jupiter, for Lunenburgh; 3d, ente en Pointe, Mars, an Horſe currant Luna, for Saxony. Note, Theſe Enſigns (which are the paternal Coat of his Majeſty King George) I have added as an Example, to ſhew the Form of what ſovereign Heralds term Tierce in Mantle, ente en Pointe, &c. when the Pieces are let into one another, as Plate 2. N° 27, 30. 36. 38. and 39.

9. Argent, three Cats paſſant-guardant in pale, Sable, by the Name of Keat.

10. Gules, on a Chevron Argent, three Ears Gemels, Sable, by the Name of Throckmorton. See Plate 5. N° 20. and Plate 25. N° 21.

11. Or, three Piles conjoin'd in Point, piercing a Man's Heart in Baſe, Gules, by the Name of Logan.

12. Azure, Semi of Fleurs de lis, and a Lion rampant, Or, by the Name of Beaumont. See N° 2.

13. Gules, on a Chevron Argent, a Roſe between two Lions rampant of the firſt, by the Name of Henburne.

14. Or, three Cloſets wavey, Gules, by the Name of Drummond. See Plate 5. N° 16. and Plate 20. N° 6.

15. Gules, two Lions rampant, conjoin'd under one Head, Argent, by the Name of Kellum.

16. Ermine, a Muſſet of ſix Points pierc'd Gules, by the Name of Haſſenhuſl. See Plate 8. and N° 6. and N° 10.

17. Argent, a Bend Sable, and in Baſe a plain Point Gules, by the Name of Diemanſtein. Note, the Point here in Baſe being Gules, ſhews it to be a Mark of Honour, and cannot be a Mark of Diſgrace, except it was of one of the ſtain'd Colours, as Plate 14. N° 6.

18. Azure, a Bend Argent, double cottiz'd, potent counter-potent, Or, and was borne by the Earl of Champaign in France. See Plate 2. N° 8.

19. Or, the Percloſe of three demi Garters now'd, Azure, garnith'd of the firſt, by the Name of Narboon. Note, The Percloſe of a Garter, is that Part of the Garter which is buckl'd and now'd, as the Example.

20. Sable, a Bend Argent, between two Cottizes, dancette, Or; by the Name of Clopton.

The Blazon of the twenty Coats in Plate 20.

1. ARGENT, a Saltire Azure, in the Center the Royal Arms of Scotland, (viz. Sol, a Lion rampant within a double Treſſure flower'd and counter-flower'd with the Fleurs de lis, Mars) enſign'd on the Top with an Imperial Crown, proper. Motto. Fax mentis honeſta gloria. Note, This Coat is the Badge of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, a Degree of Honour inſtituted by King James I. for the planting of that Country by Scotch Colonies in Imitation of the Baronets in England, for the Conqueſt and Planting of the Province of Ulſter in Ireland, and, like that, is hereditary; the Knights for Diſtinction, wear an Orange-Tawney Ribbon. See Plate 25. N° 6.

2. Azure, a Pile inverted in Bend ſiniſter, Or, by the Name of Kaag.

3. Barraly of ſix Pieces, Or, and Azure, on a Chief of the firſt, three Pallets between two Eſquires-baſt dexter and ſiniſter of the ſecond, an Eſcutcheon Argent, by the Name of Mortimer.

4. Gules, a Cherub, having three Pair of Wings, whereof the uppermoſt and lowermoſt are counterly croſs'd, and the middlemoſt diſplay'd, Or, by the Name of Buecafoco.

5. Gules, a Bend wavey Argent, in the ſiniſter chief Point a Faulcon ſtanding on a Perch, Or, by the Name of Hawkeridge.

6. Argent, three Cloſets Sable, by the Name of Buſſey. See Plate 5. N° 16. and Plate 19. N° 14.

7. Gules, a Lion paſſant-guardant, between two Billets, Or, and as many Flanches Argent, each

charg'd with a Lion rampant, Azure, by the Name of Dawkins.

8. Or, a Lion-Dragon, Gules, arm'd, langu'd, and crown'd of the firſt, by the Name of Fretigni.

9. Argent, three Ravens Legs eraz'd a la quiſe Sable, meeting in the Feſs Point, their Talons extended into the three acute Corners of the Eſcutcheon, by the Name of Owen.

10. Argent, a Feſs Gules, between three Hearts vuln'd (or wounded) and diſtilling Drops of Blood on the ſiniſter Side proper, by the Name of Tote. See Plate 11. N° 6.

11. Argent, a Lattice (or Tirlace) Gules, nail'd Or, by the Name of Bardonenche.

12. Azure, a Salamander, Or, in the Flames proper, by the Name of Cemmino.

13. Gules, a Lion marine (or Poiſon) Or, by the Name of Imhoff. See Plate 12. N° 28. and Plate 25. N° 8.

14. Or, two Eagles Legs eraz'd a la quiſe, Saltire-ways, by the Name of Hickſon.

15. Sable, two Swans in Chief, proper, reſpecting each other, and in Baſe an Herring naiant, Or, by the Name of Cobb.

16. Argent, two Foxes counter-ſaliant, the Dexter furmounted of the Siniſter, Saltire-like, Gules, by the Name of Rad-rod-hard.

17. Or, a Lion rampant, Gules, coup'd (or Deſ-hache) in all its Points, within a double Treſſure, flower'd and counter-flower'd with Fleurs de lis of the ſecond, by the Name of Maitland. Note, The Term Deſ-hache ſignifies a Beaſt, having its Limbs and Body ſeparated, ſo that they remain upon the Eſcutcheon at a ſmall Diſtance from their natural Places, as the Example. See Plate 16. N° 14.

18. Gules, a tricorporate Lion iſſuing out of the three Corners of the Eſcutcheon, all meeting under one Head in the Feſs Point, Or. Note, This Device was borne by Edward Crouchback, Earl of Lancaſter, Brother to King Edward I.

19. Vert, three Adders erect, 2 and 1, Argent, by the Name of Haſſel. See Plate 24. N° 22. and Plate 32. N° 6.

20. Sable,

20. Sable, a Chevron between three Children's Heads coup'd at the Shoulders Argent, crin'd Or, and wrapp'd about the Neck with as many Snakes proper, by the Name of Vaughan.

The Blazon of the twenty-eight Coats in Plate 21.

1. GULES, three Legs arm'd proper, conjoin'd in Fess, at the upper Part of the Thigh, flex'd in Triangle, garnish'd and spurr'd, Or, the Arms of the Isle of Man.

Note, That when any Leg is cover'd with Armour, it must always be blazon'd, arm'd.

2. Sable, three Swords, their Points meeting in Base, (or three Swords in Point, Argent) the Pomels and Hilts Or, by the Name of Paulet.

Note, When Swords, Piles, &c. are so borne, as to resemble a Pile, that is, their Points almost meeting in the middle Part of the Escutcheon, as the Example, then they are always term'd in Point.

3. Gules, three dexter Arms conjoin'd at the Shoulders, and flex'd in triangle, Or, with the Hands clench'd proper, by the Name of Tremaine.

4. Party per Pale, Or and Sable, by the Name of Searle.

5. Azure, three Cups, Or, out of each a Boar's Head issuing erect, Argent, by the Name of Bowle.

6. Argent, an Arm sinister, issuing out of the dexter Point, extended towards the sinister Base, in Form of a Bend, Gules, by the Name of Cornhill.

7. Per Bend, (or bend-ways) dexter, fusilie, Argent and Azure, the Arms of the Dukedom of Bavaria. Note, When they turn to the other Corner, they are term'd Bend-sinister, or sinister-ways.

8. Argent, on a Fess between two Bars Gemelles, Gules, three Griphons Heads eraz'd, Or, by the Name of Dalhwood.

9 Argent, two Annulets brac'd in Fess, between three Crosses patee, Sable, by the Name of Thornhagh.

10. Pally of six, Argent and Azure; over all, on a Bend, Sable, three Annulets, Or, by the Name of Saunderson.

11. Argent, two Lobsters Claws in Saltire, the Dexter surmounted of the Sinister, Gules, by the Name of Tregarthick.

12. Quarterly, Or and Azure, a Cross of four Lozenges, between as many Annulets counter-chang'd, by the Name of Peacock.

13. Or, on a Pale, Azure, three Besants, by the Name of Wildman.

14. Argent, three Bugle Horns in Bend, Gules, garnish'd and string'd, Vert, by the Name of Hunter.

15. Azure, a Fess imbattl'd, between six Stars, Or, by the Name of Tryon.

16. Argent, a Cross pattee, ensign'd on the Top with a Crescent, Gules, by the Name of Wanley.

17. Argent, three Bendlets in Chief sinister, Gules, by the Name of Byron.

18. Party per Fess, Azure and Or, a Pale, and three Roe-Bucks Heads eraz'd, counter-chang'd, by the Name of Roper.

19. Gules, two Helmets, in Chief, proper, and a Wheat-Sheaf in Base, Or, by the Name of Cholmondley.

20. Pally-bendy of six, Or and Azure, a Canton, Ermine, by the Name of Buck.

21. Azure, a Chevron Ermine, between three Oaken Slips, acorn'd (or fructed) proper, by the Name of Amades.

22. Argent, a Fess and Canton Gules, by the Name of Woodvile.

23. Azure, three Swords, one in Pale, Point upwards, surmounted of the other two, placed Saltire-ways, Points downwards, Argent, by the Name of Norton.

24. Gules, three Leopards Heads, revers'd, jessant, (that is, shooting forth) as many Fleurs de lis, Or; the Arms of the See of Hereford.

25. Gules, an arm'd Leg, coup'd at the Thigh in Pale, between two broken Spears, Argent, headed Or, by the Name of Gilbert.

26. Barry of six, Argent and Sable, indented the one in the other, by the Name of Guise.

27. Gules, a Chevron Ermine, between three Pine Apples, Or, by the Name of Pine.

28. Quarterly.

28. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Or, a Bend ingrail'd, Vert, cottiſed Sable, by the Name of Hanbury; 2d and 3d Sable, three Walnut Leaves in Bend, Or, between two Cottiſes, Argent, by the Name of Waller.

The Blazon of the 28 Coats in Plate 22.

1. SABLE, five Garbs in Croſs, Or, by the Name of Merifield.

Note, a Garb ſignifies a Sheaf of any Kind of Grain; and when five of any Sort of Charges are plac'd in Form of theſe Garbs, they are always term'd in Croſs, or Croſs-ways; and the like Rule is to be obſerv'd in the Saltire.

2. Gules, a Saltire between a Spear's Head in Chief, a Creſcent in Baſe, and two Mullets in Feſs, Or, by the Name of Bryſon.

3. Sable, a Fret, Or, by the Names of Maltravers.

4. Gules, a Saltire, Or, and over all a Croſs ingrail'd Ermine, by the Name of Prince.

5. Party per Pale, Azure and Gules, a Chevron Or, between three Lions rampant Argent, by the Name of Hoſkins.

6. Argent, three Bears Heads eraz'd Sable, muzzled Or, by the Name of Langham. See Plate 26, N° 1.

7. Or, a Feſs, Gules, between three Olive Branches proper, by the Name of Roundel.

8. Argent, two Chevrons Sable, each charg'd with five Nails Or, by the Name of Clovell.

9. Sable, a Goſhawk, Argent, perching upon a Stock, fix'd in Baſe, of the ſecond, arm'd, jeſs'd, and bell'd, Or, by the Name of Weele.

10. Azure, on a Chevron, Or, between three Beſants, as many Pallets, Gules, by the Name of Hope.

11. Argent, a Bend cottiz'd, Sable, by the Name of Staine.

12. Argent, on a Croſs, Gules, five Cinquefoils, Or, by the Name of Ap Adam.

13. Or, two Lions combatant, Gules, langu'd and arm'd Azure.

Note, When two Beaſts of Battle are erect on their hinder Feet, and affrontee, or facing each other, as the Example, they are always term'd combatant.

14. Party per Pale indented, Argent and Sable, a Saltire counter-chang'd, by the Name of Scott.

15. Argent, a Fefs between six Billets, Gules, by the Name of Aylesworth.

16. Sable, three Ducal Crowns in Pale, Or, the Arms of the See of Briſtol.

17. Ermine, on a Bend Sable, two Hands iſſuing at the Elbows, from as many Clouds proper, and rending a Horſhoe, Or, by the Name of Borlace.

18. Gules, a Fefs, and in Chief three Piles wavey, Argent, by the Name of Iſham.

19. Azure, three Chevronels, brac'd (fretted, or interlaced) in the Baſe of the Eſcutcheon, and a Chief, Or, by the Name of Fitz-Hugh.

20. Gules, two Bars, Argent, by the Name of Martin.

21. Azure, fretty Argent, on a Fefs Gules, three Leopards Faces, Or, by the Name of Cann.

22. Sable, two Lions counter-paſſant, Argent, collar'd (or accollee, a French Term for collar'd) Gules, by the Name of Glegg.

23. Gules, a Fefs nebulee, between three Stars (or Eſtoils) Argent, by the Name of Everard.

24. Argent, a Croſs, Sable, a Treſſure of half Fleurs de lis, between four Mullets of the 2d, by the Name of Atkins.

25. Sable, a Chevron between two Couples-cloſe, accompany'd with three Cinquefoils, Or, by the Name of Renton.

26. Gules, an Eagle diſplay'd, with two Heads, Argent, on a Chief, Or, a Roſe of the firſt, between two Martlets, Sable, by the Name of Atkinſon.

27. Sable, a Shin-Bone in Pale, ſurmounted of another in Fefs, (or Croſs) Argent, by the Name of Barnes.

Note, Theſe cannot properly be ſaid to be a Croſs of Bones, becauſe they be not incorporated one with another, and the like is to be obſerv'd in all other Things of like Nature.

28. Gules, a Boar Argent, arm'd, briſtled, collar'd, and chain'd, Or, tied to an Holly-Buſh on a Mount in Baſe, both proper, by the Name of Owen.

The

The Blazon of the 28 Coats in Plate 23.

1. PARTY per Fefs, Argent and Sable, a Fefs counter-imbattl'd between three Faulcons counter-charg'd, jefs'd, and bell'd, Or, by the Name of Thomfon.

2. Party per Saltire, Gules and Or, in Pale two Garbs, and in Fefs as many Rofes, all counter-chang'd, by the Name of Hilborne.

3. Sable, a Fefs dancette, and in Chief three Efcallops, Argent, by the Name of Dent.

4. Gules, an Eagle difplay'd, Argent, arm'd Azure, by the Name of Elliſon.

5. Argent, a Crofs Gules, fretty Or; by the Name of Netterville.

6. Argent, an Eagle difplay'd, with two Heads, Sable, beak'd and member'd Gules, on its Breaſt an Efcutcheon of the firſt, charg'd with a Saltire of the ſecond, furcharg'd (or furmounted) with an Hedgehog, Or, by the Name of Maxwell.

7. Argent, on a Chevron Azure, between three Rofes, Gules, ſlipp'd and ſeeded proper, as many Fleurs de lifs, Or, by the Name of Cope.

8. Argent, a Bend Sable, furmounted of another, wavey or the firſt, by the Name of Wigmer.

9. Argent, two Bends ragulee, Sable, the lower one rebated at the Top, by the Name of Wagſtaff.

Note, The Term rebated, ſignifies the Top or Point of a Weapon to be broken off, as the Example.

10. Argent, two Squirrels, ſejant, adors'd Gules, by the Name of Samwell.

Note, The Term adors'd, ſignifies Things borne Back to Back, as the Example; and when in Armory you meet with living Things borne one upon the Back of another, then (in the Blazon) inſtead of adorſed, you muſt ſay indorſed.

11. Party per Saltire, (or Girony of four) Or and Sable, a Border counter-chang'd, by the Name of Shorter.

12. Argent, a Point, Gules, (or Party per Chevron, or Chevron-ways, Argent and Gules) a Creſcent counter-chang'd, by the Name of Chapman.

13. Party per Pale, Azure and Gules, three Saltires Argent, by the Name of Lane.

14. Or, three Piles in Point, Azure, by the Name of Bryan.

15. Sable, a Faulcon, Or, his Wings expanded, truſſing a Mallard, (viz. a wild Drake) Argent, on a Chief of the latter, a Croſs Botany, Gules, by the Name of Madden.

16. Vert, three Eaglets diſplay'd in Feſs, Or, by the Name of Winn.

17. Vert, upon a Pale, radiant, or rayonnant, (that is, darting forth Rays) Or, a Lion rampant Sable, by the Name of O-Hara.

18. Gules, in Bend, the Limb of a Tree ragul'd and trunk'd, Argent, by the Name of Penruddock.

19. Azure, fretty Argent, by the Name of Cave.

20. Gules, three Swords extended Bar-ways, their Points towards the dexter Part of the Eſcutcheon, Argent, the Hilts and Pomels Or, by the Name of Chute.

21. Checque Or and Azure, on a Chief Gules, three Oſtrich Feathers in Plume, iſſuant, of the firſt, by the Name of Drax.

22. Argent, three Chaplets, Vert, by the Name of Richardſon.

23. Sable, a Pile Argent, ſurmounted of a Chevron Gules, by the Name of Dyxton.

24. Azure, a Lion rampant, party per Feſs, Or and Argent, arm'd and langu'd Gules, by the Name of Betteſworth.

25. Sable, two Lions Paws iſſuing out of the dexter and ſiniſter Baſe Points, erected Chevron-ways, Argent, arm'd Gules, by the Name of Frampton.

26. Gules, three Swords conjoin'd at the Pomels in Feſs, their Points extended into the Corners of the Eſcutcheon, Argent, by the Name of Stapleton.

27. Or, an Ineſcutcheon within an Orl of eight Martlets, Sable, by the Name of Brownlow.

28. Quarterly, firſt and fourth Argent, a Moor's Head coup'd, ſable, banded (or tortille) of the firſt. 2d and 3d Gules, the Buſt of a King, cloath'd and crown'd Or, the Arms of Algarve in Spain.

The

The Blazon of the 28 Coats in Plate 24.

1. SABLE, a Chevron between three Lamps, Argent, with Fire proper, by the Name of Farmer.

2. Or, three Swords, one in Fefs, furmounted of the other two in Saltire, between a dexter Hand in Chief, and Man's Heart in Base, Gules, by the Name of Ewart.

3. Argent, three Piles, one iſſuant out of the Chief, between two others revers'd, Sable, by the Name of Hulſe.

4. Gules, two long Bows bent and interlac'd in Saltire, Or, ſtring'd Argent, between four Beſants, each charg'd with a Fleur de lis, Azure, by the Name of Rebow.

5. Or, on a Chief, Gules, a Hand extended and borne tranſverſe the Chief, Argent, by the Name of Mainſtone.

6. Argent, three Piles terminating in the Fefs Point, Sable, by the Name of Waill.

7. Azure, three Horſe Barnacles extended in Pale, Or; on a Chief, Ermine, a Lion rampant iſſuant, Gules, by the Name of Genevel.

Note, Theſe Inſtruments, which are call'd Barnacles, are uſed by Farriers to curb and command unruly Horſes. And when in Armory theſe Figures are not extended, then in Blazon they muſt be term'd cloſe.

8. Argent, a Fefs between three Otters paſſant, Sable, by the Name of Lutterel.

9. Argent, a Maunch, Sable, by the Name of Haſtings.

Note, This Figure, which is term'd a Maunch, is taken for an old-faſhion'd Sleeve of a Garment.

10. Or, a Fefs Gules, between three Oaken Leaves, proper, by the Name of Allen.

11. Sable, a Bend counter-flory, Argent, by the Name of Highland.

12. Party per Pale, Or and Gules, three Roundles counter-chang'd, by the Name of Abtot.

13. Party per Pale, Azure and Gules, three Chevronells Argent, each charg'd with a Couple-cloſe, humet,

humet, or coup'd, counter-chang'd of the Field, by the Name of Say.

14. Argent, Gutty de Sang, by the Name of Lemming.

15. Azure, a Toiſon (or Fleece) d'Or, within a double Treſſure counter-flory of the ſame, by the Name of Jaſon.

16. Argent, a Pale ingrail'd, between two Indorſes plain, Sable, by the Name of Bellaſiſe.

17. Argent, a Feſs indented per Feſs, Vert and Sable, between two Barrulets counter-chang'd of the Feſs, by the Name of Huddy.

18. Argent, a Unicorn's Head eraz'd, Gules, horn'd, main'd, and bearded, Or; on a Chief wavey, Azure, three Lozenges of the third, by the Name of Smith.

19. Argent, a Lion rampant, Gules, debruis'd, or ſuppreſs'd, by a Feſs Azure, between three Stars iſſuing out of as many Creſcents of the ſecond, by the Name of Dillon.

20. Barry-pily of Eight Pieces, Or and Gules, by the Name of Holland.

21. Argent, a Croſs Gules, between four Roſes of the laſt, barb'd Vert, by the Name of Treſman.

22. Or, an Adder curling, and erect upon his Tail, Sable, by the Name of Coach.

23. Gules, a Chevron between three Combs, Argent, by the Name of Ponſonby.

24. Sable, a Feſs Or, between two Swords, that in Chief with the Point upwards, the other downwards, both directly in Pale Argent, hilted to the 2d, by the Name of Gwyn.

25. Or, on a Feſs between two Chevrons Sable, three Croſſets (or Croſs-croſſets) of the firſt, by the Name of Walpole.

26. Gules, a Pelican in her Neſt, with Wings diſplay'd, feeding her young ones Or, vuln'd proper, by the Name of Carne.

27. Sable, three Pheons Argent, by the Name of Nichols.

28. Gules, Cruſulee (ſtrew'd with Croſſes) Or, three Lucies (or Pikes) hauriant, Argent, by the Name of Lucy.

The

The Blazon of the twenty-eight Coats in Plate 25.

1. QUarterly, per Feſs, indented, Or and Gules, by the Name of Leighton.

2. Sable, a Chevron between three Cherubims, Or, by the Name of Chaloner.

3. Gules, a Leopard's Face jeſſant, (ſhooting forth) a Fleur de lis Or, by the Name of Weſtbrook.

4. Pally of ſix, Or and Sable, a Bend counter-changed, by the Name of Calvert.

5. Argent, and Inescutcheon, Sable, over all a Carbuncle of eight Rays, Or, by the Name of Schonburgh.

Note, The Carbuncle (or Eſcarbuncle) is a precious Stone, whoſe Luſtre is not darken'd with the Night, but ſhines as Fire, with Beams iſſuing from the Center, of which the Rays are a Repreſentation.

6. Argent, a Chevron Gules, between three Boars Heads eraz'd, Sable, and with the Badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia, is borne by the Name of Nilbet; and as the ſaid Badge is here borne in the dexter Canton, ſo it may likewiſe be borne in the ſiniſter, or an Inescutcheon. See Plate 20. N° 1.

7. Party per Saltire, Azure and Or, a Lion rampant counter-chang'd, by the Name of Gold.

8. Argent, a Chevron ingrail'd, Gules, between three Marine Wolves, (or Sea Dogs) naiant, Sable, finn'd, venter'd, and dented of the firſt, by the Name of Fennor.

9. Barry of ſix, Argent and Gules, party per Pale, indented, counter-chang'd, by the Name of Peyto.

10. Or, on a Saltire Azure, nine Lozenges of the firſt, by the Name of Dalrymple.

11. Argent, three Bouterolls, or Crampets of Swords, Gules, and pertains to the Armorial Enſigns of the Town of Stebach.

12. Vert, an Arrow in Pale, Or, feather'd and headed Argent, by the Name of Standard.

13. Azure, two Lions rampant, adoſſee, or adorſed, Or, langu'd and arm'd Gules, and (as 'tis ſaid) were ſo borne by Achilles the Grecian at the Siege of Troy.

14. Ermine, a Bend voided, Gules, by the Name of Ireton.

15. Azure,

15. Azure, a Crescent between three Stars Argent, by the Name of Arbuthnet.

16. Ermine, a Cross Gules, surmounted of another Argent, by the Name of Malton.

17. Lozengy, Argent and Gules, by the Name of Fitz-William.

18. Argent, on a Pile Azure, a Chevron counterchang'd of the first, and Sable, by the Name of Otway.

19 Fusily, Argent and Gules, and pertaineth to the Geraldi de Monaco in Genoa.

20. Vert, three Flint-stones Argent, by the Name of Flint.

21. Or, two Bars Gemels Sable, in Chief three Pellets, by the Name of Hildesley.

22. Gules, three Coneys sejant, Argent, by the Name of Coningby.

23. Bendy of six, Or and Azure, the Arms of Burgundy.

24. Argent, three Pallets wavey Gules, by the Name of Downs.

25. Gules, a Lion passant, between three Lures, with Lines and Rings, (or Virols) Argent, by the Name of Chester.

26. Sable, a Bend Or, between six Fountains proper, by the Name of Stourton.

27. Gules, five Martions Wings in Saltire, Argent, by the Name of Porter.

28. Sable, a Bend Ermine, between two Cottises flory Or, by the Name of Keck. And so much for Blazoning, next of the Mantle and Motto, and then of Marshalling.

Of the Mantle.

ACcording to Sir George Mackenzie, a Mantle or Doubling (such as Arms are usually adorn'd with) was a Covering for a Helmet, and carry'd to shew the Variety of its jagged Cuts sustain'd in Battle: For Gentlemen formerly wearing their Helmets cover'd, to keep them clean, and prevent the ill Consequences of their too much dazzling the Eye in Action, from thence many of those Coverings became cut and slash'd after various Manners; and the Flutterings and Curlings

ings being by the Wind wrought into divers Forms about their Helmets; Heralds, for the Honour accruing by the great Danger which those jagged Scantlings openly declar'd them to have been in, did represent the same about the Helmets of their Atchievements.

In Blazoning of Mantles, you must say, they are doubled, that is, lin'd throughout with some one of the Furs, those of the Nobility being Gules, doubl'd Ermine, and those of the Gentry, Gules, doubl'd White, which Doubling is white Sarsenet, Taffata, or a Fur call'd Miniver, being the Skin of a Litvite.

Note, The Term White must always be used in the Doubling of Gentry's Mantles, because the Word Argent signifies Silver, and is therefore a very improper Term.

Of the Motto.

THE Motto, Device, or Word, which is very ancient, and made Use of at any Man's Pleasure, was at first taken from the old Cries of War, which was any Sentence that was become a general Cry, throughout an Army, upon its Approach to Battle, with which the Assailants animated their Friends, and discouraged their Enemies; and from thence many of them became allusive to the Bearings with which they were (and are now) carry'd, as others were to the Name of the Bearer; and some to witty Conceits, as pointing out some Mystery, &c. That of King William III. was Je maintein dray, I will maintain. So Duke Schomburgh, when he was so created by the said King, gave for his Motto, Quo Fata vocant, Where Distiny calls me. In like Manner, the Lord Cuts, who arriv'd to the Peerage by his Service in the Army, gave for his, Sudore & Sanguine, By Sweat and Blood. That of the Earl of Orford (that great Admiral) was, Che sara sara, What will be will be. And when the late Duke of Shrewsbury went Embassador to France, all the Towns and Villages through which he pass'd from Calais to Paris, took it for a publick Advertisement, that he was going to conclude the Peace, because the Motto on his Coach was, d'accomplier, ready to fulfil.

Of

Of Marſhalling.

BY Marſhalling or Quartering of Coats is to be underſtood an orderly ranging and beſtowing of Things both within and without the Eſcutcheon; thoſe within being Coats of different Families, marſhall'd on Account of Deſcent, Marriage, Alliance, Gifts of the Sovereign, Adoption, &c. and as the exterior Ornaments are the Helmet, Mantle, Creſt, Supporters, Wreath, and Motto; ſo when all theſe are marſhall'd together, as in the Arms of the foregoing Nobility, then the Atchievement is compleat.

Note, In Blazoning of the exterior Ornaments, it is ſaid to be no manner of Fault to repeat any Term of Art, Names of Tinctures, &c. twice.

Arms call'd Original, Principal, and Paternal, are ſuch as are borne by Deſcent from Father to Son, &c.

Arms of Alliance are ſuch, (as when Heireſſes marry into other Families) are taken up by their Iſſue, to ſhew their Deſcent Paternal and Maternal; and by this Means, the Memory of many ancient and noble Families extinct in the Male Line, is preſerv'd and conveyd to Poſterity, which is one of the principal Reaſons of marſhalling ſeveral Coats pertaining to diſtinct Families in one Shield, ſometimes to the Number of 48, or more; and to blazon ſuch a Shield, you muſt ſay, He beareth quarterly of 48 Coats, &c. beginning at the firſt, and ſo on to the laſt; as Plate 26. N° 23.

Arms of Adoption, are thoſe which you take from another Family, to be quarter'd with your Paternal ones; for Inſtance, the laſt of a Family may by Will adopt a Stranger to poſſeſs his Name, Eſtate, and Arms, and thereby continue the Name and Grandeur of his Family in the World after his Deceaſe. This Practice is of long ſtanding; for Joſephus, in his Hiſtory of the Jews tells us, that Abraham adopted the Son of Aram, his Wife Sarah's Brother, before ſhe had a Son: We alſo read, that Mordecai adopted Eſther his Brother's Daughter; and Moſes was adopted by Pharaoh's Daughter, &c. And many Precedents may be given in our Age. But in this Caſe it is to be obſerved, that if the adopted Stranger be of more noble

Blood and Family than the Adopter, he is not obliged by the Teſtament to diſuſe his own Name or Arms; but if he be inferior, he's obliged to leave his own Name, as alſo his proper Arms, except he will marſhal them after the Arms of the Adopter.

Of the 23 Coats in Plate 26.

1. AZURE, the Sun in its Splendor, proper, in a Canton Argent, a ſiniſter Hand coup'd at the Wriſt and erect, Gules; above the whole, on a Helmet befitting his Degree, Silver, garniſh'd Gold, mantled Gules, and doubled White, a Wreath of his Colours, out of which ariſeth for a Creſt, a Sun as in the Coat; and on a Scroll in Baſe, the Letter M. denoting that on the Scroll, is always placed the Motto, as Steady, Spare nought, &c.

Note, The Canton Argent, charg'd with the Hand, as above, is the Arms of the Province of Ulſter in Ireland, and was given by King James I. as a Badge or Augmentation of Honour to all Baronets, that their Dignity thereby might be known; and it may be placed in a Canton, as the Example, or in Chief, or any other Part of the Shield, as the Bearer fancies beſt, or ſhall beſt ſuit the Arms. See Plate 22. N° 6.

2. The Atchievement of a Knight Batchelor.

Note, Theſe Arms are the ſame in all Reſpects as thoſe N° 1. the Badge of Ulſter omitted, which is the only Diſtinction between a Knight Batchelor and a Baronet. See Plate 18. N° 4.

3. The Atchievement of a Squire, and is differenc'd from that of a Baronet, or Knight Batchelor, by having the Helmet in profile, or ſide-faced, and cloſe, whereas theirs is foreright and open; and the ſame belongs to a Gentleman, for between him and an Eſquire there is no Diſtinction in the Helmet. See Plate 18. N° 5.

4. Gules, three Cloſets Or. Note, In this Form are borne the Arms of all Batchelors and Widowers; and whilſt they remain ſuch, they may quarter their Paternal Coats with other Coats, if any of Right to them belong; but they may not impale it, 'till they are marry'd.

5. The

5. The Arms of a Maiden Lady, borne on a Lozenge Shield; for by a Chapter held by the Officers of Arms, at Embroiderers-Hall in London, the 4th of Elizabeth, it was order'd, That no Inheretrix, whether Maid or Wife, should bear, or cause to be borne, any Creſt or Cognizance of her Anceſtors, otherwiſe than as follows, viz. if ſhe be a Maid, then to bear in her Ring, the Creſt, Cognizance, or firſt Coat of her Anceſtor, in a Lozenge, as aforeſaid; but if a Widow, then to impale the paternal Coat of her late Huſband on the dexter Side or the paternal Coat of her Anceſtor, upon a Faſil, or Lozenge, as N° 14. but if ſhe marry one that is no Gentleman, ſhe loſes the Right of bearing any Arms.

6. Two Coats conjoin'd Pale-ways, ſignifying the Arms of a Man and his Wife, (her's being Azure, a Bend Ermine) and are ſometimes in Blazon call'd Baron and Feme.

7. The Coat of a Man who has had two Wives, the firſt being an Heireſs, her Arms are borne in a Shield of Pretence on the Middle of his own; and thoſe of his ſecond Wife (which are Vert, a Pale Or) are impal'd.

8. The Arms of a Man, impal'd with his two Wives on the ſiniſter Side, the firſt in Chief, the ſecond in Baſe.

9. The Arms of a Man and his two Wives tierc'd in Pale, or Pale-ways, the Huſband's Arms being placed in the middle Area, with his firſt Wife on the Dexter, and the ſecond on the Siniſter.

10. The Arms of a Man and his three Wives, the two firſt tierc'd in Chief with his own, and the third in Baſe, which is Or, a Croſs Azure.

11. The Arms of a Man and his four Wives, his two firſt as N° 10. and the third and fourth in Baſe, the laſt being Ermine, a Chevron Gules.

12. The Arms of a Man and his five Wives, his own in the Middle, with his three firſt on the dexter Side, and the fourth and fifth on the ſiniſter, the laſt being Vert, a Saltire Argent.

13. The Arms of a Man and his ſix Wives, his own in the Middle, with his three firſt on the Dexter Side, and the other three on the Siniſter, the laſt being Azure, a Bend Argent.

14. The

14. The Arms of a Widow. See N° 5.

15. The Arms of a Widow, being an Heireſs, in a Shield of Pretence, over thoſe of her late Huſband, in a Lozenge, for ſhe may not bear them on a formal or triangular Shield, except ſhe be a Sovereign Queen or Princeſs. See N° 5.

16. The Arms of a Wife and her two Huſbands, the firſt is placed in Chief, the ſecond in Baſe impal'd on the dexter Side of her own.

17. If Biſhops have Arms appointed them, then they may impale them on the ſiniſter Side of the Coat belonging to their Epiſcopal See, as the Example; the Arms of the See being Gules, two Swords in Saltire, &c.

18. When a Coat of Arms, ſurrounded with a Border, is marſhal'd Pale-ways with another, then that Part of the Border, which is next the other Coat impal'd with it, muſt be exempted, as the Example; but if a border'd Coat be marſhal'd with other Coats quarterly, then no Part of the Border muſt be omitted, as N° 19.

Note, if a Knight of the Garter, &c. would bear the Arms of his Wife, they muſt be placed in a diſtinct Shield, becauſe his own are ſurrounded with the Enſign of that Order; for tho' the Huſband may give his equal Half of the Eſcutcheon, and hereditary Honour, yet he cannot ſhare his temporary Order of Knighthood with her. See N° 20. and 21. where is ſhewn the Form of Bearing.

When a Man marries an Heireſs, and has a Son by her, that Son may bear the paternal Coat of his Father in the 1ſt and 4th Quarters, and that of his Mother in the 2d and 3d, (as N° 22.) becauſe he is Heir to the Inheritance of both, as well as to their Arms; and if he marries an Heireſs alſo, then he may bear her Arms in Surtout, as Plate 21. N° 28. and this Sir William Dugdale very well approves; for, ſays he, it not only ſerves to unite the Families which have match'd together, but ſhews the Deſcent of the Children out of both Houſes: And Guillim ſays, every Gentleman that marries a Gentlewoman, whoſe Father did bear any Difference in his Coat, the ſame ought to be continu'd in the Impalement of the Daughter's Arms with her Huſband's; for by that

Mark of Cadency of her Father, will be known of what Branch ſhe is deſcended.

Note, if a Shield be divided in many Parts, as N° 23. and as the Surcoat on the Funeral Pile, Plate, 28. then (as by the foregoing Examples) it ſhews the Bearer's Alliance to ſeveral Families: And it is here to be obſerv'd, that in all marſhall'd Arms, quarterly, with Coats of Alliance, the Paternal Coat is either placed in the firſt Quarter, or in Surtout.

When a Coat is borne with four or more Quarterings, and any one or more of thoſe Quarterings are again divided into two or more Coats, (as in ſeveral of the foregoing Nobility) then ſuch Quarter is term'd a Grand Quarter, and is ſaid to be quarter'd, or counter-quarter'd. See the Arms of the Earl of Burlington, and the Lord Conway.

And now having ſhewn all the Degrees of Nobility and Gentry, and their Armorial Enſigns, with Rules for blazoning and marſhalling of them, I ſhall next deſcribe the ſeveral Funeral Atchievements, whereby may be known, after any Perſon's Deceaſe, what Degree he bore when living; as, whether he was a private Gentleman, Eſquire, Knight, Baronet, Nobleman, Prince, King, or Emperor; and whether he was a marry'd Man, Batchelor, or Widower; with the like of all Degrees of Women: As alſo deſcribe the ſeveral Trophies carry'd at Funeral Solemnities.

Of the nine Shields in Plate 27.

THE nine Figures in this Plate belong to Funeral Solemnities, and diſtinguiſh the Living from the Dead.

1. That on the Top is call'd a Hatchment, and repreſents ſuch as are fix'd on the Front of Houſes, when any of the Nobility or Gentry die; the Arms therein denoting thoſe of a Man and his Wife, the firſt being Gules, three Bars Or, for the Man; and as his Side of the Hatchment is black, and the Ground without the Shield on the Woman's Side white, ſo it ſignifies the Man to be dead, and the Woman living; as again is demonſtrated in N° 2. that being the Form of an Eſcutcheon carry'd on the Sides of Hearſes and Horſes

at Funerals; but then the Creſt (which is a Lion's Head eraz'd, on a Wreath) is omitted.

When a Wife dies firſt, her Arms are placed as N° 2. and in the Hatchment has a Shell over them inſtead of a Creſt, with her Side of the Hatchment black, and that of her ſurving Huſband white, as N° 3. and when it is placed on a Hearſe or Horſe, then the Shell is omitted, as before of the Creſt.

When a Batchelor dies, his Arms may be depicted ſingle or quarter'd, as N° 4. but never impal'd; and in his Hatchment he ſhall bear a Creſt, but not on the Hearſe or Horſes, and the Ground without the Eſcutcheon ſhall be all black, as the Example.

When a Maiden dies, her Arms muſt be placed in a Lozenge. as N° 5. and may be ſingle or quarter'd, as thoſe of a Batchelor, with the Ground all black, and in the Hatchment ſhall have a Shell over them, inſtead of a Creſt, as that N° 3. but when they are placed on a Hearſe or Horſes, they are generally enſign'd with a Knot of Ribbands, as the Example.

When a Widower dies, his Arms ſhall be impal'd with thoſe of his Wife, with a Creſt, &c. and all the Ground without the Field ſhall be black, as N° 6. but if it be a Widow that is dead, then as N° 7. ſo when a Man is the laſt of a Family, then as N° 8 the Death's Head ſupplying the Place of his Creſt, denoting that Death has conquer'd all; and when a Woman is the laſt of a Family, then as N° 9. So that by theſe Rules may be known, upon Sight of any Hatchment, what Branch of the Family is dead; and by the Helmet and Coronet, of what Degree they were.

Note, Thoſe little Shields, which contain Deaths Heads, and other Funeral Devices, placed upon the Foreheads of Horſes, that draw Hearſes at pompous Funerals, are call'd Chaperonnes, Shapournets, or Chaperoons.

Plate 28.

The following nine Figures are the Enſigns or Regalia uſed at Funeral Solemnities, viz.

N° 1. is the Standard of Great Britain, containing the Croſſes of St. George and St. Andrew.

N° 2. The Banner of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

N° 3. The Surcoat.

N° 4. The Helmet and Creſt.

N° 5. The Spurs.

N° 6. The Gauntlets.

N° 7. The Sword and Shield.

N° 8. The Banner of the Family.

N° 9. The Guidon. On which is painted, or embroider'd, the Creſt, Motto. &c.

At Funerals they are carry'd in this Order.

1. The Standard.
2. The Guidon.
3. The Helmet and Creſt.
4. The Spurs and Gauntlets.
5. The Sword and Shield.
6. The Banner of the Family.
7. The Surcoat.

Note, That if the Perſon deceas'd be a Knight of the Garter, then the Banner of that Order is carry'd next the Guidon.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Antiquity, Office, and Dignity of an Herald.

WE will first give an Account of the great and important Services of the Heralds in former Times, how ancient Heraldry hath been, their Employments in War and Peace, and in proclaiming and publishing weighty Affairs.

As for their Antiquity, they were in Request among the ancient Greeks; Homer in his second Book, speaks of nine Heralds in the Grecian Army; and with the Romans they were in such Esteem, that Numa Pompilius, the 2d King of Rome, instituted a Society of Heralds, and Ancus Martius, his Grandson, and fourth King of Rome, erected a College for them.

Their Business was to determine of Peace and War, Leagues, Agreements, Wrongs offer'd or taken by them or their Enemies, and to execute martial Messages, &c. and as the Romans strove chiefly to obtain Honour, so the Heralds distributed Ornaments and Rewards to all who perform'd worthy Actions at home and abroad.

The Roman Law strictly prohibited any to take up Arms against an Enemy, without the Consent and Approbation of these Heralds; and one above the rest, being call'd Pater Patratus, was crown'd with Vervain, from whence he became their Chief, or King, either

either in denouncing War, or concluding Peace, as now practiſed in England.

In the Time of Edward I. Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, Leiceſter, and Derby, and Conſtable of England, ordain'd, that no Parſon, Curate, Churchwarden, &c. ſhould pull down any Hatchment, Coat of Arms, or Pennon, or eraze any Tomb out of Churches or Church-yards; and alſo, that no Goldſmith, Copperſmith, Glazier, Painter, or Marbler, have to with Arms, without the Conſent of the King of Arms of that Province, and that they ſhould not ſet a Merchant's Mark within an Eſcutcheon: Which Order was reviv'd in 1707, by Henry Howard, Earl of Binden, Deputy Earl Marſhal of England, with theſe Additions, viz. That no Engraver, Chaſer, Carver, Stone-cutter, Coach-maker, Funeral-Undertaker, and others in the Premiſſes, ſhould deſign and appoint, to or for any Perſons, any Arms, or Enſigns Armorial, &c. without ſufficient Direction and Authority ſo to do, as they would anſwer the Contempt thereof at their Peril.

The ſaid Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, alſo ordain'd, that (for the better obſerving the aforeſaid Order) all the Kings of Arms ſhould keep their Chapters once every Quarter of the Year, at leaſt, and that they ſhould make their Viſitations in their Provinces, or their Marſhals for them, every ſeventh Year. And he likewiſe ordain'd, that the Heralds, at the Interment of every Gentleman, (where they were call'd to that Service) ſhould take the Pedigree, with diligent Examination of old Folks, and record the ſame.

The Heralds, in former Times, frequently attended their Sovereigns in their Wars abroad; and in their Progreſs, were often diſpatch'd to other Princes, with Meſſages of War, as Defiances, &c. and if they receiv'd any Violence or Affront from thoſe Princes to whom they were ſent, it was highly reſented by him whom they ſerv'd.

In the Reign of King Edward III. Henry King of Caſtile, ſent an Herald to the Black Prince, to know why he invaded his Kingdom; and in 1415, King Henry V. of England, ſending Antelope Purſuivant at Arms, from Southampton, to the French King, to demand Reſtitution of what he had detain'd wrongfully

fully from him; the ſaid King of France ſent Montjoy King of Arms, from Roan, to aſſure King Henry he would give him Battle.

The Emperor's Herald defy'd Francis I. King of France; and giving his Maſter all his Titles, of Caſtile, Leon, Arragon, Naples, &c. in a long Roll, King Francis commanded his Heralds to receive the Challenge, and to repeat Francis as many Times as the other had Kingdoms and Petty Titles.

At the Baptiſm of Madam Iſabelle of France, to whom King Henry VIII. of England was Godfather, the Infant's Name was proclaim'd by the Kings and Heralds of Arms, both of France and England, having their Coats of Arms adorn'd with the Arms of both Kings.

In the Year 1635, a French Herald was ſent from Paris to Flanders, where, by Sound of Trumpet, he denounced and proclaim'd War againſt the King of Spain, and all his Dominions, and fix'd up and left the Defiance in all the Towns he paſs'd.

Beſides Kings and Princes, divers Noblemen in ancient Time had alſo their Heralds and Purſuivants, as in the Reign of Richard II. Anno 1379, the Earl of Northumberland ſent an Herald named Northumberland, to that King, for a ſafe Conduct, to come and commune with him.

In 1436, the Duke of Glouceſter ſent his Herald named Pembroke, to defy the Duke of Burgundy; and the Duke of Bedford had his Herald nam'd Bedford, whom he ſent to defy Charles VII. of France.

In 1496, the 13th of Henry VII. the Earl of Surry ſent Norroy King of Arms, to the Captain of Hayton-Caſtle, (which was one of the ſtrongeſt Places between Berwick and Edinburgh) to deliver him the ſaid Caſtle, which he refuſed; and while the ſaid Earl lay at Hayton, the King of Scotland ſent to him Marchmont, and another Herald, with a Challenge, either to fight Army to Army, or Perſon to Perſon.

Heralds have likewiſe been employ'd in Juſts and Tournaments; and as to Shields and Arms, we read that King Henry III. in the 28th of his Reign, Anno 1244, commanded the Keepers of the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, that they cauſed to be bought a fair Stone to be laid upon the Body of Gerald Fitz-Mau-

rice, who was Juſtice of Ireland, and dy'd at Canterbury, and alſo commanded them to ſet thereon his Shield with his Arms. And thus much may ſuffice to ſhew the Antiquity of Heralds, and in ſome Meaſure their Uſe; next of their College.

Of the College of Heralds.

THIS College is ſeated upon St. Bennet's Hill, near Doctors Commons, and was the ancient Houſe of Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, who marry'd Margaret Counteſs of Richmond, Mother of Henry VII. and the Duke of Norfolk, having in lieu thereof exchang'd Lands with the Crown, he procur'd the ſame to be beſtow'd by Queen Mary on the King's Heralds and Purſuivants at Arms for ever; to the End that they might reſide together, (if they pleas'd) and aſſemble and agree together, for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might be there ſafely preſerv'd, &c.

Since the Fire of London, 1666, which conſum'd the whole Houſe, it is fairly and conveniently rebuilt, with a large Room for the keeping the Court of Honour, together with a Library and Apartments for the Officers thereto belonging.

They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King Richard III. and by him (being wholly employed and entruſted in regulating all Affairs belonging to the Noble Science of Arms) had ſeveral Privileges granted them, as to be free from ſubſidies, Taxes, and all manner of Offices to the Kingdom; all which Privileges were confirm'd by King Edward VI. in 1549, the third of his Reign; and for their regular Proceedings, have a publick Signet, wherewith they ſeal and authorize all Buſineſs concerted in the Office.

Of this Collegiate Society, are (beſides the Earl Marſhal, which is their Head) four Kings of Arms, eight Heralds, and four Purſuivants, of all which, we will ſpeak in their Order.

Of

Of the Earl Marſhal.

THIS great Office, which is hereditary in the Noble Family of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk, (deſcended by the Mother's Side from Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, the firſt Earl Marſhal of England) is now manag'd by Deputation; the Right Honourable Francis Howard, Earl of Effingham, being the preſent Deputy; and by the Statute of 31 Hen. 8. has his Place next after the Lord Great Chamberlain, and Conſtable, and before the Lord High Admiral, and Lord Steward of the King's Houſe.

This Officer, who is Governor of the College of Heralds, has ſometimes been the King's Lieutenant-General, and is an Earl by his Office, which no other Officer in England is.

The Earl Marſhal's Court is held in the College of Heralds, wherein he takes Cognizance of all Matters of War and Arms, being commonly guided by the Civil Law.

He determines all Queſtions and Differences that may ariſe between the Heralds and other Perſons, concerning Pedigrees, Honour, Arms, Creſt, Supporters, and Enſigns armorial; and he, or his Deputy, being Judge and Head of the College, has Power of making Rules, Ordinances, and Decrees, for regulating thereof.

As in the College of Heralds, the Arms of all the Families and Names in England, are (or ought to be) recorded, together with the Time when their Arms were granted, and upon what Occaſion; and as in the ſaid Office every Man's Fame and Dignity is preſerv'd, ſo his Lordſhip hath Power, by ſpecial Commiſſion, under the Great Seal of England, of prohibiting the Provincial Kings (which are Clarencieux and Norroy) to give and grant any new Arms without his Lordſhip's Conſent; and when any ſuch are uſurp'd, and unjuſtly borne, he has Power to examine and diſclaim the ſame, and to puniſh the Party that ſhall falſely aſſume the Arms of another.

He bears a Staff of Metal gilt, and tip'd with Black, having the King's Arms enamell'd on one End, and his own at the other, and takes his Place with the Lord

Lord Great Chamberlain, or the Conſtable, next before the Sword.

At the Coronation, the Earl Marſhal has the Ordering of the Abbey of Weſtminſter, and ſees the Regalities and Robes of King Edward the Confeſſor to be in a Readineſs, where the Solemnity is held.

He appoints the building of the Throne whereon the King or Queen is to be crown'd, and gives Orders to the Gentlemen-Ushers, for the covering and furniſhing thereof with Hangings, Chairs, Carpets, Cuſhions, &c.

At ſuch Time, the Earl Marſhal is one of thoſe that does all the neareſt Offices to the King's Perſon, as to help to lead him, and to ſupport his Majeſty in his Chair, putting his Hand, with others of the Nobility, to ſet the Crown on his Head, doing his Homage firſt, and then preſenting the Nobility in their ſeveral Degrees, being all veſted in their Robes of Eſtate, wearing their Coronets when they do their Homage.

At the Creation of any Duke, Marqueſs, or Earl, the Earl-Marſhal has the Furniture of the ſaid Eſtate, or a Compoſition for it, as alſo by ancient Cuſtom he has had the like of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Abbots at their Conſecrations.

At the Funeral Obſequies of Kings, Queens, and Princes, the Earl-Marſhal is a chief Commiſſioner appointed with the Lord Treaſurer, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and others of the Lords of the King's Council, to give Orders to the Wardrobe, for the Diſtribution of Black for Mourners, for the furniſhing the Hearſe with Velvets, Palls of Cloth of Gold, Eſcutcheons, Banners, and Hatchments, giving Charge to the Officers of Arms to give their Attendance, and to ſee all Things Royally and Princely perform'd.

Aſſiſted by the King's and Heralds, he marſhels and orders the Proclamation and Coronation of our Kings, their Marriages, Chriſtenings, Funerals, Cavalcades, Royal Inveſtures, Feaſts, &c. and alſo when War or Peace is proclaim'd; ſo that he keeps a Court of Chivalry in the Common Hall of the College of Heralds, where they ſit as his Council and Aſſiſtants, in their rich Coats of his Majeſty's Arms, being all the King's Servants in Ordinary: And beſides theſe, there are ſix Proctors, who are to plead all Cauſes relating to

Coats

Coats of Arms, that are try'd before the Earl Marſhal, or his Deputy, in the Colle e of Heralds.

The Manner of admitting Officers into the College of Arms, is as follows.

At their firſt Entry, they are commended to the Sovereign by a Bill ſign'd by the Earl Marſhal's Hand; which done, the King ſigns the ſame, and ſo it paſſes the Privy Seal and Broad Seal; and that once obtain'd, they are to be ſworn and created by the Earl Marſhal, or his Deputy.

Of the Kings of Arms.

1. GARTER principal King of Arms of Engliſhmen, and chief Officer of Arms of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter.
2. Clarencieux King of Arms.
3. Norroy King of Arms.
4. Bath King of Arms.

GARTER.

THIS Officer was conſtituted in 1422, by King Henry V. with the Advice and Conſent of the Knights of the Garter, for the Service of the ſaid Moſt Noble Society, and from thence took his Name; and his Majeſty, for the greater Dignity of the Order, being pleaſed to annex thereto the Office of Principal King of Arms, from hence he is honour'd with two diſtinct Titles, and as ſuch is call'd Sovereign of the Office or College of Arms, over all the Servants of Arms of England.

The Ceremony of creating Garter is as follows.

IN ancient Times, and no farther off than the Reign of King Edward VI. the Kings of Arms were created and ſolemnly crown'd by the King, with great Ceremony; and the Heralds and Purſuivants had their Creation from the King's Hands alſo; but now theſe Ceremonies are perform'd by the Earl Marſhal, he having a Commiſſion for this Purpoſe, ſign'd by the King, to perform the ſame in a ſolemn Manner, as the Kings formerly did.

At

At the Creation of Garter, there are theſe Things following provided, viz. A Book and Sword to be ſworn upon, a gilt Crown, a Collar of SS, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms; and then being led between two other Kings in their Coats of Arms, the Heralds and Purſuivants going before in their Coats likewiſe, carrying the ſeveral Inſtruments before mention'd, together with the Letters Patents of his Office, and all making their ſeveral Obeyſances before the Sovereign and Knights Companions in Chapter aſſembled, he that is to be created King, kneeling before the Earl Marſhal, between thoſe two that lead him, one of them holds the Book and Sword, whereon he lays his Hand and ſwears, the other ſpeaking the Oath; then his Patent is read, and at the Words Creamus & Inveſtimus, his Coat is put on, and at non violante Nomine, &c. the Wine is alſo pour'd upon his Head by the Earl Marſhal, who gives him the Name of Garter; and then he is inveſted with the Collar of SS. and Crown.

Note, The Coat or Mantle wherewith Garter is inveſted, is of Velvet, richly embroider'd with the Arms of Great Britain; and his Collar, which he wears upon Days of ſolemn Attendance, is of SS. link'd together, being of Gold, and upon each Shoulder, between the SS. is a Portcullis.

His Crown is of Silver gilt, and the Cup or Bowl is of Gold, as is the Medal or Badge; which Badge was given by Queen Elizabeth, who ordain'd, that it ſhould be daily worn by this Officer on the Breaſt, appendant to a Gold Chain, or Ribband, with the Sovereign's Arms enamell'd, and an Imperial Crown ſurrounded with the Garter; but ſir Edward Walker, when Garter, obtain'd Leave to impale St. George's Croſs therein, with thoſe of the Sovereign.

The Subſtance of the Oath is this.

FIRST, he ſhall obey the Supreme Head of the Order, which is the King, and then the Knights of the ſaid Order, in ſuch Things as belong to his Office, viz. to make Enquiry of all the noble Acts of the Order, and inform the Regiſter, that they may be recorded, as alſo, to give Notice to the King, and

Knights

Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of the ſaid Society, and as Principal King of Arms, to inſtruct the Heralds and Purſuivants, in all Doubts concerning the Office of Arms.

The Duty of his Office, in Relation to the Garter, is in general, to perform whatever the Sovereign, Prelate, or Chancellor of the ſaid Order, ſhall enjoin him relating thereto; ſuch as carrying the Rod and Scepter at every Feaſt of St. George, when the Sovereign is preſent, to notify the Election of ſuch Knights as are new choſen, to call upon them to be inſtall'd at Windſor, to attend the Solemnity at their Inſtallation, to cauſe their Arms to be put over their Seats in the Chapel there, to marſhal the funeral Rites and Ceremonies of thoſe Knights, to carry the Garter to foreign Kings and Princes, that are choſen to be Knights of the Moſt Noble Order, to take Cognizance of the Arms of the Nobility, and to make Supporters to thoſe new created to any Degree of Peerage; for which he has allow'd him a Penſion and Fees, both from the Sovereign and the Knights.

This Officer, as Principal Herald or King of Arms in England (as Lion is in Scotland, and Ulſter in Ireland) marſhals the ſolemn Funerals of the higher Nobility of England, as Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons, as alſo does many other Services to the King and State; and therefore, as the other Kings have, has a Salary out of the Exchequer, and double their Fees at the Inſtallments of the Knights of the Garter, and a Compoſition for the uppermoſt Garment of each Knight at his Inſtallation.

As to granting or confirming of Arms, (though the other Kings received Ordination long before him) he is honour'd with the Precedency, and hath the Preheminency in all Charters and Aſſemblies, Creations of Nobility, and honourable Proceſſions, eſpecially all Concernments of the Order of the Garter, and to all new Grants of Arms, he firſt ſigns and ſeals, and then the King of the Province in which the Receiver lives, and both have their Fees; but either Clarencieux or Norroy may give Confirmation, without being compell'd to have Garter's Aſſiſtance.

Note.

Note, By the Union Treaty, Lion King of Arms for Scotland, is the second King of Arms of Great Britain, and takes Place immediately after Garter, who at present is John Anstis, sen. Esq;

Of Clarencieux King of Arms.

THIS King, (who is next to Garter and Lion) is Knox Ward, Esq; and is call'd Clarencieux, from the Duke of Clarence, to whom he first belonged; for Lionel, third Son of King Edward III. marrying Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of William Burgo or Burgh, Earl of Ulster in Ireland, with her had the Honour of Clare in the County of Thomond, whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of Clarence, or the Territory about Clare; which Dukedom afterwards coming to Edward IV. by the Death of his Brother George Duke of Clarence, (who was secretly murder'd in the Tower of London) he made the Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King of Arms, and nam'd him Clarencieux.

His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of all the lesser Nobility, as Baronets, Knights of the Bath, Knights Batchelors, Esquires, and Gentlemen, on the South Side of the River Trent, and therefore is sometimes call'd Surrey or South-Roy.

Of Norroy King of Arms.

THE Office of this King, (who is Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; and is call'd Norroy or North Roy) is to do the like on all the North Side of Trent, as Clarencieux on the South; and these being both Provincial Kings of Arms, have the whole Kingdom of England divided between them; and are created by Letters Patent, a Book, a Sword, &c. as Garter, and with almost the same Ceremony.

Note, In 1552, the 6th of Edward VI. Bartholomew Butler, York Herald, was created Ulster King of Arms in Ireland, at which Time Philip Butler was made Athlone Pursuivant at Arms there; and upon their Creation, a Warrant was issu'd to Sir Ralph Sadler, Knight of the King's Wardrobe, to deliver to the said Bartholomew Butler, alias Ulster King of

Arms of Ireland, one Coat of Blue and Crimſon Velver, embroider'd with Gold and Silver upon the ſame with the King's Arms; and to the ſaid Philip Butler, Athlone Purſuivant, one Coat of Sarſenet of the King's Colours, with the Arms laid on with Gold and Purple.

Of Bath King of Arms.

IN the Year 1725, upon the Creation of the thirty-eight Knights of the Bath, Grey Longueville, Eſq; was created a King of Arms, by the Name and Stile of Bath, his Office being to attend upon thoſe Knights at their Creations, Inſtallations, &c. and at the ſame Time he was created King, he was alſo made Hanover Herald.

Of the Office and Authority of a King of Arms in his Province.

1. He is impower'd by Charter to viſit Noblemens Families, and (as nigh as he can) take Knowledge and record the Arms, Creſts, Mottos, and Line of Deſcent or Pedigree of every Gentleman, of what State or Degree ſoever. He is alſo to diſtinguiſh their Arms, and (with the Earl Marſhal's Approbation) he may appoint what other Arms he thinks fit, and with Garter is to direct the Heralds.

2. He ſhall enter all Churches, Chapels, Oratories, Caſtles, Houſes, or ancient Buildings, to take Knowledge of their Foundations, and of the noble Eſtates bury'd in them, with their Arms, and Arms of the Place, their Heads, and ancient Records.

3. He ſhall prohibit any Gentleman to bear the Arms of another, or ſuch as be not true Armory.

4. He ſhall prohibit any Merchant, or any other, to put their Names, Marks, or Deviſes, in Eſcutcheons, or Shields, which belong only to Gentlemen bearing Arms.

5. He ſhall make diligent Search, if any bear Arms without Authority, or good Right, and finding ſuch, (although they are true Blazon) he ſhall prohibit them.

6. He has full Power and Authority by the King, to give Confirmation to all Noblemen and Gentlemen, doubtful of their Arms, for which he has his Fee.

7. He has Authority to give Arms and Creſts to Perſons of Ability, deſerving well of the Prince and Commonwealth, by Reaſon of Office, Authority, Wiſdom, Learning, good Manners, and ſober Government; and ſuch Grants are by Patent under the Seal of the Office of the King at Arms.

8. No Gentleman, or other, may erect, or ſet up, in any Church, at Funerals, either Banners, Standards, Coats of Arms, Helmets, Creſts, Swords, or Hatchments, without the Licence of the King of Arms of the Province, or by Allowance of his Marſhal or Deputy; becauſe the Arms of the Noble Eſtate deceas'd, the Day of his Death, the Place of his Burial, his Marriage and Iſſue, ought to be recorded in the Office of that King.

9. He is to take Care, that no Man bear the Arms of his Mother, tho' ſhe be an Heireſs, without thoſe of his Father, which belong to his Sirname.

10. He is to ſee, that no Gentleman, deſcended of a Noble Race, and bearing Arms, do alter or change thoſe Arms without his Knowledge and Conſent; as alſo to limit Painters and other Artificers, in the ſetting forth of Arms, as by a Statute made in the Time of Henry VII. which was reviv'd the Sixth of Queen Anne.

11. If any uſe the Arms of others, or ſuch as they ought not, and will not be reſtrain'd, he is to warn the Offender to appear before the Earl-Marſhal, or his Deputy, who has Power to order and reſtrain the ſame, and impoſe a Penalty for the Offence.

Of Heralds.

THE Heralds, which are eight in Number, (beſides one extraordinary, call'd Mowbray) are diſtinguiſh'd by the Names of Richmond, Lancaſter, Cheſter, Windſor, Somerſet, York, Hanover and Brunſwick; and are all equal in Degree, only preceding according to the Seniority of their Creation, their Patents being under the Broad Seal of England; and their annual Stipend is 40 Marks, beſides their Lodging

Lodging in the College, and their Fees for ſearching their Books for Pedigree, Arms, &c. and formerly, when their Office was to attend upon a Duke in Martial Exploits, (as before has been mention'd) they were call'd Dukes of Arms.

Of the Creating of Heralds.

A Herald is brought into the Preſence of the Earl Marſhal, between two other Heralds, as the Kings are by two Kings, and paſſes through much the ſame Form; only a Herald has no Crown, and his Coat of Arms and Collar of S's are thus differenc'd: The Coat, inſtead of Velvet, muſt be of Sattin, and the Collar in one S Silver, and the other Gold alternately, without the Portcullis upon the Shoulders; and in the Collar on the Breaſt, is a Roſe.

The Subſtance of an Herald's Oath.

He takes a ſolemn Oath to be true to the King, to be ſerviceable to Gentlemen, to keep the Secrets of Knights, Eſquires, Ladies and Gentlewomen, to aſſiſt diſtreſſed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins, and avoid Taverns, Dicing, &c.

His Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, and proclaim War and Peace, as the Roman Feciales did; as alſo, on the Death of a King or Queen, to proclaim the next to the Crown; and is named Herald, from the German Words Here and Healt, the Army's Champion to denounce War, or offer Peace; and at his Creation he is made an Eſquire by the King.

Of Purſuivants.

PUrſuivants, or Marſhals, are four in Number, and are thus named, (probably from ſuch Badges as were heretofore worn by them) viz. Rouge-Croſs, Rouge-Dragon, Portcullis, and Blue-Mantle; but there are two beſides, call'd Purſuivants extraordinary, as Blanch-Lion, and Rouge-Roſe.

Of Creating of Purſuivants.

A Purſuivant is created by Letters Patent, a Book, and a Bowl of Wine; but his Coat of Arms is of Damaſk, inſtead of Sattin or Velvet, and he is introduced between two other Purſuivants, (as the Heralds) before the Earl-Marſhal, or Deputy.

The Oath of a Purſuivant.

H. ſwears in ſolemn Manner, to be true to the King, to be ſerviceable to all Chriſtians, to be ſecret and ſober, to be more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

Note, The Purſuivants extraordinary, have neither Patent nor Fee; but the reſt have yearly Salaries out of the Exchequer, and Lodgings in the College, &c. and (with the Heralds) are to aſſiſt the Earl-Marſhal in his Court of Chivalry, as before mention'd; and beſides them, there are, the King's Advocate, Regiſter, Secretary, Seal-keeper, and Marſhals of the Court; as alſo, Painters, call'd Herald Painters, whereof, every King of Arms hath Power to commiſſion one, whom he pleaſes, as appropriate to his Palmels.

Here it may not be improper to ſet down the Manner of obtaining a Coat of Arms, which is by Petition to the Earl-Marſhal, as follows:

'To his Grace Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl-'Marſhal of England, &c. the humble Petition of 'A. B. ſhewſh, that your Petitioner being deſirous 'to bear Arms, and humbly believes himſelf quality'd 'for the ſame, [then ſhews the Reaſons of his Preten-'ſions, and Qualifications] as may appear by the an-'nexed Certificate.

'Therefore, your Petitioner humbly prays your 'Grace's Order to the King of Arms, for deviſing 'and granting ſuch Bearings as your Grace ſhall 'think fit to allow of. And your Petitioner, &c.

The Certificate runs thus: 'We C. D. and E. F. 'do humbly certify, that A. B. hath long liv'd in the 'County

'County of H———, and hath therein a competent 'Eſtate to ſupport a Gentleman, that he hath been 'truly loyal the whole Courſe of his Life. Witneſs 'our Hands and Seals, &c.'

Upon the Earl-Marſhal's Approbation of the Certificate, an Order is by him directed to Garter King of Arms, and one of the other Kings of Arms, being of that Province where the Perſon deſiring Arms reſides; and in Obedience to that Order, they deviſe, and (if the Earl-Marſhal approves thereof) a Grant is prepar'd, in the Margin whereof, the Coat is blazon'd in Colours, exemplify'd by a Grant in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

'TO all and ſingular, as well Nobles as others, to 'whom theſe Preſents ſhall come: I Robert 'Cook, Eſq; alias Clarencieux Principal Herald, and 'King of Arms, of the South, Eaſt, and Weſt Parts of 'England, on this Side the River of Trent, ſendeth 'greeting in our Lord everlaſting.

'Foraſmuch as anciently, from the Beginning, the 'valiant and virtuous Actions of excellent Perſons, 'have been commended in the World, with ſundry 'Monuments and Remembrances of their good De'ſerts; among which, the chiefeſt and moſt uſual 'hath been the bearing of Signs and Tokens in Shields, 'call'd Arms; being no other Things than Demon'ſtrations and Tokens of Proweſs and Valour, diver'ſly diſtributed according to the Qualities and De'ſerts of the Perſons meriting the ſame, to the Intent, 'that ſuch as by their Virtues do ſhew forth, to the 'ſole Advancement of the Commonwealth, the Bright'neſs of their good Life and Converſation, in daily 'Practice of Things worthy and commendable, which 'indeed are the true and perfect Tokens of a noble 'Diſpoſition, may therefore receive due Honour in 'their Lives, and alſo derive the ſame ſucceſſively to 'their Poſterity for ever. And being required of 'Henry Archer of Theydon-Garden in the County of 'Eſſex, to make Search in the Regiſters and Records 'of my Office, for the ancient Deſcent and Arms be'longing to him from his Anceſtors; wherein I find 'the ſaid Henry Archer to be the Son and Heir of

'William Archer, ſecond Son of Richard Archer, 'which Richard was Son of John Archer, which 'John was the Son of Simon de Boys of Theydon-Ger- 'non aforeſaid, Gent. who ſhooting with others a 'Match againſt King Henry V. at his Grace's Manor 'of Havering at the Bower, was demanded by the 'King, what his Name was, who anſwer'd, Simon 'de Boys; whereupon the King commanded, from 'thenceforth he ſhould call his Name Archer; who, 'as well for the Alteration of his Name, as for the 'Service of the ſaid Simon, done with the King at 'his Battle of Agencourt, had given him there by the 'ſaid King, a Patent of five Marks Penſion yearly, 'under the Seal, during the Life of the ſaid Simon, 'with divers other Evidences and Deeds under the 'Seal of Arms of the ſaid Simon, as concerning his 'Inheritances being ſhew'd unto me, the ſaid Claren- 'cieux; plainly teſtifying the ſaid Pedigree and Pre- 'miſſes; I could not, without his great Injury aſſign 'unto him any other Arms than theſe which are lineal-



'ly deſcended by Anceſtors, 'that is to ſay, Ermine, on 'a Croſs Sable, a Creſcent 'Silver, the Difference of a 'ſecond Brother: And yet, 'not knowing for certain, of 'any Creſt belonging to the 'ſame Arms, (as commonly 'to ancient Arms there be- 'longeth none) hath requi- 'red me the ſaid Clarencieux, 'to aſſign unto him a Creſt 'or Cogniſance mete and lawful to be borne, without 'Prejudice or Offence to any Perſon. In Conſidera- 'tion whereof, and for further Declaration of the 'Worthineſs of the ſaid Henry Archer, Eſq; I the 'ſaid Clarencieux King of Arms, by Power and Au- 'thority committed by Letters Patents, under the 'Great Seal of England, have aſſigned, given, and 'granted unto the ſaid Henry Archer, Eſq; to his an- 'cient Arms, for his Creſt or Cogniſance, upon the 'Helm, on a Wreath Silver and Sable, a Wyvern 'volant, Argent, mantled Sable, doubled Silver; 'which Arms and Creſt, and every Part and Parcel 'thereof,

'thereof, I the ſaid Clarencieux King of Arms, do by 'theſe Preſents ratify, confirm, and allow, unto the 'ſaid Henry Archer, Eſq; and to the Poſterity of John 'Archer his Great Grandfather, with their due diffe-'rence, to uſe, bear, enjoy, and ſhew forth, in Shield, 'Coat-Armour, or otherwiſe, at his and their Liberty 'and Pleaſure, without Impediment, Let, or Set, or 'Interruption of any Perſon or Perſons.

'In Witneſs whereof, I the ſaid Clarencieux have 'ſign'd theſe Preſents with my Hand, and thereunto 'ſet my Seal of Office, this ſecond Day of April, Anno '1575, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign 'Lady Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ire-'land, Defender of the Faith.

'Robert Cook, Clarencieux, Roy d'Arms.'

By the foregoing Account of the ſeveral Degrees of Offices in the Coll ge of Heralds is ſhewn, that their Viſitations to enroll and regiſter Pedigrees and De-ſcents, are of the greateſt Uſe in all Civil States, to avoid Contentions, which might ariſe for want of Re-cords, to certify Mens Titles to their Inheritances.

AN
Alphabetical INDEX
OF THE
Figures and Terms of Blazon in the SUPPLEMENT.

	Pag.	N°
A Batement	68	6
Accollee	86	22
Adder	62	6
Adoption	94	line 18
Adorſed	62	24
	87	10
Adorſee	64	25
Adoſſe	91	13
Affrontee	03	21
A la quiſe	61	23
	82	9
Allerions	58	line 40
	60	N° 14
	71	10
Alliance	94	0
Allumee	52	line 13
	56	N° 28
	64	25
Anchory	27	11
Antiquity of Heralds	101	0
Annulets	67	5
Argent	8	18
Armed	52	line 6
	54	N° 38
	58	line 37
	59	line 8
	83	N° 1
Arms, their Form of Bearing	70	0
Arms of		
a Batchelor	95	4
a Baronet	94	1
a Bithop	69	17
Adoption	94	0
an Eſquire	95	3
a Knight	95	2
a Knight of the Garter	97	0
Alliance	94	0
a Maiden	95	5

The INDEX.

	Pag.	N°
Arms of a Man and his Wife	95	6
a Widow	96	14
		15
a Widower	95	4
a Wife and her Husband	96	16
Arondi	24	19
Artir'd	54	1
Avellane	26	6
Azure	19	19
B		
Baillonne	72	20
Banded	88	28
Banner	44	12
	99	2
Barbed or Barbe	50	9
	71	2
Barble	63	21
Barnacles	89	7
Baronets Badge	91	1
Barr	36	16
Barr-Gemels	36	18
	37	20
Barruly	36	16
Barry-piley	90	20
Barruly-bendy	36	16
Barrulet	36	18
Bar-ways	36	16
	49	37
Bat	64	29
Battled	23	17
	24	19
	34	37
Baton or Battoon	33	33
Battle-Ax	45	18
Battering-Ram	43	2
Bath K. of Arms	111	0
Bauterolls	91	11
Bee-Hive	62	40
Beacon	46	30
Beaked	58 line	32
	52 line	6
Beaver	65	40
	71	19
Bend	32	26
Bendy	32	92
Bendlet	33	27
Bend-way	33 line	1
	49 line	9
	83 N°	7
Bend-sinister	33	31
Besants	28 line	1
Beside	79 N°	0
Between	79	0
Billets or Billette	42	23
Blazoning	78	0
Blazing star	47	7
Boar	56	28
Bomb	45	22
Border	37	23
Border checque	70	21
Border coupe	68	7
Border compone	69	18
Border counter-compone	69	20
Border diaper'd	70	24
Border enclaron	70	23
Border entoire	69	15
Border enury	70	25
Border gabonated	69	18
Border gironny	66	5
Border indented	68	41
Border ingrail'd	68	2
Border invecked	68	4
Border per Pale	63	1
Border per Fesse	69	12
Border potent	69	10
Border quarter'd	68	3
Border verdoy	69	13
Bras'd	83	9
Breteſſe	34	37
Bridge	45	25
Brimſey	62	39
Bugle	42	28
Burgonet	45	20

Buſt

	Pag.	N°
Buſt	51	13
	88	28
Buſtard	60	10
C		
Caboſs'd	55	10
Cabree	54	36
Canton	39	37
Cannets	60	14
Cap of Maintenance	74	12
Cap of Dignity	74	12
Caparifon	7	0
Carbuncle	91	5
Cartouch	16	3
Caſque	74	5
Caſtles	41	5
Caterfoile	49	32
	67	6
Centaur	47	8
Champagne	24	24
Charged	17	2
	78	1
Chain-Shot	44	6
Chaplet	76	11
	88	22
Chappe	70	1
Chauſſe	70	2
Checque	70	21
Chefs-rook	40	7
Chevron	34	1
Chevron Briſe	35	9
Chevron couch'd	35	6
Chevron counter-pointed	35	10
Chevron de-coupled	35	7
Chevron diſ-jointed	35	9
Chevron enarch	34	4
Chevron revers'd	34	5
Chevron rompee	35	9
Chevron rompu	35	7
Chevronels	34	2

	Pag.	N°
Chevron-ways	34	1
	88	25
Cherubims	99	2
Chief	31	16
Chief Covert	31	20
Chief couſſe	70	2
Chief ſhapperoun	31	18
Cinquefoile	49	34
Clarion	46	31
Clarencieux King of Arms	110	0
Clecche	26	8
Cloſe	58	line 14
Cloſets	36	N° 17
Cognifance	74	5
College of Heralds	104	0
Cockatrice	64	27
Combatant	85	13
	63	21
Conjoin'd	83	1
		3
	61	32
Contourne	72	15
Coronets of the Prince of Wales	73	3
Duke of York	73	4
Duke of Glouceſter	73	5
Princeſs Anne	73	6
a Duke	73	7
a Marqueſs	74	8
an Earl	74	9
a Viſcount	74	10
a Baron	74	11
Cornith Chough	61	20
Corded or Cordee	72	4
Coſt	33	29
Cottizes	33	29
	85	11
Couchant	52	18

	Pag.	N°
Counter-chang'd	71	20
	84	12
	85	14
	87	12
	29	40
Counter flory	38	23
—— imbattl'd	34	39
—— paſſant	53	line 16
—— potent	22	N° 8
—— poinred	35	10
—— ſaliant	53	line 16
	86	22
—— trippant	53	line 16
Couple Cloſe	34	N° 3
	86	25
Coupee	25	31
Couped	29	32
	34	40
	48	26
	56	19
Covert	31	20
Coward	52	21
Crab	64	22
Crampets	91	11
Cramponne	71	3
Cranes	60	5
Creſcent	47	12
	67	2
Creſcent revers'd	47	14
Creſcented	72	12
Creſt	7	0
Creſted	59	2
Crenelle	24	25
	71	1
Crined	51	13
Cronel	46	32
Croſier	40	5
Croſs anchorie	27	11
—— of St. Anthony	30	9
—— avelane	26	6
—— bottony	30	15
—— of Calvary	26	2
—— creſcented	72	12

	Pag.	N°
Croſs cleeche	26	8
—— cramponne	71	3
—— corded	72	4
—— croſlet	28	25
—— demembre	72	14
—— degreed	29	36
—— eguiſe	27	17
	29	39
—— formee	72	9
—— flory	27	12
	38	24
—— fleury	27	14
—— fer de furchette	72	5
—— long	29	34
—— of Malta	72	7
—— moline	27	15
—— mouſſue	72	6
—— pall	30	7
—— pattee	26	3
	72	9
—— pater-noſter	72	11
—— patonce	27	10
—— patriarchal	26	4
—— paſſion	29	34
—— pommette	72	8
	30	11
—— potance	72	10
—— pointed	27	17
	29	39
—— potent	26	7
—— portrate	28	26
—— pierc'd	27	18
—— of 5 Plates	27	20
—— rayonant	72	13
—— recercile	71	1
—— Tau	30	9
—— tron oune	72	14
—— wavey	85	10
Croiſades	8	0
Crowns	33	0
Crown Imperial	73	1
Crown Britiſh	73	2

The INDEX.

	Pag.	N°
Crown Eastern	75	7
—— naval	75	8
—— mural	75	9
—— triumphal	75	10
—— civica	76	11
—— obsidional	76	12
Crusuly	90	28
Curasse	45	16
Currant	54	line 10
	55	4
D		
Dauncette	24	N° 23
	87	3
Debruised	32	line 6
	90	N° 19
Decked	59	line 16
Decrescent	47	N° 4
Defame	72	18
Degreed	29	36
Delf	69	11
Demembree	72	14
Demi	53	21
	54	36
	61	26
Dexthache	82	17
Diapering	70	24
Disclos'd	58	line 4
Display'd	58	line 1
Distinction of Houses	66	N° 0
Disparkl'd	44	12
Dolphin	63	11
Double dauncette	33	34
—— fitchy	30	1
—— parted	29	35
—— quevee	53	25
—— tete	52	23
Dormant	52	22
Dragon	65	40
Dragony	65	33
E		
Eagle	57	1
Eaglet	58	line 13
Earl-Marshal	104	0
Estray	54	line 7
Eguise	27	N° 17
	29	39
Elevated	58	line 17
	62	N° 34
Emmet	62	36
Enaluron	70	23
Endorse	32	23
	89	16
Engoulee	36	13
Enhaunched	35	8
Enmanche	70	3
Enurney	70	22
Environe	48	23
Envrapp'd	83	20
Equipp'd	54	line 11
Eradicated	48	N° 26
Eras'd	48	24
Erect	58	line 17
	62	N° 2
Ermine	21	1
Ermines	21	2
Erminois	21	3
Erminites	21	5
Escallop-shells	63	20
Escutcheon	37	21
Estoile	47	6
Estrees	51	line 41
Expanded	58	line 3
F		
Feathers	61	N° 0
Fendemoline	28	7
Fendefurchette	72	5
Fermaulx	39	1
Fess	33	6
Fess-ways	49	27
Feuil de scie	71	11
Fire-bill	45	22
Field	17	0
File	66	1
Fillet	31	17
Fimbrated	28	23

	Pag.	N°
Fitchy	26	3
	28	24
Flanches	39	36
Flasques	39	38
Flecked	23	16
Fleurs de lis	50	7
	67	6
Fleury	27	14
Flex'd	83	1
		3
Flory	27	12
	38	24
Flower'd	38	25
Flower of the Flag	50	7
Forcene	54	36
Forms of Bearing	78	0
Fountains	92	26
Fret	85	3
	29	31
	86	19
	87	5
	88	19
Fretted	49	36
Funeral Atchievements	98	0
	100	0
Furchy	30	5
Furnished	54	line 11
Fusil	39	N° 30
	41	15
Fusilee	39	30
G		
Gad-bee	62	39
Galley	46	40
Galtrap	44	9
Gambs	56	23
Garbs	50	1
	85	1
Garland	55	10
		11
		12
Garter	33	28
	41	14
Garter King of Arms	107	0
Gauntlet	99	6
Gaze	55	1
Gemels	37	20
Gideon	99	9
Gireny	25	32
		35
	29	40
Givers	30	13
Gliding	62	0
Globe	46	1
	47	5
	71	14
Golpes	28	line 10
Gore-sinister	69	N° 10
Grashopper	63	10
Gringolee	30	13
Gryphon	65	32
		33
		34
Guardant	52	19
Gules	18	line 23
	19	N° 20
Guffets	69	6
Gutty	42	22
	89	14
Guzes	28	line 11
H		
Harpy	65	36
Hatchment	58	1
Hauriant	63	12
Hedgehog	62	3
Helm	46	36
Helmets	74	1
		2
		3
		4
		5
Heralds	101	0
	112	0
Heraldry	7	15

	Pag.	N°
Heron	60	12
Humetty	29	32
Hurts	28	line 9
J		
Jellop'd	59	N° 2
Jeſſant	54	37
	90	3
Jeſs'd	59	4
Imbattled	23	17
	24	19
	34	37
Imborder'd	38	line 5
Imbow'd	63	N° 18
In Bend	22	26
	84	14
	49	29
	88	18
Incenſed	52	line 13
	55	line 2
In Chevron	34	N° 1
In Chief	31	16
Increſcent	46	2
In Croſs	85	1
Indanted	24	23
Indorſed	64	25
	87	10
Inescutcheon	37	21
	69	9
In Feſs	49	37
Infula	41	8
Ingrail'd	23	15
In Orle	37	22
In Pale	49	37
	62	37
	23	13
In Point	83	2
In Saltire	35	11
	83	11
Interlac'd	86	19
	89	4
Invecked	23	11
Inverted	61	32
	63	21
Iſſuant	53	33
K		
King of Arms	107	0
Office in his Province	111	0
Kingfiſher	60	16
L		
Label	66	1
	67	37
Lambeaux	28	21
Langu'd	52	line 4
Lattice	82	N° 11
Launce	46	29
Laurel	75	10
Leav'd	50	3
Leithes	59	4
Leopard	64	26
Lighter	46	38
Lilley of the Garden	50	7
		10
Lilley of the Flag	50	7
Lion-Dragon	82	8
Lizard	63	7
Lodg'd	55	2
Long-bow	89	4
Lozengie	27	16
	38	26
	91	17
Lure	61	32
	92	25
M		
Mace	41	13
Male-Griphon	65	32
Mallard	60	14
Malta	72	7
Mantle	40	2
	92	0
Marine	64	28
	82	31
Marſhalling	93	0

The INDEX.

	Pag.	N°
Martlet	60	19
	67	4
Maſcle	30	12
	38	28
Maſculy	30	12
	38	28
Maſſon'd	44	5
Match	46	28
Maunch	89	9
Member'd	58	line 32
Mermaid	63	N° 39
Mill-Link	28	27
Mill-Rind	28	27
Mole	62	1
Mond or Mound	71	14
Moon	47	13
Moor-Cock	60	13
Morian	45	90
Mortne	51	16
	72	16
Motto	93	0
Mouſſue	72	6
Mounting	55	1
Mule	65	38
Mullet	47	6
	67	3
Muſhetours	21	1
Muſimon	64	30
N		
Naiant	63	11
Naiſſant	53	34
Nebule	24	22
Neptune	65	37
Norroy King of Arms	110	0
Now'd	53	25
	62	6
O		
Or	18	17
	19	line 35
Ordinaries	25	line 33
Original Arms	94	N° 0
Orle or Orl-ways	37	22
Oſtrich	60	11
Ottar	89	8
Over-all	27	line 4
	54	N° 37
	85	4
Owl	61	21
P		
Pairle	24	27
	30	7
Pale or Pale-ways	31	21
Pall	30	7
Pallet	32	22
	92	24
Pally	83	10
Pally-bendy	84	20
Paliſe	71	18
Palmer's Scrip	40	6
Palmipedes	58	line 36
Papellona	71	N° 15
Party	25	31
Party per Bend	24	21
		25
Party per Croſs	23	18
Party per Chevron	87	12
Party per Feſs	23	12
Party per Pale	23	13
Party per Saltire	25	32
Party en coeur	71	9
Parrot	61	29
Paſſant	51	16
Paſſant-guardant	52	20
Paternal Arms	94	0
Pater-noſter	72	11
Pattee	23	12
	72	9
Patonce	27	10
Pavilion	45	21
Paume	64	25
Paw	56	23
Peacock	61	28
Pean	21	4
Pegaſus	55	9
Pellets	28	line 10
Pellican	60	N° 6

	Pag.	N°
Pendent	49	35
Pennon	7	0
Peping'd	62	29
Perching	85	9
Per cleft	81	19
Perforated	27	18
Pheon	45	15
Pierc'd	27	18
Pile	38	27
	39	29
	89	3
Pilmire	62	36
Plates	27	20
Point plain	68	6
	80	17
Point champaine	68	8
Point dexter	69	14
Point in Point	69	17
Poiſon	82	13
Pomes	28	line 9
Pomette	30	N° 11
	72	8
Porcupine	65	40
Portate	28	26
Portcullis	45	23
Poſe	55	1
	72	17
Potance	72	10
Potent	22	8
Powder'd	79	4
Prawn	63	19
Principal Arms	94	0
Profile	51	13
	74	3
Proper	59	3
Purpure	18	line 24
	19	line 41
Purſuivants	113	0

Q

Quadrat	27	9
Quarter	39	39
Quarterly	23	18
	25	34
	90	1
Quarterfoile	49	32
Quevee	53	25

R

Ragulee	23	14
	26	5
Rain Deer	57	33
Rampant	52	17
Raping	52	line 17
Ray	47	N° 9
Rayonne	72	13
Rebated	87	9
Rebatement	68	7
Regalia	99	0
Reguardant	53	29
Rer-Meuſe	64	29
Remply	70	7
Renverſe	72	19
	89	3
Reſarcile	30	6
	71	1
Reſpecting	63	21
	82	15
Revers'd	47	14
	68	48
	69	9
Rhinoceros	57	39
Roland	33	30
Riſing	58	line 19
Roman Triumphs	76	N° 0
Roſe	50	9
Rovant	61	28
Roundles	28	line 19
Ruſter	71	N° 8
Ruther	46	36

S

Sable	18	line 23
	19	N° 21
Sagittarius	47	8
Sail	46	35
Salamander	82	12
Saliant	53	27
	54	36
Salmon	63	15

	Pag.	N°
Saltire	38	11
Saltire-ways	35 line	38
Sanglier	56 N°	28
Sanguine	18 line	24
Sans Nomber	59 line	19
Satyr	65 N°	31
		35
Scaling-Ladder	46	27
Scarp or Scarff	33	32
Sceptre	40	1
Scorpion	62	4
Sea-crab	64	22
Sea-dog	91	8
Sea-god	65	37
Segreant	65	34
Sea-horse	64	28
Sejant	52	24
Seeded	50	9
Semee	79	4
Several Forms of bearing Arms	79	0
Shack-bolt	45	19
Shafted	45	24
Shapperonne	31	18
Shelldrake	61	24
Shield	71	12
		13
		15
Shod	70	2
Signet	61	25
Slipt	48	22
Snail	63	9
Sole	63	14
Soustenu	70	6
Sphere	46	1
Springing	55	3
Standard	99	1
Standing at Gaze	55	1
Stagg	55	1
Stalked	50	3
Star	49	6
Stern	61	22
Stork	60	15
Sub-ordinaries	37	21
Sub-volant	62	34
Sun	46	3
	47	11
Super-charg'd	27 line	1
	87 N°	6
	88	23
	91	16
Suppress'd	32 line	7
Surcharg'd	27 line	1
	87 N°	6
Surcoat	7	
	99	3
Surmounted	23 line	7
	87 N°	16
	88	23
	89	13
	91	16
Surtout	27 line	4
Swan	61 N°	21
Sweep	44	3
Sword	40	3
T		
Tabernacle	45	21
Tallons	58 line	25
Target	71 N°	16
Tau	30	9
Tent	45	21
Tenny	18 line	24
	19 N°	24
Tete	52	23
Thunderbolt	48	20
Tierce in Bend	24	26
Tierce in Fess	25	40
Tierce in Girons	25	30
Tierce in Mantle	25	39
Tierce in Pale	24	28
Tierce in Pairle	24	27
Tierce in Pile	25	36
Tinctures	18 line	9
Tirlace	82 N°	11
Toison	89	15
Torse	75	6

	Pag.	N°
Tortenuxes	28 line	8
Tortille	28 N°	28
Tortoise	62	5
Tournaments	7	0
Towers	43	1
Transverse	89	5
Trefoils	48	22
Trefflure	38	24
Trefflure double	38	25
Trefflure flory	38	24
Tricorporated	82	18
Trident	65	37
Triparted	30	10
Tripping	55	5
Triton	65	37
Tron-onne	72	14
Trotting	55	5
Trunch'eon	33	33
Trunked	55	10
	29	32
Tynes	55	1
V		
Vair	21	6
Vambraced	44	8
Varry or Verry	22	10
Vert	18 line	24
	19 N°	22
Vestu	70	4
Voided	26	8
Virolee	43 line	2
Virols	59 N°	1
	92	25
Voiders	39	40
Volant	58 line	21
	62 N°	37
Vole	61	26
Vulned	60	6
	82	10
U		
Unde or onde	24	20
Under	79	0
Unguld	54	38
Unicorn	54	38
Upon	79	0
Upright	63	13
Urcheon	62	3
Urdee	30	3

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